Report

on

Public Instruction in the Bombay Presidency

133337

For the Year 1927-28

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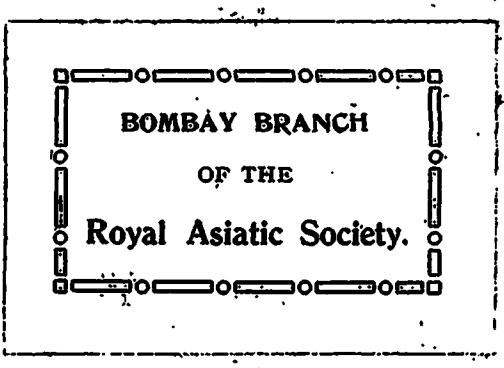

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REPORT

ON

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION IN BOMBAY, 1927-28.

CHAPTER I.

General Progress.

1. The main features of the year as revealed by the statistics may be summed up as follows :—

Institutions.

The total number of institutions increased by 502 to 16,713, *i.e.*, by 3·1 per cent. Recognised institutions increased by 636 to 15,420, while unrecognised institutions decreased by 134 to 1,293. Of the 15,420 recognised institutions, 15 are Arts Colleges, 11 Professional Colleges, 570 Secondary schools, 14,373 Primary schools, and 451 Special schools. The 14,373 Primary schools were distributed among 10,328 out of 26,813 inhabited towns and villages, the number of towns and villages with Primary schools showing an increase of 84.

Pupils.

2. The number of pupils under instruction in Recognised institutions increased by 46,549 to 1,160,642, *i.e.*, by 4·2 per cent., while those in unrecognised institutions decreased by 3,110 to 31,511. The decrease in the latter class of institutions was mainly due to the starting of new schools by the District Local Boards. It is, however, undesirable to place reliance on the returns for unrecognised institutions.

The total number of pupils under instruction increased by 43,439, or 3·8 per cent., to 1,192,153, of whom 955,760 were boys and 236,393 were girls. Of the total number under instruction, 4,931 were Europeans, 33,691 Indian Christians, 913,862 Hindus (including Aboriginals and Depressed classes), 218,134 Muhammadans, 12 Buddhists, 17,674 Parsis, 895 Sikhs, and 2,954 others.

Expenditure.

3. The total expenditure on Public Instruction rose by about Rs. 8½ lakhs to about Rs. 390 lakhs. The expenditure from Provincial funds increased by Rs. 2,29,181 to Rs. 2,00,29,462. Of the total expenditure, 51·4 per cent. was defrayed from Government funds, 17·6 per cent. from Board funds (5·8 per cent. from District Local Board and 11·8 per cent. from Municipal funds), 17·7 per cent. from fees, and 13·3 per cent. from other sources. The following table shows the expenditure from Provincial Revenues for the

years 1926-27 and 1927-28 and the distribution of the total expenditure under various heads :—

	1926-27.			
	Institutions.			Percentage.
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
University	12,60,670	....	12,60,670	6·3
Secondary	17,45,183	5,24,371	22,69,554	11·3
Primary	1,05,22,840	16,36,999	1,21,59,839	60·8
Special	10,62,075	1,95,736	12,57,811	6·3
Buildings	7,09,190	27,368	7,36,558	3·7
Miscellaneous including Scholarships.	7,25,991	1,10,065	8,36,056	4·2
Total ..	1,60,25,949	24,94,539	1,85,20,488	92·6
Direction and Inspection ..	....	....	12,79,793	6·4
Exchange and Expenditure in England.	....	....	1,96,256	1·0
	1,72,37,902	25,62,379	1,99,96,537	100

	1927-28.			
	Institutions.			Percentage.
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
University	13,31,268	....	13,31,268	6·6
Secondary	17,65,375	5,33,326	22,98,701	11·3
Primary	1,07,45,374	15,33,582	1,22,78,956	60·7
Special	11,00,809	1,68,648	12,69,457	6·3
Buildings	6,68,336	14,531	6,82,867	3·4
Miscellaneous including Scholarships.	7,64,590	98,498	8,63,088	4·3
Total ..	1,63,75,752	23,48,585	1,87,24,337	92·6
Direction and Inspection ..	....	....	13,05,125	6·4
Exchange and Expenditure in England.	....	....	2,01,074	1·0
	1,76,17,156	24,12,306	2,02,30,536	100

The total expenditure (Rs. 202 lakhs) on Education from Provincial funds represented 12·9 per cent. of the total expenditure of Government on all Departments.

The following table shows the percentages of expenditure on Education from various sources in all Provinces :—

	Provincial funds.	Board Funds.	Fees.	Other sources.
Bombay	51·4	17·6	17·7	13·3
Madras	46·7	13·5	18·8	21·0
Bengal	36·1	6·1	41·2	16·6
United Provinces	57·9	12·8	15·0	14·3
Punjab	56·3	14·0	18·7	11·0
Burma	52·6	17·2	15·8	14·4
Bihar and Orissa	37·7	30·0	19·3	13·0
Central Provinces and Berar ..	59·1	21·6	11·7	7·6
Assam	58·3	12·3	15·5	13·9
North-West Frontier Province ..	66·2	11·6	8·8	13·4

The burden of this Report, as has been the burden of successive Reports for the last seven years, is the hampering effect caused by the financial position. On all sides there are demands for more education, and the Department is continually pressing for better education. The funds forthcoming, however, are insufficient to enable the Department to meet the normal expansion incidental to any organisation, money being found for what was considered essential by retrenchment and economies that have seriously affected the efficiency of the administrative machine.

Government are unable to meet their statutory obligations under the Primary Education Act, and both as a measure of necessity, and because the political development of the country demands that the masses should be made literate, they have declared that any additional funds that may be found for education must be applied first to the needs of Primary Education. Money is wanted for Higher Education, in particular to enable effect being given to the recommendations of the University Reforms Committee, especially for Technological research. For Secondary Education a sum of at least four and a half lakhs recurring is required to bring the grants to non-Government schools up to what they have a reasonable right to expect under the terms of the Grant-in-Aid Code, while funds are urgently required for additional training for teachers, especially for non-graduate teachers. Funds are also needed for Industrial Education and for Physical Education.

Matters have now reached a stage at which the position requires serious attention. It is essential that additional funds should be provided without further delay. It being impossible for Government to find the funds required for Primary Education, which, as already stated, must have first call, there is little or no likelihood of their being able to provide for the other needs. The only apparent source is the pockets of those who benefit directly by the results of Higher and Secondary Education, the possession of which is, indeed, a material advantage.

CHAPTER II.

ADMINISTRATION.

4. The strength of the three Educational services on 31st March, 1928, was as under :—

Service.		Number.
All India (*Indian Educational Service*).		
Administration (Direction, Inspection and High Schools)	15	
Collegiate Branch	35	
	—	50*
Provincial (*Bombay Educational Service*).		
Teaching, Inspecting, and General	75	
Collegiate Branch	41	
Miscellaneous	7	
	—	123
Subordinate (*Subordinate Educational Service*).		
Inspecting	139	
Teaching	681	
Clerical	368	
Others	106	
	—	1,294
Total ..		1,467

The total number of teachers in Government, District Local Board, and Municipal Primary schools was 29,957, against 29,157 in 1926-27, the number of teachers in Government schools being 162. The Primary teachers serving under the Boards have, since the passing of the Primary Education Act of 1923, ceased to be the servants of Government in any sense of the word, except that those employed before the date of transfer have the right of appeal to Government against dismissal, while their rights in respect of pay, leave, and pension are secured by the Primary Education Act of 1923.

Recruitment to the Indian Educational Service has been stopped pending the consideration of the recommendations of the Lee Commission. When appointments to what were formerly I.E.S. posts have had to be made, they have been made by the creation of special temporary posts outside the regular Educational service, to be merged in the new service (B.E.S., Class I) that is to replace the I.E.S.

Fourteen I.E.S. posts (13 in the Men's Branch and 1 in the Women's Branch), which were either vacant or held in abeyance, were abolished during the year.

*This figure includes three special temporary posts which are to be merged in B.E.S., Class I, when constituted.

Of the 50 I.E.S. posts, 21 were held by Europeans and the remainder by Indians, either permanent or acting.

During the year under report Messrs. A. L. Covernton and H. A. Sadarangani retired from the Indian Educational Service.

The question of converting certain posts of a special nature in Arts and Professional Colleges and in special institutions into non-pensionable posts, and of appointing men to the posts on special terms for a fixed period, is under consideration. A beginning has already been made in this direction in the case of certain posts in the Poona Engineering College, the R. C. Technical Institute, Ahmedabad, and elsewhere.

The cost of the Government Inspecting Agency in 1927-28 was Rs. 13,05,125, or 6·0 per cent. of the total Provincial expenditure on Public Instruction, against Rs. 12,79,189 or 6·5 per cent. 1926-27.

I have referred in successive previous Reports to the manner in which the administration of the Department is hampered by the overwhelming pressure of work in the Director's office, the volume of which is beyond the powers of the present staff to cope with. The Deputy Director is occupied almost entirely with work arising out of the Primary Education Act, the bulk of which is out of all proportion to the work that came up under the old system under which the Educational Inspectors disposed of most of the business. The increasing interest taken in education by all classes of the people, apart from the growing increase in the number under instruction, necessarily involves additional work, much of which falls on the Director's office. Education bulks larger than any other subject in the questions asked in the Legislative Council, no doubt because education touches the lives of the whole of the people more closely than any other province of Government.

CHAPTER III.

UNIVERSITY.

Number of Colleges and Students.

5. There are 18 Arts Colleges and 11 Professional Colleges affiliated to the Bombay University, apart from the School of Sociology and Economics, which is maintained by the University itself.

The total number of students in the affiliated Colleges increased by 142 to 11,201. Of these, 8,675 were in Arts Colleges and 2,526 in Professional Colleges. There are no separate Colleges for women. The number of women attending Colleges increased by 9 to 458.

Chapters IV and V give a fuller account of the Arts and Professional Colleges in British Districts.

Receipts and Expenditure.

6. The total receipts of the University increased by Rs. 61,092 to Rs. 7,92,990, and the total expenditure rose from Rs. 5,68,292 to Rs. 6,86,504. These figures are exclusive of the income and expenditure on account of the School-leaving Examination Board.

Examinations.

7. The following table gives the results of the more important University examinations held at the end of the academic year 1927-28 :—

—	Number of candidates examined	1st class	2nd class	Pass	Total passes	Percentage of passes
M.A. ..	100	9	27	30	66	66·00
B.A. (Hons.) ..	501	25	202	177	404	61·31
B.A. (Pass) ..	551	..	..	241	241	
Intermediate Arts ..	2,139	3	61	841	905	52·95
M.Sc. ..	25	6	..	6	12	48·00
B.Sc.	387	18	59	161	238	61·49
Intermediate Science .	1,064	39	208	328	575	54·02
First Year Arts ..	3,309	..	..	2,041	2,041	61·68
Matriculation ..	10,814	..	..	4,165	4,165	38·51

The First Year Arts Examination is conducted by the Colleges themselves.

In 1923-24, 7,732 appeared for the School-leaving (Matriculation) examination, and 4,362 passed. Of the latter, 2,739 joined the F. Y. A. class in Arts Colleges. The number who passed the B.A. or B.Sc. examination four years later (in 1927-28) was 883. The fact that not a third of those who joined a College were able to complete the course would in itself appear to support the view that the majority of those

who pass the Matriculation examination are not fit for Higher Education. I quote the following from the Report of the Hartog Committee :—

"The percentage of failures is at present in many cases high, and "the public are no doubt right in thinking that this may be due to a "laudable effort on the part of the universities concerned to give their "degrees a real value, as signifying a proper standard of capacity and "attainment in those on whom they are conferred. But as we have "shewn, they indicate, if that is so, that something is seriously wrong "at an earlier stage; and that the Indian universities are not giving "adequate attention to the proper adjustment of admission to gradu-"ation standards, but, on the contrary, are burdening themselves, "and are allowing their constituent and affiliated colleges to burden "themselves, with a very large number of students who have little "or no chance of completing a university course successfully, and on "whom expenditure of money intended for university education is "wasted. It has already been pointed out that many of the students "are unable to follow the lectures owing to their defective knowledge "of English, which is used as the medium of instruction. And the "mischief is not limited to the universities, for university standards "react upon those of the secondary schools which feed them. A low "standard of university work means a low standard of school work. "Illustrations of this proposition may readily be found in the experi-"ence of the United States of America. There are signs, as we have "said, that the universities have become aware from time to time "that their intermediate and graduation standards were too low and "that the hall-mark of a university education was being conferred "too easily; but there are no signs of any consistent or sustained "resolve to grapple with the evils arising from the large admission "of unfit students. We realise that it is not easy to make such an "effort and that, in view of its reaction upon the secondary school "system, a change can only be made gradually; and that if it is made, "it must be the result of a concerted effort between the universities "and the authorities of secondary schools."

These conclusions coincide exactly with the views expressed by me in successive Annual Reports in the past.

The Examiners in English at the Intermediate Arts Examination of 1928 made the following remarks :—

"It is the common experience of examiners who have been examin-"ing for over a year at the same examination that the faults and "merits of the papers to which they directed attention in their first "year's report have the unpleasant knack of repeating themselves in "the subsequent years' papers; it, therefore, becomes a sore trial to "express more or less the very same facts in slightly different language "in subsequent reports. The reports which have been received "from my colleagues who examined the various sections of the English "papers at this year's Intermediate Arts Examination confirm what "has been said above. Everyone recites the usual tale of 'spelling

" ' mistakes and grammatical blunders, being as numerous as usual'; " of ' candidates on the whole showing a tendency to tackle common " ' place questions rather than those which require independent " ' thinking' ; of ' a large percentage of irrelevant answers' ; of ' a fair " ' number showing a real grip of the subject.' "

It has been stated in previous Reports that the low standard of education possessed by the majority of the students in the Colleges is due to the low standard of the Matriculation examination.

The remarks of the Examiners in English (Pass and Honours) at the B.A. examination are as follows :—

" Some of us noticed a marked deterioration in calligraphy, " punctuation, and other punctilios of penmanship, and the question " arises whether the Syndicate might not be moved to consider " the advisability of setting aside a certain proportion of the marks " for this part of the candidate's work, which, with the present-day " plethora of text-books, it is difficult to provide for.

" As regards Compulsory Paper I, we found it difficult to get " candidates to answer to the point. The answers as a rule showed " good acquaintance with critics and commentators, and but little " inclination for first-hand acquaintance with the works of art " prescribed for study. There was no evidence, as a rule, of indepen- " dence of thought, and the ideas of well-known critics were often " poured out in a mutilated form, without either attempt or intention " to acknowledge the source or authorship of the criticism.

" Compulsory Paper II showed better work. As regards Morley, " a larger majority of students could spell his name correctly compared " with last year. This may be due to a greater familiarity with the " author. But there was a tendency to ladle out prepared ' crib ' " as shown by the repetition of the same sentences in a number of " answer-books. Questions inviting comparison with Indian social " and political conditions were badly handled, and often showed a " strange perversity of disposition to misunderstand Morley's mean- " ing. The answers to the Tennyson's section showed that the ' general " ' study ' of a nineteenth century poet prescribed by the Board of " Studies has in effect become a licence for superficiality. It seems " to us necessary to emphasize that a prescribed author has to be " studied as *fully* as possible whether *generally* or *in detail* depends " more on the ability and talent of the student."

The Examiners in History and Economics at the B.A. Examination remark :—

" The standard of History papers, both Pass and Honours, needs " to be raised and we believe that a knowledge of political geography " should be required of the candidates in these papers."

University Reforms Committee.

8, The new Act regulating the constitution of the University and the functions of its different bodies was finally sanctioned in 1928. The chief provisions of the Act were to extend the elective principle for the composition

of the various bodies of the University and to entrust the technical part of the work to a newly constituted body, the Academic Council, which is composed entirely of persons connected directly with education. Hitherto the Senate has consisted of 100 members, of whom 80 have been either *ex-officio* or nominated by the Chancellor. The size of the Senate has now been raised to 150 (excluding donors and nominees of donors), of whom 93 are to be elected in the manner shown below :—

(*i*) By one electorate of Principals of Colleges entitled to send up students for degree examination from among themselves as under :—		13
(*a*) Principals of Arts Colleges including at least one Principal of a College in each group as hereinafter defined	8	
(*b*) Principals of Colleges of pure Science	1	
(*c*) Principals of Colleges of Medicine	1	
(*d*) Principals of Colleges of Agriculture	1	
(*e*) Principals of Colleges of Engineering	1	
(*f*) Principals of Colleges of Law	1	
(*ii*) By University Teachers and Teachers including Principals from among themselves		20
(*iii*) One by Head-masters of Schools in each group from among themselves		5
(*iv*) By the following public associations or bodies :—		15
(*a*) Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay	1	
(*b*) Indian Merchants' Chamber	1	
(*c*) Chamber of Commerce	1	
(*d*) Millowners' Association, Bombay	1	
(*e*) Millowners' Association, Ahmedabad	1	
(*f*) City Municipalities of the Gujarat Group	1	
(*g*) City Municipalities of the Deccan Group	1	
(*h*) City Municipalities of the Karnatak Group	1	
(*i*) City Municipalities of the Konkan Group (except Bombay City)	1	
(*j*) City Municipalities of the Sind Group	1	
(*k*) District Local Boards of the Gujarat Group	1	
(*l*) District Local Boards of the Deccan Group	1	
(*m*) District Local Boards of the Karnatak Group	1	
(*n*) District Local Boards of the Konkan Group	1	
(*o*) District Local Boards of the Sind Group	1	
(*v*) By registered graduates		25
(*vi*) By the Faculties		10
(*vii*) By the Legislative Council of whom one shall be the representative of the University on the Council		5

Experience has shown that the Senate as constituted hitherto was too large a body, and too deficient in special knowledge, to deal with technical questions such as determining the syllabus of the University

examinations. It is generally recognised that such questions can more effectively be dealt with by a smaller body of specialists. The general view appears to be that, so long as the Senate leaves the technicalities of education to its specialist body, the change is an improvement and will make for efficiency. It is, however, a fact that the sanction of the Senate is required to all Regulations passed by the Academic Council, and the danger exists that the former body may negative constructive schemes of a wise and beneficial nature devised by the more expert body.

The elections to the new bodies commenced in February, 1929, and are not yet complete. They have brought into the University many of the evils that appear to be incidental to the elective system. It seems hardly consonant with the ideals of University life that distinguished Professors should have to scheme and canvass for support for election to bodies to which the interests of the University demand that they should belong.

University School of Economics and Sociology.

9. There were 38 students in the School of Economics during the first term and 30 during the second term. Of these, 11 were engaged in research. There were 35 students in the School of Sociology during the first term and 22 during the second term. Of these, 18 were research students. Thirteen students appeared for the M.A. Examination, four by papers and nine by the submission of a thesis. Of these nine, four obtained a First Class, four a Second, and one a Third. In addition to the lectures given in the School of Economics and Sociology the following public lectures were delivered under the auspices of the University :—

(1) Six lectures on "Indian Philology" by Professor Lüders of the Berlin University.

(2) Three lectures on "Modern Gujarati Poetic Literature" by Professor N. B. Divatia.

(3) Three lectures on "Contemporary English Drama" by Professor N. K. Sidhanta of the Lucknow University, in addition to his Wilson lectures on "English viewed in connection with Anglo-Saxon and its "other sources".

(4) Six lectures on "Vedic Philosophy and Religion" by Professor Ernest P. Horrwitz of Hunter College, New York.

University Information Bureau.

10. During the year 1927-28 the Bureau received 1,310 enquiries in writing regarding various courses of studies abroad as against 765 in the preceding year, and 927 enquiries by personal visit as against 583 in the preceding year.

The information possessed by the Bureau shows that 39 students left for England in 1927-28 for various courses of study including Law, Engineering, Technology, Medicine, Agriculture, and Accountancy, as against 31 in the preceding year.

University Training Corps.

11. During the year 1927-28 Major H. Hamill, who had commanded the unit from its inception, was compelled by the pressure of his civil duties to relinquish his command, and Major H. P. Jordan, who had previously acted as Adjutant for some time, became Commandant. The U. T. C. had 606 on its rolls, against 630 in the preceding year. The annual Camp was attended by 595 students. I have in my previous Reports spoken of the great moral and disciplinary value of the Corps. The work done during the annual Camp is of special value. I have myself more than once visited these Camps and can testify to the keen and uncomplaining manner in which the cadets perform tasks involving physical hardships are beyond what they are used to in their student life.

Physical Training.

12. Among the recommendations made by the University Reform Committee was one for Physical and Military Training. This was accepted by the Senate and placed among the items which in their opinion should be taken up without delay. Meanwhile the Syndicate had appointed a Committee to submit a scheme for Physical training. This Committee recommended that each College should have a Physical Instructor, and the University was to appoint a Director of Physical Education. These proposals were not accepted by the Senate. The Syndicate, however, resolved to introduce, as an experimental measure, compulsory physical training in the three Arts Colleges in Poona to begin with, and sanctioned a grant of Rs. 7,070 for the purpose. The experiment was commenced in the second term of 1927-28, and, the results obtained being considered to justify the step taken, the Syndicate allowed the continuation of the experiment for one term more and sanctioned Rs. 5,000 for the purpose.

This Chapter may appropriately be concluded by the following extract from a speech recently made by His Excellency the Viceroy at the Inter-Universities Conference :—

"THE FUNCTION OF THE UNIVERSITY IS TO CREATE AND MAINTAIN STANDARDS.

"Let me amplify what I mean, I mean principally three things. "There is first the standard of learning and research, which Universi- "ties, as the homes of scholarship, owe it to themselves to preserve. "And, if learning and research are to have their real value, are to be "more to a man than mere graceful accomplishments and decorative "adjuncts of his life, they must be human enough to fit into, and join "up with, the various categories of man's activity. I think this is "true of all learning. The technical sciences are obviously related to "the necessities of our ordinary existence at evey turn. History, and "philosophy, and literature, whether ancient or modern, all have their "points of contact with every-day human life, and their lessons ring "most true when we feel that we can read our own experience "in them.

"Secondly, I would assert the necessity of a right standard of "judgment. A man's training at a University has definitely failed if "he leaves it without such an appreciation of values as may give him "a just sense of proportion—a knowledge of how much for all his store "of learning there is yet for him to learn—and some instinctive sense "of the mystery of the universe and of the mystery of man's place "in it. Whatever the channel through which this comes into, "and takes shape in, his mind, it seems to me indispensable to real "education.

"Here again, in playing his part in the world and in his dealings "with other men, whether as politician, administrator, or employer, "in professional or business life, a man is trebly armed who knows "intuitively the relative importance of all the numerous elements "which every human problem must contain. At least he must have "sufficient of the quality—call it imagination or what you will—"to appreciate that such elements exist and if, by fault or training "or for any other reason, he lacks this faculty, he is as a man who sees "himself in a mirror which shows him his own face magnified and "nothing more. His own problems, his own position, his own "perspective absorb too much of the picture and hopelessly obscure "and distort his view of persons and things beyond himself. Some of "you—and it is not irrelevant to my present argument—will "remember the reply given by a wise master of a famous Oxford "College to a lady who asked him what he thought of God. 'Madam,' "he said, 'I have always thought it of more importance what God "'thinks of me.'

"Nor need we fear that such breadth of mind or judgment as "I should desire the Universities to inculcate would result in a type "of man halting in decision or uncertain of opinion. That is never "likely to spring from foundations of thought and reflection securely "laid. Rather, perhaps, will it breed a wise tolerance and teach a "man the secret of winnowing the good from the evil in the strangely "mixed amalgam that constitutes the world of men and things with "which we have to deal.

"And, third, the standard of conduct. At a University a young "man is learning to make use of liberty. He has left the discipline "of home and school behind him and he is given, in a greater or less "degree, a new found liberty in action and liberty in study. The "time has come for him to put to the test the discipline he has "learnt, and on his response to this demand will largely depend the "success or otherwise with which he fills the position to which his "education should entitle him.

"Three standards—learning, judgment, and conduct—I have "suggested to you as the things that a University must hold in view. "Together, each playing its part, they will form human character, "and the vital importance of securing such standards is apparent when "we think that on University men must largely fall the burden of "leading others in all the various walks of public life."

I have every year been calling attention to the lowering of the standard of Higher and Secondary Education that has occurred, and that is continuing to occur, in this Presidency. It has been a common complaint for many years past that a large proportion of the young men who join the Colleges are unfit for Higher studies. It is the fashion to blame the schools for the material they send up. But it should be manifest that it is the University itself, which through its Matriculation examination controls the admission to the Colleges, that is chiefly responsible.

It is a common practice to contrast the graduate of to-day with the graduate of fifty years ago, greatly to the detriment of the former. It is, however, probable that the percentage of the best brains of the community that took to Higher Education was not much lower in those days than it is today. It is the widening of the field for recruitment that has been the chief factor in reducing the general standard both of Secondary and of Higher Education. Higher Education is like a cone or pyramid the bulk of which is increased by excavations round its base. Its apex remains constant, but its base is formed from ever lower intellectual strata.

Again, the general lowering of the standard has retarded the progress of the more advanced: not only are the classes in the schools and colleges commonly so overcrowded that individual attention is difficult or impossible, but the weaker intellects necessarily impede the progress of the better. Added to this is the undoubted inferiority of the average of the teaching staff of today both in the Colleges and the High Schools to that of forty and fifty years ago. New schools and new colleges have been multiplied in places remote from the main centres of culture, staffed in great part by men of inferior qualifications, and attended largely by students of inferior mental calibre.

The downward process has now reached the proportions of an avalanche. In 1929 no less than 6,780 passed the Matriculation examination, the standard of passes having risen from 38·5 to 60·9 per cent. The consequences of this throwing on the world of hordes of half-educated matriculates and graduates for whom the community is unable to provide employment are the concern primarily of the economist. There is, however, such a thing as educational statesmanship, and it is for the educationist to suggest the remedy. The immediate remedy would appear to be obvious—to fix an adequate standard for admission to the University and to secure a higher level of teaching, with a greatly increased teaching staff, in the Colleges.

To raise the standard of learning there are ready means to hand. The country, however, needs that there should at the same time be a raising of the standard both of judgment and of conduct.

CHAPTER IV.

Arts Colleges.

Arts Colleges.

13. The total number of Arts Colleges affiliated to the University is 18, of which 14 are in British Districts and 4 are in Indian States. Of the former, 5 are maintained by Government, 7 are aided, and 2 are unaided.

Intermediate Science Classes were started in the Deccan and Sir Parashurambhau Colleges at Poona and in the M. T. B. Arts College at Surat.

The number of students in all Arts Colleges in British Districts, excluding the University School of Economics and Sociology (an account of which has been given in Chapter III), increased by 49 to 7,033.

Expenditure.

14. The total recurring expenditure on Arts Colleges in British Districts decreased by Rs. 69,602 to Rs. 18,48,315. The decrease appears to have been due to the exercise of greater economy. This expenditure of Rs. 18,48,315 was met from the following sources :—

	Rs.	Percentage.
Provincial Revenues	5,67,555	30·7
District Local Board and Municipal Funds	26,825	1·5
Fees	8,87,530	48·0
Other Sources	3,66,405	19·8
	18,48,315	100·0

The total expenditure on Government Arts Colleges increased by Rs. 8,328 to Rs. 7,85,919, and the Government contribution was reduced by Rs. 7,734 to Rs. 3,80,555. There was an increase of Rs. 14,979 in the income from endowments, which was mainly due to the interest on the endowment funds of the Royal Institute of Science having been credited to the cost of maintenance from this year. This increase, which nearly doubled the increase in the total expenditure, accounts for the decrease in the Government contribution. The average annual cost of educating a student in a Government Arts College (excluding the Royal Institute of Science) increased from Rs. 336 to Rs. 339, and the cost to Government was Rs. 178 per student as against Rs. 175 in the preceding year. In the Royal Institute of Science the average annual cost per student fell from Rs. 872 to Rs. 795, and the cost to Government from Rs. 366 to Rs. 273. This decrease was due partly to an increase in fee receipts and partly to an increase in the income accruing from Endowment Funds.

The total recurring expenditure on non-Government Arts Colleges fell by Rs. 77,930 to Rs. 10,62,396. The average annual cost per student was Rs. 218, as against Rs. 239 in the previous year. The cost to Government per student in non-Government Colleges was Rs. 38 as against Rs. 39 in the preceding year.

15. The following table gives the total number of students in each College and the results of the B.A. and B.Sc. Examinations. Examinations held in March, 1928 :—

Name of College.	Number of students in College.	Total number examined.	Passed in Class I.	Passed in Class II.	Passed.	Total passed.	Percentage of total passes.
B.A.							
Elphinstone ..	450	70	6	34	17	57	81·43
Deccan ..	276	25	3	7	7	17	68·00
Wilson ..	803	82	2	27	33	62	75·61
St. Xavier's ..	994	84	3	20	37	60	71·43
Gujarat ..	665	62	..	19	25	44	70·97
Fergusson ..	1,176	86	5	16	41	62	75·33
D. J. Sind ..	616	59	..	11	23	34	57·62
Sir Parashurambhau.	574	77	2	12	36	50	64·93
Karnatak ..	436	49	1	10	20	31	63·26
M. T. B. Arts, Surat .	269	26	..	5	15	20	76·92
Willingdon ..	284	65	..	9	29	38	58·46
Sind National ..	157	9	..	1	3	4	44·44
H. P. T. Arts, Nasik.	120	11	..	2	8	10	90·90
Rajaram ..	422	33	1	6	15	22	66·66
Baroda ..	754	84	1	13	45	59	70·24
Samaldas ..	210	19	..	3	10	13	68·42
Bahauddin ..	151	24	1	2	11	14	58·33
Average for the University						..	61·31

Name of College.	Total, number examined.	Passed in Class I with distinction.	Passed in Class I.	Passed in Class II.	Passed.	Total, passed.	Percentage of total passes.
B.Sc.							
Wilson ..	36	..	5	8	12	25	69·44
St. Xavier's ..	26	..	..	8	8	16	61·54
Gujarat ..	30	..	2	6	14	22	73·33
Fergusson ..	108	..	1	15	42	58	53·70
D. J. Sind ..	35	..	1	3	23	27	77·14
Royal Institute of Science.	52	1	3	14	21	39	75·00
Average for the University						..	61·49

Tutorial work, College teaching and subjects.

16. The following remarks are quoted from the report of the Principal of the Elphinstone College:—

"This year I made an experiment with the teaching of Composition "to the First Year Class. Fortunately I had in the College four fellows "with an exceptional knowledge of English idiom. These I employed "to assist in the correction of the composition work of the 180 students "in the class. I gave them typed copies of the questions and of my own "answers and required them to submit the five best and the five worst "exercises every three weeks. The system worked well and yielded "good results. I should much like the Department to consent to continue "to employ such students as stipendiary fellows even after the comple-"tion of their M.A. courses, as it is only with the help of such people "that the volume of correction work can be successfully tackled."

It would appear that the work done in the First Year class was largely of the nature that should have been done in the schools.

Tutorial work is carried on as far as possible in the other Government Colleges, as also in some of the non-Government Colleges. The extent to which it is possible depends entirely on the proportion of the staff to the students. In most Colleges the staff is inadequate for the purpose. The First Year classes in some Colleges contain as many as 300 to 400 students. In view of the generally admitted unfitness of a large proportion, if not the majority, of those who join a College, it seems clear that such large classes are not in the interests of efficiency.

Inter-collegiate lectures were started in the Deccan College. Those in English are reported to have been specially popular.

Discipline and College Life.

17. Most of the Principals report that discipline was good on the whole. The Principal of the Elphinstone College remarks—

"The conduct of the students throughout the year has been "uniformly good. Noticing however that students were absenting "themselves with too great frequency from lectures and obviously "thinking that to keep a College term was to keep the minimum "days required by the University Regulations, I revived an old "College rule which requires every student who absents himself to "explain his absence to the Principal before his attendance can be "allowed to count. This has had a beneficial effect."

The Principal of the Deccan College reports that discipline in his College was excellent and the relations between students and staff most cordial. This is largely, he says, due to the fact that many of the students are boarders, and that a large number of members of the staff come into close contact with them on the tennis court and in other special functions.

I regard the cultivation of such a spirit as the beginning of discipline, and, though it may not be the end of discipline, it is certainly the right way to prepare students for it. Constructive discipline of this nature,

founded on sympathy and understanding, is likely to be of more value than one based on the negative foundation of rules and prohibitions.

Royal Institute of Science.

18. The number of students increased by 28 to 213, who were distributed among the different classes as follows :—

I.Sc.	71
B.Sc.	103
M.Sc.	39
	213

The M.Sc. students were distributed among the different departments as under :—

Physics	4
Chemistry	25
Botany	6
Zoology	4
	39

The Institute is primarily intended for research work, both pure and applied, and this purpose is kept steadily in view, every effort being made to maintain the staff and equipment at the highest possible level. A new appointment was that of Mr. R. H. Dastur, M.Sc. (Bombay), as Lecturer in Plant Physiology. The equipment received the addition of Liquid Air Plant.

CHAPTER V.

Professional Colleges.

Introduction.

19. This Chapter deals with Professional Colleges affiliated to the University. An account of other professional institutions, such as industrial and technical schools and engineering and commercial classes, is given in Chapter IX.

Law.

20. The number of students reading Law rose from 1,024 to 1,099. The number in the Government Law College, Bombay, fell from 498 to 481. The decrease appears to have been due chiefly to the opening of a College at Ahmedabad, in addition to those opened in recent years ir Poona and Karachi. The Government Law College had three lady students on its rolls. Books of the value of Rs. 2,364 were added to the Law Library, which continues to be freely used by the students and by outside subscribers.

The expenditure of the College during the year was Rs. 50,901, the whole of which was met from fees.

Medicine.

21. The Grant Medical College, Bombay, which is a Government College under the control of the Medical Department, had 412 students on its rolls as against 518 in the preceding year. Work was commenced on the construction of a new Pathological and Bacteriological Laboratory at a cost of Rs. 3,92,972, half of which is to be met from the donation of Sir Dorab Tata. This building will house the Pathological Museum and the Bacteriological and Clinical Laboratories, and will provide accommodation for post-graduate instruction and research work.

The expenditure of the College during the year was Rs. 3,40,194 and the cost to Government per student was Rs. 534.

The Seth Gordhandas Sunderdas Medical College was opened in 1925 and has since been permanently affiliated by the University as a full grade Medical College teaching up to the M.B.B.S. degree. It owes its origin to an endowment of Rs. 14,50,500 given by the trustees of the late Seth Gordhandas Sunderdas to the Bombay Municipal Corporation for the foundation of a Medical College in association with the King Edward Memorial Hospitals. The number of students in the College increased by 39 to 139. The expenditure of the College during the year was Rs. 1,97,775 and the cost per student was Rs. 1,521.

The results of the University examination in Medicine are given in table VIII at the end of the Report.

Secondary Training College.

22. The Secondary Training College, Bombay, which prepares students for the B.T. degree of the Bombay University, is the only institution of its kind in the Presidency. The number of students in the College was 60 (including 7 women), of whom 9 were teachers from Government and 51 from non-Government schools. In addition to these, several students of previous years

who had to take further examinations attended lectures and gave lessons under supervision. The Principal reports—

"*Examinations*—

"The results of the examinations for Parts I and II of the B.T. "degree are given in the following table :—

Examination	Appeared	Passed	Failed	First Class
Part I	61	54	7	3
Part II	51	42	9	2

"Of those who appeared for Part I, one 'ex-student' appeared and "passed. In Part II, 5 'ex-students' appeared and 3 passed. In "Part I, 3 students obtained First Class marks. Two students, Miss "C. Mendonca and Mr. C. P. Budhrani obtained First Class on the "whole examination. Mr. Budhrani is a Government teacher.

"On the whole the results were disappointing, especially in Part "II. In Part I the percentage of failures was no greater than in "previous years, but the average percentage of marks was lower than "in previous years. This is probably due partly to changes in the "style of question paper and partly to a different standard of marking "the papers. The percentage of failures in Part II was greater than "in previous years. This was the expected result. In the Report "of this College for 1926-27 the following sentence appears—'On the "'whole the calibre of the students undergoing training this year was "'inferior to that of previous years.' The weakness was attributed to "the fact that there was a larger proportion than usual of older stu- "dents. During the examination it was noticeable that, in the "majority of cases, the younger teachers did the best work. All the "teachers who obtained first class marks in the practical examination "were young teachers. The result of this examination shows that in "future we must be more careful regarding admissions. This year "the Inspectors were asked to be more careful in making their recom- "mendations.

"*College Work*—

"Again we have to report that the quality of the students undergoing "training was not very good. It is inevitable that for some years to "come there will be a fair proportion of older teachers in the College. "Most of the older men are head masters of schools who come either "with the sole ambition of getting a degree or with the more laudable "intention of acquiring knowledge and experience that will be of value "to them in managing their schools. Last year these older men tried "to make the best use of their training and, although some of them did "not do very well in the examination, they showed great improvement "in their practical teaching and seemed to get the spirit of the new

"educational movement. This year it was our experience that some "of the older students had one objective before them, namely, the "examination, and did not take any interest in the subject beyond "that. We found it difficult to arouse any enthusiasm in them and "were often met with the question 'Is this part of our examination "'work'?

"*Practical Training*—

"The staff were severely taxed this year in regard to lesson super- "vision. There were 60 students in regular attendance and the "equivalent of 2 or 3 more representing old students and teachers not "connected with the College, also came occasionally for special work. "Each student gave on an average 40 lessons during the year. This "means that nearly 2,500 lessons were prepared, supervised, criticised, "and reported on by a staff of only 8 persons. Had it not been for the "valuable help given by some of the teachers of the School the work "could not have been carried out. With regard to the practical "work we are faced with a serious difficulty.

"For some years past we have been discouraging lessons of "an artificial or 'Show' character and have been insisting on work of "ordinary good quality, of the kind that a keen enthusiastic teacher "would do in the ordinary routine of class teaching. We have follows "ed this procedure to obviate the criticism that Training Colleges "prepare their students for everything except ordinary class teaching. "Our difficulty is that the examiners for the B.T. examination in- "variably gave high marks for such showy lessons and comparatively "low marks for much simpler but more skilful lessons.

"*The Teaching of English*—

"Owing to the unfortunate illness of Miss Rustomjee and to "consequent changes in the time-table the work in English suffered "somewhat this year. We are now convinced that this subject needs "thorough investigation and research, but this will involve some "expenditure for printing, cyclostyling, etc.

"*Research*—

"It has been recognised, as an ideal at least, that the Secondary "Training College exists not only to train teachers but also th "undertake experiments into educational problems. That more as "not been done in this direction of original research in the past is due "partly to the fact that the staff get very little time for independent "work and partly to lack of funds. If funds were available, a good "deal of the work of calculation, etc. could be done by the students. "For some time past we have been applying to the University for "special grants but without success. Last year several experiments "were tried but the cost had to be met privately. One of these cost "Rs. 100 for printing only. In this experiment a modification of the "Northumberland Arithmetic Test was set to all the boys in the "School at the same time and a week later the *same* test was given

"in Marathi and Gujarati. Correlations are now being worked out "showing (1) the effect of English as a medium on Mathematical "achievement, (2) the achievement according to caste and vernacular, "(3) different mathematical concepts, (4) comparison with English "Forms.

"During the year a beginning was made with psychological "laboratory in the room previously occupied by the Principal as an "office. It is hoped that in a year or so we shall be able to collect "material for a laboratory for vocational testing.

"*Educational Pamphlets*—

"In order to make modern methods of teaching and School "Management more widely known the staff decided to publish a "series of short pamphlets on various subjects. Two of these, 'The "'Teaching of Arithmetic' and 'School Discipline', have already "appeared; others on The Teaching of English, The Teaching "of Geography, The Teaching of History, The Teaching of Sanskrit "will shortly be published. These pamphlets are being published by "Macmillan and Co. for a few annas each. It is hoped that these "will be found useful to teachers preparing for the Secondary "Teacher's Certificate Examination.

"*Educational Journal*—

"After much delay arrangements have been made to issue a new "Educational Journal in place of 'Indian Education', which was "published under the supervision of the Educational Department for "many years. The new journal 'Teaching' will be published "by the Oxford University Press and will be a technical journal "for teachers.

"*Secondary Training College Lectures*—

"The lectures for teachers preparing for the Secondary Training "College Certificate Examination were continued during the year "and were much appreciated, not only by Secondary Training College "teachers but by other teachers also. This year demonstration "lessons were also given by the staff on Saturday mornings.

"*Bombay Teachers' Union*—

"The College was again the Head Quarters of the Bombay Teachers' "Union. A useful programme of lectures and demonstrations was "carried through, the staff of this College contributing substantially "to the programme. The Bombay Teachers' Union has now "completed the fourth year of its existence and has proved to be a "popular institution.

"*Outside Activities*—

"In spite of heavy work the staff of this College continued to "take an interest in affairs outside the College. Lectures and "demonstrations were given by them in many schools in Bombay

"and elsewhere. The staff have always been ready to go to help "schools in this way.

"*Hostel and College Societies*—

"The hostel has been full during the year and the students in "residence have, as in previous years, kept good health. The College "Societies were again active and carried through a programme of "social activities, tournaments, etc.

"*Future Developments*—

"I have discussed the future of the Secondary Training "College and the relationship of the work of the College to the "general problem of the training of teachers in a separate "Appendix."

Mr. Hamley's Report, from which I have quoted freely, is full of interest. It affords ample evidence of the great work which the College is doing in endeavouring to raise the standard of Secondary Education throughout the Presidency. The quotations made show how greatly the institution is handicapped through want of funds.

The expenditure on the College during the year was Rs. 61,725 and the cost to Government per student was Rs. 1,046.

Engineering.

23. The number of students in the College of Engineering, Poona, remained stationary at 184. The expenditure was Rs. 1,98,758, of which Rs. 1,70,684 or 85·8 per cent. was met from Provincial funds. The average cost per student was Rs. 1,086 and the cost to Government per student Rs. 932, as against Rs. 1,090 and Rs. 921 respectively in the preceding year.

The extension to the Workshop buildings have been completed. Extensions to the Library and Drawing Halls were in progress.

The College prepares for the degree of B.E. (Civil and Mechanical).

Many places of scientific and engineering interest were visited on the annual tours, including the Siwalik Hills, Bezwada, Vizagapattam, Rajmahendri, Sangli, Kolhapur, and Bombay. In Bombay the party inspected the G. I. P. Railway Workshops at Parel, the Royal Mint, Drainage works and house connections, out-fall at Love-Grove, air compressor stations, and Shone's ejectors.

The N. E. D. Civil Engineering College, Karachi, had 138 students on its rolls. The total expenditure of the College was Rs. 78,734 against Rs. 87,565 in the preceding year. The average annual cost per student was Rs. 661 and the cost to Government Rs. 268.

The College sent up 24 students for the B.E. (Civil) examination, of whom 16 passed, two standing in the First Class, one of them topping the list.

Agriculture.

24. The Agricultural College, Poona, which is the only institution of its kind in this Presidency, is under the control of the Department of Agriculture. It had 199 students on its rolls studying for the B.Ag. examination of the University. In addition to this, students who do not possess the qualification required by the University for admission to the College course are taught along with the degree course students and are given a diploma if they satisfy the College test. There were 11 such diploma students. There were also 19 students in the "Short Course" provided for those who wish to take a year's training in practical Agriculture coupled with a small amount of training in allied sciences to enable them to grasp the principles of Agricultural Practice.

Of these 218 students, 188 were from this Presidency. Of the latter, 54 (or 28·7 per cent.) were from agricultural communities such as Marathas, Lingayats, and Jains from the South, and Patidars and Anavils from the North, 83 (or 44·1 per cent.) were from the Brahmin community, and 17 (or 9·04 per cent.) were Muhammadans.

The expenditure of the College during the year was Rs. 1,36,911 and the cost to Government per student Rs. 551.

Commerce.

25. The number of students attending the Degree classes at the Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics was 271, against 269 in the preceding year. The expenditure of the College was Rs. 81,000, of which Rs. 25,687 was met from Provincial Funds. The total cost per pupil was Rs. 299 and the cost to Government Rs. 95.

The Regulations and Syllabuses laid down by the University for the Commerce examinations have been revised and many important changes have been introduced.

To improve the general standard of English, the subject has been made compulsory for the B.Com. examination. A new subject "The Economics of Transport" has been added to the list of optional subjects prescribed for the B.Com. Examination, and "Advanced Economics" has been deleted.

Students were taken in batches to places of commercial and general interest such as the Studio of the Radio Company, the Acme Manufacturing Company, Workshop of the Bombay Gas Company, Lightfoot Ice and Refrigeration Company. The students who take "Cotton" were taken to the Technological Research Laboratory of the Indian Central Cotton Committee at Matunga and the Simplex Mills.

Mr. R. E. Kumana, who passed the M.Com. examination held in March, 1927, was the first student to obtain the new Degree of Master of Commerce.

Special courses of evening lectures to outsiders as well as College students were delivered by the Staff on The Financial Systems of Some

Leading Countries, Geographical Control, Bankers as Lenders, and Futures and Future Markets. The Banking Association continued to publish the "Banking Magazine", for which it has secured a number of outside subscribers.

The Principal remarks—

"It is a source of great satisfaction that, even in these days of "extreme trade depression and the consequent unemployment of the "educated middle class, our graduates do not experience much "difficulty in securing comparatively well-paid appointments."

CHAPTER VI.

SECONDARY EDUCATION.

Introduction.

26. In this Presidency the term "Secondary" is applied to those schools only in which English is taught, the higher classes of Vernacular schools being treated as Primary. This Chapter deals mainly with Anglo-Vernacular schools for boys, an account of Anglo-Vernacular schools for girls being given in Chapter XII. An account of European schools is given in Chapter XIII, while English-teaching schools are dealt with separately in this Chapter (paras. 52 to 54). Combined statistics for all Secondary schools will be found in the tables at the end of the Report.

In other Provinces the figures for Secondary schools include pupils studying in the Vernacular Middle standards, which in this Presidency are returned as Primary, while in the case of a school which teaches the whole Vernacular course (what in this Presidency would be called a Full Primary school) all the pupils from the Infant class upwards are returned as Secondary. This difference in classification makes it difficult to compare the statistics of Secondary schools in this Presidency with those of other Provinces.

The following table compares the sources of expenditure on Secondary Education in the various Provinces for 1927-28 :—

	Provincial	Board	Fees	Other sources
Bombay	29·5	3·3	48·1	19·1
Madras	26·4	7·7	47·6	18·3
Bengal	19·2	2·9	60·8	17·1
United Provinces	51·2	1·4	31·7	15·7
Punjab	36·3	7·6	42·5	13·6
Burma	41·7	2·3	33·4	22·6
Bihar and Orissa	31·0	7·4	49·3	12·3
Central Provinces and Berar ..	48·4	4·2	35·3	12·1
Assam	46·9	3·5	39·7	9·9
North-West Frontier Province ..	51·6	7·7	24·4	16·3

The following table shows the expenditure by Government on Secondary Education per head of the population, by Divisions :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Bombay Division	0	7	1
Central Division	0	3	4
Northern Division	0	5	9
Southern Division	0	3	3
Sind	0	5	1

Anglo-Vernacular Schools for Boys.

Schools and Pupils.

27. The total number of Anglo-Vernacular schools for boys increased by 33 to 434, and the number of pupils attending them rose from 77,679 to 84,602, a rise of 8·9 per cent. There were 174 High Schools and 260 Middle Schools, as against 167 and 234 in the preceding year. The following table gives the number of schools and pupils by management :—

	School.	Pupils.
Government	28	9,408
District Local Board	52	2,105
Municipal	67	9,413
Aided	241	53,821
Unaided	46	9,855
Total ..	434	84,602

Expenditure.

28. The total expenditure on all Anglo-Vernacular schools for boys increased by Rs. 2,84,104 to Rs. 52,54,615. This was met from different sources as under :—

	Percentage.
Provincial Funds	27·7
District Local Board and Municipal Funds ..	4·8
Fees	51·8
Other sources	15·7
	100·0

The grants paid to Aided schools amounted to Rs. 8,39,710, showing an increase of Rs. 6,367. The following table gives the average annual cost per pupil in Anglo-Vernacular schools under different managements :—

	Total cost.	Cost to Government.
	Rs.	Rs.
Government	103·3	62·8
Board	50·7	10·3
Aided	56·3	13·6
Unaided	62·5	....
Total ..	61·5	17·1

Government High Schools.

29. I have in my previous Reports referred to the popularity of the Government schools and to the consequent keenness of the demand for admission to these schools. As shown in the table given in para. 46, 73 per cent. of the teachers in Government Secondary schools are graduates and 67·7 per cent. are trained, while the corresponding percentages for non-Government Secondary schools are 34·3 and 15 only.

The Head Master, Nasik High School, reports—

"Many guardians in the mofussil desire to send their wards to "Government schools, as they think, and rightly so, that the instruc- "tion in Government schools imparted by efficient trained teachers is "superior to that in other schools."

In the interests of efficiency, Government have laid down the following maximum limits for each class in Government and non-Government schools with a view to prevent overcrowding and thus to secure individual attention being paid to each pupil as far as possible :—

	Government.	Non-Government.
Standards I-III	30	35
Standards IV-VII	35	40

These limits are subject to the further condition that accommodation is provided at the rate of 10 square feet per pupil.

Aided Schools.

30. Grants to Aided schools are based on the admitted expenditure, the grant in each case being subject to a maximum of one-third of the admitted expenditure or of one-half of the local assets (whichever is less).

In my previous Reports I have pointed out that the amount placed at my disposal for the award of grants to Secondary schools is quite inadequate to enable full grants being paid to schools on the terms contemplated in the Grant-in-aid Code. At present a provision of Rs. 12,12,205 is made in the budget for grants to Anglo-Vernacular and English-teaching schools, but this falls considerably short of the requirements of these schools. There are some 90 schools applying for registration, in addition to as many as 70 schools which have applied for registration of additional classes, and an additional allotment of some Rs. 4½ lakhs is required to enable the Department to pay the full admissible grants to schools already on the Register and to those on the waiting list.

Methods of Teaching.

31. Rao Bahadur K. G. Joshi, I.E.S., Educational Inspector, C. D., reports—

"The methods that are followed at present in Secondary schools "are no doubt better than those in vogue in the past. This is due to "the employment of more graduates and trained teachers for work "in Secondary schools. Teachers from recognised secondary schools "are now deputed to the Secondary Training College with Government "stipends. The actual results of the new methods of teaching are, "however, not so encouraging as may be expected. An average "matriculate of to-day is a poor product of a Secondary school. It is a "common complaint that an average student of standard VII of to-day "cannot write a few sentences of English correctly, compose a sensible "letter or give a connected account of an incident of which he is an eye "witness, nor can he lay any just claim to a real taste for reading and "sound learning. Such are the attainments often achieved after a "schooling of not less than twelve years. A student is generally not

"trained to think or do anything for himself. Even the teacher who "has undergone regular training at the Secondary Training College is "lacking in initiative and thus unable to influence the quality of "teaching, as he is often the slave of the method which he has been "taught at the Secondary Training College. Methods are a means to "an end and are to be judged by their results. That method is after "all the best, which a teacher can use readily and to the best "advantage. Lessons planned on natural and original lines, which "stimulate thought and inspire the learner, are an exception rather than "the rule. Most of the teachers work from mercenary motives and very "few have real zeal and enthusiasm for their duties. Teachers of better "calibre and superior attainments must be attracted to the profession "by better prospects and greater appreciation of their worth."

Medium of Instruction.

32. The University allow the option of answering in the Vernacular the papers in the Classical Indian languages and in History. The number of candidates (out of a total number of 4,190 and 11,015 respectively) who exercised this option was as follows :—

Language.	Classical Indian languages.	History.
Marathi	1,366	2,776
Gujarati	455	1,669
Kanarese	70	172
Urdu	4	5
Sindhi	7	342
Portuguese	..	3
Hindi	1	2
Total ..	1,903	4,969

I quote from the Report of the Principal of the Elphinstone High School—

"Unfortunately this experiment could not even be started for want "of sufficient students and more because the parents and guardians "concerned objected to their sons or wards being taught the subject "through the vernacular. This shows how some of the members "of the Senate of our local University who insist too much on that "medium are absolutely unaware of the conditions that obtain in "Bombay. The Vernacularists will be surprised to learn that the "parents and guardians who objected to the vernacular medium all "belonged to the Marathi-speaking community."

The Educational Inspector, B. D., remarks—

"This is another subject on which there is and will probably for a "long time be different opinions. As the University has, however, "allowed answers in History and Sanskrit to be answered in the verna- "cular, many schools, especially in the mofussil, have introduced "the teaching of these subjects in the vernacular. Those who have "done so almost all approve of the change and maintain that better

"results are noticed in the two subjects. The answers given in the "vernacular are admitted even by the University examiners to have "been much better in quality than many of those in English."

33. The Educational Inspector, B. D., remarks—

Methods of Teaching English.

"The Direct Method of teaching English is now followed in all Govern- "ment schools, at least in the lower standards. "In many of the non-Government schools "also attempts are being made to follow it, "especially where trained teachers are available. So far as this "method involves the use of plenty of conversation in English, there "is general agreement regarding its success. There is difference of "opinion, however, on the question how far, if at all, the use of the "vernacular should be allowed in explanation.

"Another point on which opinion is divided is the teaching of "grammar. The teaching of this subject seems rather to have been "neglected since the introduction of new methods of teaching "English were introduced. Opinion seems now to be gaining ground, "however, that, while a return to the old fashioned detailed study of "the subject is not required, its elementary principles must be "taught as far as possible in connection with the ordinary English "lessons."

The Educational Inspector in Sind remarks as under :—

"All, however, agreed that, while this method was by far the best "for teaching the English language, the results would be much better "if there were suitable books, properly graded, with a limited number "of new words in each lesson.

"In the Mirpurkhas Madressah and High School the linguaphone "is used in the lower standards to teach the boys correct pronunciation "and proper intonation. The High School, Shikarpur, has been "provided with a gramaphone and with records consisting of nursery "rhymes, story lessons, and pieces from English literature."

I quote the following from the Report of the Principal of the Secondary Training College :—

"There is not much to report in the way of new methods, and very "little can be done in this direction without more leisure for the staff "and more money for experimental material. Some new methods "were tried in Science, Mathematics, and English, while the experiment "on teaching Sanskrit by the Direct Method was extended. It has "now been tried on the one class for three continuous years and the "results have been highly satisfactory. Many Professors of Sanskrit "and Shastris visited the school to see the classes at work, and, while "there was some opposition to the method from conservative teachers, "the majority of these teachers were deeply impressed with the "knowledge of the boys and their interest in the work."

Science.

34. The total number of schools which teach Science in the whole Presidency was 304. Twelve years ago, when the post of the Inspector of Science Teaching was created,

Science was taught in 130 schools only. Aided schools were during the year given grants for the Science equipment to the extent of Rs. 6,814.

The Inspector of Science Teaching remarks—

"Now that Science is a subject for the examination, schools as well "as their pupils are very keen in preparing themselves to face the "examiners, since both are interested in making the examination a "success. As however it is a paper examination there is an unavoidable "tendency to cram the portions that count for the examination. The "interest is now shifted from the practical work (there being no practical "examination) to the reading of the subject matter from the text and "the numerous examination guides."

Drawing.

35. Drawing is taught primarily as an educational subject, the main object being to develop the faculty of observation. The Inspector of Drawing and Craftwork remarks—

"From the experience gained it is evident that most Drawing "teachers do not understand that one of the main educational objects "of the drawing lessons is to develop *the power* to see.

"During the course of a year I probably see more Indian students "than any other officer, Indian or European, and I am convinced that "quite a percentage of the successful candidates at the Matriculation "and other examinations are awarded marks for words, phrases, etc.; "the meaning and application of which they in no way have grasped. "In other words they obtain their certificates under false pretences. "One remedy for this unsatisfactory state of things, strange as it may "sound, is drawing."

Drawing Grade examinations.

36. There were 2,989 candidates for the Elementary and 1,408 for the Intermediate Drawing Grade Examination, of whom 1,446 and 624 passed respectively. There are 147 centres for the examination in this Presidency, and in Central India and Kathiawar. The examiners remark—

"*Memory*—

"In the memory drawings there were very few up to prize "standard and considering the wide scope afforded, particularly in "the Intermediate Grade, this is all the more surprising. The work "produced indisputable evidence that one great weakness of the "Indian student is the lack of a proper sense of proportion. Cricket "bats would be drawn leaning against the stumps and depicted as "being half the size of the latter. Balls shown wider than the bats, "leg-guards narrower, etc., etc. In the Intermediate test the switch "to regulate the fan would be shown larger than the ceiling fan itself "and a table lamp bigger than a street lamp. The few drawings of "animals running away were often very good examples of 'arrested "'action' rather than of movement.

"*Nature*—

"The nature drawings were again very disappointing and in "many instances had been executed with little or no reference to the

"specimen supplied. The drawings were far from being 'alive' "and often the direction to 'colour the drawing as truthfully as "'possible' was entirely ignored. As one examiner reports 'Year "'after year the candidates are asked to render the plant as "truth-"'fully" as possible in colour, and their failure to do so has been "'frequently pointed out in many examination reports which "'presumably every Drawing teacher reads. In spite of this the "'drawings are still so untruthful that it would appear that many "'candidates are not taken direct to nature for their lessons.

"'The result is a few ovate shapes, unnaturally coloured, "'surrounded by a hard black band, mechanically joined together "'and would be veins running in all directions. Such insincerity "'can be of no educational value whatever.'"

School Examinations.

37. In Government High Schools no preliminary examination is held for candidates for the School-leaving Examination except in Practical Science. The University now hold examinations in Vernacular, Geography, and Science, in which subjects a certificate from the Head of the school was formerly taken. In most schools, in addition to the annual examination, periodical examinations are held either weekly or fortnightly. In the Larkana High School, in addition to the periodical examinations, surprise tests are reported to have been introduced with success.

Moral Instruction.

38. Direct moral instruction has been discontinued in Government schools, it being generally considered that decent behaviour and right conduct can be more suitably taught by example and by words of advice as the occasion requires. In some schools the boys are encouraged to regulate their own conduct in certain matters. The Head Master of the Poona Anglo Urdu High School thus describes the "Court of Honour" established in his school—

"There are certain subjects, *e.g.* the cleanliness of the school-"building, watching the conduct of boys outside the school, settling "up of petty school-boy quarrels and jealousies, and such other "things as concern the boys exclusively, which are transferred to "their control."

School Activities.

39. Most schools make attempts to encourage various activities outside the ordinary curriculum and apart from the school games. The following account by Mr. B. J. G. Shastri, Head Master of the Ahmedabad Middle School, affords a good example of what is done in the better class of schools :—

"During the year many teachers from other schools took advantage "of the opportunities given to visit the school and to watch the work "going on. In addition to school teachers, several ladies and "gentlemen interested in education visited the school at my invitation "and were entirely satisfied.

"The school was the Headquarters of the local teachers' Colloquium "and made a very important contribution to its work. At the meetings

"of the Colloquium a very useful programme was gone through. A "number of interesting topics were discussed, some instructive lectures "were given, and considerable thought was spent on the revision of "the School-leaving Examination Syllabus.

"The various members of the staff tried to spread knowledge "of modern methods by lectures, discussions, suggestions, etc. in "various schools and before public bodies.

"Among the efforts that have been constantly made to make the "teachers and their teaching as efficient as possible the following "may be noted :—

"(*a*) Introduction of print script in standards I and II.

"(*b*) Prominence given to phonetics.

"(*c*) An experiment with Mackee's story method of teaching English.

"(*d*) Students' note-books in History, Geography, and Science, similar to laboratory journals in Science, visualising the subject matter as far as possible.

"(*e*) Mass prayer.

"(*f*) Mass drill.

"(*g*) Mass meeting for current topics.

"(*h*) Teachers' Common Room meetings.

"(*i*) Miss Paul gave Demonstration lessons in the Direct method of teaching English for a whole week, which were attended by 86 teachers from Government and aided schools in Gujarat.

"(*j*) An attempt is made to have a new type of examination and to take an intelligence test of boys.

"(*k*) An attempt has been made to study the Winnekta technique for individual work.

"As many as 32 Magic lantern lectures were given. Boys were "taken out on as many as 36 excursions. On one occasion the whole "school went on a picnic excursion to Sarkhej, when many boys "walked the whole distance, there and back.

"Darbar Day was celebrated with a picnic excursion of the whole "school to China-Bag, Dudheshwar, some miles outside the city.

" * * * * *

"*The School Journey*—A school journey of some 19 school scouts "was organised and they were sent to Bombay at the Grand Jamboree "and Scout Rally.

"An exhibition of boys' hand-work, collections, etc. was held in "the school for the entertainment and instruction of boys.

"The school museum was replenished with pictures, coins, and "specimens of various types collected by boys. A collection of local "patterns and designs of printing cloth is a special feature in "this line.

"The photography class has been doing well. It is attended by "27 boys, 10 of whom have their own cameras.

"The school teams took part in the Cricket Tournament and played "other matches. The school scouts helped much in maintaining "order at school matches.

"Boys were entertained with the shows of a dwarf mimic, a magi- "cian, a memory trainer, and a group of gymnastic performers.

"Boys are running a co-operative society for their benefit.

"A café has been started on co-operative lines to supply wholesome "tiffin to boys. Arrangements have been made to supply fresh and "filtered water directly from taps.

"182 boys joined the Children's Guild of Service and a number of "well-to-do boys paid their poorer co-students their subscription to "the school picnic.

"The school contributed Rs. 192-7-0 to the Flood Relief Fund and "assisted in various relief measures.

"At the time of the Boycott of the Simon Commission the school "was the only educational institution in the city which worked nor- "mally in face of a lot of disturbance, a fact which met with special "Government appreciation.

"Rearing of silk worms has been undertaken in the school by some "boys with a view not only to acquaint them with the life of the silk "work, but also with a view to popularise the Eri silk industry.

"Groups of boys did gardening and projects, which were finally "judged by the whole school."

Excursions are commonly made to interesting sights and places. The boys of the Ranchhodlal Chhotalal High School, Ahmedabad, were taken to see the following :—

The Municipal water works.
The Sabarmati floods.
Iron works.
A match factory.
Textile mills.
Knitting works.
R. C. Technical Institute.
Municipal elections.
Municipal meeting.
The Scout Jamboree at Bombay.

Libraries.

40. Practically all schools have special libraries for the boys, and most schools encourage extra reading, especially in English. In 102 schools Co-operative Societies were maintained by the boys for the supply of books, stationery, and other articles commonly used by the boys.

Hostels.

41. The total number of students in Secondary schools residing in hostels was 3,702, as against 3,352 in the preceding year. This number represents 4·1 per cent. of the total

number of pupils. Of the 25 Government High Schools, 20 have hostels. The number of boarders in them rose from 999 to 1,015. The cost of living in hostels attached to Government High Schools ranged from Rs. 11 to Rs. 14 in the Central Division (omitting mention of that attached to the Anglo-Urdu High School, Poona, the cost in which is Rs. 20), from Rs. 12 to Rs. 14 in the Northern Division, from Rs. 9 to Rs. 14 in the Southern Division, and from Rs. 8 to Rs. 15 in Sind. It would be hard to exaggerate the moral and physical advantages of well conducted hostels. Government attach great importance to their hostels. It is to be regretted that most of them are only about half full. The fact is due chiefly to the opening of additional schools, and especially to the increase in High Schools, in all parts of the Districts. A contributing feature has been the increase in the number of non-Government hostels, largely on the communal basis and assisted from communal funds. There are also in some towns private " hotels ", which owe their popularity to their cheapness and to their immunity from control.

42. There were 127 Associations. The number of scouts was as follows :—

Boy Scouts.	Scouts including officers.	Cubs.	Rovers.	Total.
	22,271	4,209	1,411	27,891

The most interesting event of the year was the great All-India Jamboree that was held in Bombay in December, 1927. Attention was practically concentrated on preparation for this during the greater part of the year. Training camps were held at thirteen places.

As an example of the activities of the Boy Scouts, which are conducted in most schools, I quote the following from the report of the R. C. High School, Ahmedabad :—

" The scouts of this institution are the pioneers of social work in " Ahmedabad. They began this kind of work by undertaking to " manage the enormous crowd of spectators at the Athletic Associa- " tion Cup Matches in the year 1923, thus doing away with the need " of policemen on such occasions. Since then, all the scout organisa- " tions in Ahmedabad have been helping the public at the time of " all such social functions. The school scouts did their mite at the " time of the Association Cup matches, as well as at the time of the " cricket carnival in aid of the Gujarat Flood Relief Fund when one of " the scouts of this school, Bhatt, N. M., showed his pluck by pursuing " and catching red-handed a *badmash* who was running away from " the cricket grounds of the Gujarat College with the coat of one of " the players. His skill and tact were appreciated both by the Flood " Relief Committee and by the Magistrate who conducted the case.

" The school scouts with the help of other volunteers from the " school also helped very substantially the Gujarat Flood Relief " Committee by collecting clothes and other materials for relief from " the people of Ahmedabad and one of them, Pandya, M. S., volunteered " to do relief work in the villages for 3 months at great sacrifice of

"his studies. Regular classes are held by the Scout Masters to keep "the scouts up-to-date and scouts play their own games every day "in the games period under the supervision of the Scout Masters."

Government give an annual grant of Rs. 40,000 to the Presidency Association. In view of this fact they do not admit for purposes of grant expenditure on Boy Scouts in Secondary and Primary schools.

Physical Training and Games.

43. During the year a committee was appointed under the Chairmanship of Mr. K. M. Munshi, B.A., LL.B., M.L.C., to enquire into and report on the physical training of pupils in Primary and Secondary schools and of making it compulsory. Though attention is paid to physical training in most schools, the matter is one which requires more systematic and more scientific treatment. A noticeable development is a tendency in favour of indigenous games, the great advantage of which is that they do not involve costly equipment, while they render easier the problem of accommodation, as they do not necessitate such extensive playing grounds as are required for such games as cricket and hockey.

Medical Inspection.

44. Some schools, especially in Bombay, have regular medical inspection. In Government schools a record is kept of weight, height, and chest measurements, and in some the eyes of the boys are tested.

School-leaving Examination.

45. At the School-leaving examination held in April, 1928, 8,171 candidates appeared from the British Districts, and 3,177 or 38·9 per cent. passed, while 1,114 passed out of 3,360 candidates for the Government Service Certificate. A large proportion of the candidates appear for both examinations, which indeed are the same except for certain subjects not common to the two.

I quote the following from the Annual Reports of some of the Government High Schools :—

The Ratnagiri High School—

"Annotations and companions have been doing incalculable "mischief by destroying all initiative and self-reliance on the part of "the boys. The evil of inattention has grown. The best efforts "of the teachers to make their subjects interesting, do not receive "a warm response from the class, because their is a conviction "on the part of boys that a study of cut-and-dry answers crammed "from 'Notes' is less taxing and more assuring of success than a "tedious peregrination through hundreds of pages of the prescribed "texts. This is no doubt a serious evil which needs devising prompt "measures for cmplete eradication.

"The tendency to take Vernacular in lieu of Sanskrit and to learn "history from a Vernacular text-book is growing rapidly among the "boys of the higher standards, particularly those who are less intelli- "gent or weak in English. From the examination papers it is found "that these boys can express their thoughts more quickly in their "mother tongue and express themselves with facility but their answers

"sometimes disclose mistakes of orthography owing to their imperfect "study of their mother tongue in the lower standards."

The Sardars' High School, Belgaum—

"The University appoints text-books in English every year. This, "I believe, does more harm than good, as greater attention is paid both "by boys and masters to the text-books, and General English (Com- "position, Idiom, etc.), which should really receive more attention, is "thrown into the background. Boys also care more for the annotations, "which are produced without number, than to the books themselves. "The result is that cramming is encouraged and the annotators are "enabled to make money at the cost of the boys. It would be better "to do away with the text-books or at the most recommend them for "reading in schools, but no paper should be set in them."

The R. C. High School, Ahmedabad—

"There is a general complaint at present that there are too many "subjects which a student has to study and again the course in each has "increased. The result is that the students try to superficially study "the different subjects so that they depend more upon the innumer- "able catchpenny publications in each subject in the market. They "thus lose all the advantages of a general culture. So long as a rigid "system of education by making all the students learn a number of "subjects compulsorily right to the end of the Secondary Education "is in force, no improvement can be expected. The present system "actually hinders the further progress of many students and they "have to leave off their studies."

The opinion expressed in this extract finds support from the University Examiners, who in paragraph 8 of their Report say—

"As things obtain at present, in by far a large number of schools, "especially outside Bombay, the teaching of English seems to be "extremely defective in the lower standards. As the student reaches "the sixth or the seventh standard he is so much borne down by over- "pressure owing to multiplicity of subjects that whatever he learns "reduces itself to mere cram work. His defective knowledge of English "encourages cram all the more. The text-book method in English "makes it easy for the annotators to come to his rescue. All this "leaves him very weak in English at the end, and the remedy for it "does not lie in the raising of the standard. The annotator has to be "discouraged and put out of the field entirely, so that the real object "of appointing selections in English may be attained. At present the "pupil studies the notes, the hints and the ready made aids to pass in "the examination more intensively than he attends to the teaching "in the class-room. The lessons are hardly read at all, for the questions "and answers upon them are ready at hand. Until this temptation "is removed from the path of the student, the text-book method adopt- "ed at the School-leaving examination will not produce the result "which it is meant to produce. The teacher in the class-room ought "to discourage the use of these annotations and, if he could, he must

" even penalise it. How this could be done under the present circum-
" stances is more than we can say. The evil is there and whatever
" the Examiner may do to change the nature of questions from year
" to year the annotator is sure to overreach him. The syllabus binds
" the Examiner hand and foot as regards the type of questions to be
" set and any departure from it is likely to raise a nest of hornets about
" his ears."

It is generally agreed that a large proportion of those who pass the Matriculation examination are unfit for Higher studies. The remedy, of course, lies with the University—to make the Matriculation examination a true test of what is required. It is, however, undoubtedly a fact that the material sent up by the schools is unsatisfactory and that a large percentage of the boys admitted to the Matriculation class are quite unfit for that standard and should not have been promoted. The explanation lies in the common reluctance of the schools to refuse promotion to unfit boys, which is due partly to consideration for their fee receipts and partly to the importunity of the parents. It is the common view of most parent that any boy, whatever his mental calibre, is fit for promotion (anyhow eventually) to the higher Secondary standards, and that refusal to promote is contrary to an inherent right of the parent and the boy. This attitude, which is largely responsible for the lowness of the standard of Higher and Secondary Education, is reflected in the following quotation from a leading Indian newspaper :—

" There is something very objectionable in the raising of standards
" with the conscious intention of not giving higher education to as
" large a number of students as possible."

The Department has consistently striven to keep the standard of Secondary Education up to what it regards as the required level. Its power is limited, since the strongest determining factor is the test set by the Matriculation examination, the standard of which is, as elsewhere stated, generally recognised to be considerably below what it should be. The Department exercises its control through its power of Recognition and through the award of grant-in-aid. Through its regular inspection of all Recognised schools, it endeavours to secure that competent teachers are employed, that the teaching methods are sound, that admissions and promotions are made with discrimination, and generally that there is a tendency to improve rather than to decline. It is greatly handicapped by the fact that the allotment placed at its disposal for the award of grants is altogether inadequate, the grants paid being, in most cases, considerably less than the schools can reasonably expect under the terms of the Grant-in-aid Code, while, as already stated, there is a large, and rapidly increasing, number of schools to which it is impossible to pay grants at all.

Teachers.

46. There were 4,581 teachers in Anglo-Vernacular schools for boys, of whom 987, or 21·5 per cent., were trained and 1,761, or 38·4 per cent., were graduates. Most of the teachers in Government Secondary schools are now trained, and with the exception of a few teachers of special subjects all are graduates.

The following table compares the position of Anglo-Vernacular schools for boys under each class of management :—

	Total number of teachers	Trained teachers		Graduates	
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Government	493	334	67·7	359	73·0
District Local Board and Municipal.	608	79	13·0	150	24·7
Aided	2,995	480	16·0	1,053	35·2
Unaided	485	94	19·4	199	41·0
Total non-Government ..	4,088	653	15·0	1,402	34·3
Grand Total ..	4,581	987	21·5	1,761	38·4

The Bombay Presidency compares unfavourably with most other Provinces in India in the matter of trained teachers, the percentages (in 1926-27) being—

	Middle Schools	High Schools
Madras	81	78
Bombay	12	22
Bengal	27	12
United Provinces	79	45
Punjab	68	75
Burma	59	59
Bihar and Orissa	62	32
Central Provinces	64	68
Assam	50	34

There is a great need for the provision of training for non-graduate teachers. The Secondary Teachers' Certificate Examination, which was passed by 96 teachers during the year, cannot be regarded as other than an inadequate substitute for training.

The School-leaving Examination Board also emphasize the necessity of attracting a better type of teacher for Secondary schools. The following extract from the Syndicate Report for 1928 will be of interest :—

"The Board is so impressed with the absolute necessity of employing "in secondary schools persons who are acquainted with the theory "and practice of education, if the level of Secondary education is to "be raised, that it recommended to the Syndicate to add the group "named 'Education' to the existing groups of optional subjects "at the B.A. Examination. The Syndicate, agreeing with the Board, "placed the recommendation before the Senate which accepted it.

"Perhaps such graduates will not be quite as efficient as those who for "two years after their graduation, have undergone training for the "B. T. degree; still, it may well be hoped that, when employed "as teachers in Secondary schools, they will be able to discharge their "responsible duties in a more scientific spirit than prevails at present."

The Educational Inspector, N. D., remarks—

"I cannot help observing that methods of teaching have not "improved proportionately to the improvement in the qualifications "and pay of teachers. This is, in my opinion, due to lack of full sense "of duty among most of the teachers. A large majority of them, "although trained, are inclined to do the work assigned to them as "mercenaries without any appreciation of their duty to the school "authorities that employ and pay them and to the country whose "children they are appointed to educate. They fail to realise that "education is a mission and that as educators they should be animated "by the zeal of the missionary."

47. In Government schools the ordinary time-scale for graduate assistants rises from Rs. 70 to Rs. 200, with selection grades up to Rs. 250 and a few special posts in a scale of Rs. 250 to 300. There is also the prospect of a Headmastership. In a non-Government school, the pay of a graduate assistant teacher generally ranges from Rs. 40 to Rs. 100 and of an undergraduate teacher from Rs. 30 to Rs. 60.

Pay of Teachers.

So long as the pay of a teacher is not sufficient to provide for himself and his family a living suited to his status in life, it is vain to expect the profession to attract a better type of teacher. I have referred in previous Reports to the need for measures which will induce teachers to remain in the schools and to regard teaching as their permanent profession. The non-Government schools are largely staffed by temporary men with little knowledge of the art of teaching and with little interest in their work. Some schools employ as teachers men studying for the Law examinations. This unsatisfactory position is due almost entirely to the inadequacy of the pay and to the poorness of the prospects. The finances of the schools do not admit of their paying adequate salaries. It is clearly desirable that the scale of pay should be sufficient to secure competent teachers and to keep them contented and induce them to take an interest in their profession. There is no likelihood of Government being able to assist the schools with additional grants. Other means of securing funds have to be found. Some schools are able to secure an endowment, though in few cases is this such as to provide more than an inconsiderable income. Government have declared that their first duty is towards Primary Education and they are unable to meet even their statutory obligations in this direction. If, then, the money is to be found it must either be provided from charitable resources or by the parents themselves. There is little chance of any great help from the former source, and it follows that, if the cost of education is to to be raised to such a figure as will secure efficiency, it must be borne by the people themselves in the shape of fees. There is a strong case for

raising the fees in all classes of schools. The need is recognised by many Managers; but the public are in the position of enforcing their will, and where their pockets are touched they prefer to allow their sons to be taught by underpaid teachers who take little interest in their work rather than pay the price necessary to secure sound education.

School Fees.

48. The following table gives the average annual fee per pupil in an Anglo-Vernacular school for Boys under each management:—

	Rs.
Government	40·1
Board	22·4
Aided	29·9
Unaided	46·1
Total ..	31·9

The average for Unaided schools is high because this class of school, which represents only about 12 per cent. of the total number of schools, includes the big High Schools in Bombay, which usually charge comparatively high fees and prefer not to take Government grant.

English in Vernacular Schools.

49. The introduction of the teaching of English in Primary schools is gaining in popularity, the number of classes having increased by 22 to 66 and the pupils by 1,057 to 2,712. In Sind alone there are now 14 Recognised English classes, as well as a number of unrecognised classes. The popularity of these classes is a sign of the times and is indicative of the movement from the villages to the towns and of the general desire of the rural populace to raise themselves in life and to get away from their old surroundings. They cater, in fact, for the tendency against which the Agricultural-bias classes in the upper standards of the Primary schools have been devised as an antidote. How far the form of English education provided by these classes is in the interest of the people themselves and of the country as a whole is open to question. They provide facilities for exceptional boys to commence a study which will help them on, with the aid of a scholarship, to a High School in the nearest town. But it would seem that the vast majority of the boys who join such classes never get beyond the Third, or even the Second, standard. Whether the knowledge of English acquired is in most cases of any practical value is doubtful. On the other hand it is generally agreed that a boy who has once studied English is not prepared to work on the land. A smattering of English is useful for industrial purposes; but in rural areas, where the chief occupation is agriculture, it is not calculated to assist any youth to earn his living, and nothing remains for him but to migrate to the towns, and to swell the number of those half-educated, unskilled crowds who are finding it more and more difficult to find the means of subsistence. The problem is a counterpart, further down the line, of that presented by the glut of matriculates and graduates unable to find employment up to the expectation justified by the face value of

their qualifications, a problem which is recognised as being one of the most serious that confront the statesman of today.

It was formerly the consistent policy in this Presidency to exclude English from the Primary schools and doubts were expressed at the time as to the wisdom of the change of policy which was introduced in 1923, when English classes were first allowed to be attached to Primary schools. The Punjab is now lamenting the fact that "though there are thousands "of matriculates without employment, there is, or shortly will be, a "serious shortage of young men who have received a good general "education through the medium of the vernacular."

The Bombay Presidency in the past prided itself on its Upper Primary standards and on the education given in its Training Colleges. It is sad to contemplate the possibility of this form of education being swept away by the craze for English. There are those who hold that a mere knowledge of English is in itself an education and that it tends to widen the minds of those who possess it. It is a fact that the hopes of Macaulay that the learning of the West would be made known to Indians through the medium of the vernaculars are still far from fulfilment. But it would seem to be equally true that, chiefly owing to the methods of teaching commonly followed in the Secondary schools, many boys in laboriously learning English ruin their mental processes without acquiring anything but a verbal knowledge of the language. I have myself more than once in the past expressed the view that some Third Year Trained teachers are qualitatively (though perhaps not quantitatively) better educated than some graduates.

But, whatever may be the educational value of a knowledge of the English language, there can be no doubt that nothing is more calculated to entice the cultivator from the land and to swell the growing mass of middle-class unemployment, and that the English classes attached to Primary schools are potent among the forces working in this direction.

Vocational Training.

50. There is a general demand for education of a vocational nature. It is not, however, generally recognised that the function of a Secondary school is to provide a form of education either leading up to Higher studies or of a nature suited to the needs of those who intend to follow an occupation requiring a general education less advanced than that provided by a University course. For the latter purpose a pre-vocational training is both desirable and possible. But any attempt to give full vocational instruction in an ordinary Secondary school would appear to be opposed to all sound principles of education.

It seems desirable that there should be a clear-cut bifurcation from about the fifth standard, those only proceeding with the ordinary course who have a real aptitude for Secondary studies and a fair chance of proceeding to Higher studies. The fact, however, is that practically all who join a Secondary school aspire to join the University, and, though attempts have been made in some schools to provide an alternative course in the higher standards, they have not proved successful. A few

schools attempt to provide vocational education side by side with the ordinary teaching in the higher standards. Thus one school, while preparing boys for the Matriculation examination, gives them at the same time training in carpentry, for which purpose it is registered by the Committee of Direction for Technical Education, and the same boys complete both courses side by side and in the same period. It appears that the purpose is that such boys, if they fail to complete their College course, should have a vocation to fall back on. Government have refused to recognise the school because they hold that the same boys cannot at the same time, and within the same period, be prepared for the Matriculation examination and pursue a full-time course of vocational instruction.

Scholarships.

51. Four hundred and seventy-eight High School scholarships tenable for four years and 505 Middle School scholarships tenable for three years are awarded by Government. Twenty-seven of the former and 54 of the latter are open scholarships, while 168 of each of the two kinds are reserved for the Intermediate classes, 92 for the Backward classes, 91 for Muhammadans in the Presidency proper, and 100 for Muhammadans in Sind. All open scholarships and the Special Middle School scholarships are awarded on the result of a competitive examination. The Special High School scholarships are awarded by selection. The value (per mensem) of these scholarships as —

	Presidency proper	Sind
	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
Open scholarships—		
High School	5	5 0 0
Middle School	3	5 0 0
Special scholarships—		
Standards I-III	6	10 0 0
Standard IV	7	
Standard V	8	12 8 0
Standards VI and VII	10	

The Head Master of the Ahmedabad Middle School writes as follows regarding the special scholarships for the Intermediate and Backward communities :—

"These special scholarships cannot be said to be a complete success. "It is true that they help some bright boys from communities back- "ward in education, but such cases are unfortunately exceptions "rather than the rule. Most of the holders of these scholarships have "been noted to be so weak in their studies that they hardly go beyond "a certain stage. Money spent on such boys appears to bear no fruit. "It is not contended here that the facilities afforded to backward "communities should be withheld or curtailed, but what is suggested "is that these facilities should be better utilised. These backward "communities are in many cases so poor that parents cannot afford "to maintain their children and are forced to make them earning

"members of the family as soon as they attain the right age. The "scholarship of Rs. 6 is hardly an inducement to them to sacrifice "Rs. 10 or Rs. 15 which the boy might earn. So such cases deserve "more assistance than Rs. 6 of the scholarship. On the other hand "there are others who are not likely to proceed with their education "out receive scholarships and attend school so long as they cannot "earn. Under such circumstances the advisibility of helping liberally "a fewer. But really deserving cases is worth consideration."

The view expressed would appear to be correct. The object of a scholarship is to assist a boy to complete his education. It is clearly desirable that the value of the scholarship should be high enough to enable and to induce him to do this.

The system regulating remissions of fees in Government Secondary schools was revised in 1924 and the number of free-studentships in each Government school was fixed at 7½ per cent. for the Advanced classes, 22½ per cent. for Intermediate Hindus, and 22½ per cent. for Muhammadans. In Sind 30 per cent. of the Muhammadan pupils in each school are admitted free. All Backward Hindus, including the Depressed classes, are admitted free provided they can show that they are unable to pay the fees. No boy, however, who exceeds the age limit laid down for each standard can receive a free-studentship.

English-teaching Schools for Boys and Girls.

52. The total number of English-teaching schools remained stationary at 45, but the number of pupils in them increased by 293 to 12,479. Of these, 853 were Europeans, 7,662 Indian Christians, and 3,964 Indians.

Expenditure.

53. The total expenditure on account of these schools decreased by Rs. 4,806 to Rs. 9,63,267, of which Rs. 2,33,121 (24·2 per cent.) was met from Provincial funds, Rs. 4,93,673 (51·3 per cent.) from fees, and Rs. 2,36,473 (24·5 per cent.) from other sources. The average annual cost per pupil was Rs. 78, of which Rs. 19 was met from Provincial funds.

Teachers.

54. Out of 693 teachers, 295 (42·6 per cent.) were trained and 398 (57·4 per cent.) untrained. The average pay of a teacher in an English-teaching school was Rs. 89, as against Rs. 90 in the preceding year.

The Inspector of Europeans Schools remarks—

"The standard of teaching seems to be improving gradually as the "schools get more trained teachers on their staffs. The pronun- "ciation of English, however, is still very poor, a fact due largely to "the pronunciation of the teachers themselves. In many cases too "the managers cannot speak the language sufficiently to correct their "staffs and the Inspector has to do it himself.

"Most of the schools are financially in low water and are conse- "quently unable to secure the services of well-trained teachers or to "provide satisfactory equipment.

"English-teaching schools are almost entirely for the children of "the very poor, who cannot afford to pay even low fees, and if the "threatened curtailment of grants is effected it is more than likely "that many of these schools will be forced to close, or at the very "least to remain in a state of stagnant inefficiency."

CHAPTER VII.

PRIMARY EDUCATION.

Introduction.

55. Primary schools in this Presidency are those in which instruction is given purely through the Vernacular in one or more of the prescribed vernacular standards. Primary Education consists of two stages—the Elementary or Lower Primary stage (Infant class and standards I to IV) and the Upper Primary stage (standards V-VII). The Elementary stage in this Presidency corresponds to Primary standards in the Government of India Tables. In all other Provinces except Madras, which follows the same classification as this Presidency, the three Upper Standards (*viz.*, V, VI, and VII) are classed as "Vernacular Middle," and schools which teach these standards are classed as "Secondary" by the Government of India for the purposes of their Educational General tables and are financed under that head.

In comparing the facts and figures of Primary Education in this Presidency with those of other Provinces it is necessary to bear in mind that all education which is solely in the vernacular is classed as Primary, the term "Secondary" being reserved for schools in which English is taught. There are, perhaps, grounds for classing standards V to VII as Secondary, for purely statistical purposes. There are, however, fundamental reasons, of far greater importance than those of mere classificatory convenience, why the system followed in this Presidency should be adhered to. Our Primary schools, including standards V-VII, represent a form of education which is self-contained and homogeneous, and it is entirely separate in purpose, outlook, and method from the "English" education given in the Secondary schools. The affinities of the Upper Primary standards, both educationally and from the relation they bear to the life of the people, are rather with Primary than with Secondary Education, which involves the teaching of English and has different aims and different methods.

Schools and pupils.

56. The total number of Primary schools for boys and girls increased by 538, or 3·8 per cent., to 14,373, and the number of pupils in them by 36,352, or 3·6 per cent., to 1,021,078.

By Divisions the increase (or decrease) in the number of pupils was—

——	District Local Board	Municipal	Approved
Bombay Division	5,419	4,076	2,599
Central Division	7,913	3,275	—927
Northern Division	—1,509	898	1,969
Southern Division	2,154	1,227	3,048
Sind	2,150	2,275	2,565
Total increase ..	16,127	11,751	9,254

In the Northern Division the largest decrease occurred in the Kaira District, which is reported to be mainly due to the dislocation caused by the heavy floods of 1927.

Of the increase of 11,700 in Municipalities, the F and G Wards of Bombay City contributed about 3,200 as the result of the introduction of compulsion.

Para. 75 gives a further account of the schemes for expansion, voluntary or compulsory, introduced.

The following table gives the number of schools and pupils by management :—

	Number of schools		Number of pupils	
	1926-27	1927-28	1926-27	1927-28
Government	34	31	4,832	4,052
District Local Board	9,608	9,915	592,969	609,096
Municipal	1,566	1,606	250,166	261,917
Aided	2,528	2,591	131,252	136,082
Unaided	99	230	5,507	9,931
Total ..	13,835	14,373	984,726	1,021,078

The average number of pupils in a school for boys was 69. The average number in a Government, District Local Board, Municipal, Aided, and Unaided school was 117, 62, 178, 48, and 40 respectively.

No explanation has been given me of the increase in Unaided Schools. It may be partly due to more care having been exercised in collecting information. It is, however, likely that they represent schools opened by men who have passed the Vernacular Final Examination and are waiting to be taken up as teachers, the supply being in excess of the demand.

Stages of Instruction.

57. The following table gives the distribution of children in the different standards of Primary schools :—

	Boys	Percentage to total	Girls	Percentage to total
Infants	269,048	33·2	102,971	48·7
Standard I	143,888	17·8	39,321	18·6
Standard II	126,713	15·7	29,088	13·8
Standard III	102,393	12·6	19,995	9·5
Standard IV	86,842	10·7	12,829	6·1
Total, Lower Primary stage ..	728,884	90·0	204,204	96·7

	Boys	Percentage to total	Girls	Percentage to total
Standard V	39,311	4·9	4,408	2·1
Standard VI	23,033	2·8	2,553	1·2
Standard VII	18,571	2·3	114	0·0
Total, Upper Primary stage ..	80,915	10·0	7,075	3·3
Grand Total (Lower and Upper Primary stages)	809,799	100·0	211,279	100·0

The following table shows the distribution by Divisions :—

	Upper Primary	Lower Primary
Bombay Division	6·0	94·0
Central Division	9·5	90·5
Northern Division	10·3	89·7
Southern Division	9·7	90·3
Sind	6·5	93·5

These figures are analysed further in para. 67.

Distribution of Primary Schools.

58. In the Presidency there are in all some 26,500 inhabited villages, of which 16,500 are without a school. Of the latter, about 13,000 have a population below 400. Most of these so-called villages consist of scattered hamlets, largely in jungle and hill tracts, and there is little or no scope for the provision of schools in them. In many, if not most, of the villages with a population of over 400, and even in some with a population below 400, a school has existed at some previous date but had to be closed for want of attendance. In many cases children from small villages and hamlets attend school in a neighbouring village. It is doubtful if there is scope for the opening of schools in many of the villages with a population of over 400 except under a system of compulsion. It is also probable that, of those with a population of less than 400, few would be able to justify the maintenance of a school even under a system of compulsion.

On the average, one Primary school for Boys served an area of 9·7 square miles, and there was one school for every 2·1 villages. The male population under instruction in Primary schools was 8·0 per cent. of the total male population, against 7·8 in the preceding year.

Expenditure.

59. The total expenditure on Primary Education decreased by Rs. 1,01,557 to Rs. 1,97,55,871. The decrease was chiefly on account of a drop of some Rs. 70,000 in the expenditure of the Bombay Municipality. As shown in the statement given in para. 74, the assignments of Government had increased by over Rs. 26 lakhs since 1922-23.

The total direct expenditure on Primary Education formed 50·7 per cent. of the total expenditure on Education. Of the latter, 51·4 was borne by Government. 62·1 per cent. of the total cost of Primary Education was borne by Government, against 61·2 per cent. in the preceding year. The direct Provincial expenditure on Primary Education was 61·3 per cent. of the total Provincial expenditure.

The following table compares the sources of expenditure on Primary Education in the various Provinces for 1927-28 :—

	Provincial Funds	Board Funds	Fees	Other sources
Bombay	62·1	27·1	2·5	8·3
Madras	56·0	25·0	4·2	14·8
Bengal	33·0	19·0	34·3	13·7
United Provinces	66·0	26·0	4·8	3·2
Punjab	61·3	28·0	5·7	5·0
Burma	5·8	87·3	3·2	3·7
Bihar and Orissa	2·7	64·4	18·5	14·4
Central Provinces and Berar ..	55·9	32·8	4·0	7·3
Assam	58·0	28·7	0·4	12·9
North West Frontier	71·6	21·9	0·8	5·7

In Chapter VI I have given similar figures for Secondary Education. It must, however, once more be stated that, while the expenditure on Upper Primary standards is returned as Primary in this Presidency and in Madras, in all other Provinces it is returned as Secondary.

The Hartog Committee point out that between the years 1917 and 1927 the expenditure on Primary Education in this Province increased by 145·5 per cent., a larger increase than in any other Province except Burma and the Punjab.

Average cost of a pupil.

60. The following table gives the average cost of educating a pupil in a Primary school for Boys under each class of management :—

	Average annual cost of educating a pupil			
	1926-27		1927-28	
	Total cost	Cost to Government	Total cost	Cost to Government
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Government	24 3 0	24 3 0	30 14 0	30 3 0
District Local Board	17 12 0	14 14 0	18 8 0	15 2 0
Municipal	28 13 0	12 0 0	28 10 0	11 15 0
Aided	16 6 0	4 14 0	17 2 0	5 0 0
Unaided	25 1 0	..	17 0 0	..
Total ..	20 0 0	12 14 0	20 10 0	12 0 0

The increase in Government schools was due to the normal rise in the salaries drawn under the incremental scale. I am unable to account for the decrease in the expenditure under Unaided schools. The fact is that no reliance can be placed on the figures returned.

By Divisions the cost per pupil in a District Local Board Primary school for Boys and a Municipal Primary school was—

	Average annual cost of educating a pupil			
	1926-27		1927-28	
	Total cost	Cost to Government	Total cost	Cost to Government
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
District Local Board Schools.				
Bombay Division	17 14 0	14 15 0	17 1 0	14 8 0
Central Division	14 12 0	12 7 0	16 5 0	12 14 0
Northern Division	18 15 0	15 7 0	17 15 0	15 14 0
Southern Division	17 5 0	15 5 0	19 7 0	16 2 0
Sind	30 3 0	23 11 0	31 5 0	23 1 0
Total ..	17 12 0	14 14 0	18 8 0	15 2 0

	Average annual cost of educating a pupil			
	1926-27		1927-28	
	Total cost	Cost to Government	Total cost	Cost to Government
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Municipal Schools.				
Bombay Division { Bombay City ..	70 1 0	17 9 0	65 1 0	19 0 0
Bombay Division { Mofussil ..	19 7 0	10 2 0	19 3 0	9 13 0
Central Division	19 3 0	10 3 0	19 8 0	12 1 0
Northern Division	21 2 0	10 1 0	21 6 0	9 15 0
Southern Division	18 8 0	10 12 0	18 15 0	10 10 0
Sind	32 0 0	16 5 0	36 10 0	10 7 0
Total ..	28 13 0	12 0 0	28 10 0	11 15 0

The cost of educating a pupil in the case of Board schools (Municipal and District Local Board together) worked out to Rs. 19-4-0.

The following table shows the average cost per pupil (for all classes of schools) in all Provinces :—

Name of Province	Cost per pupil	
	Total cost	Cost to Government
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Bombay	20 10 0	12 0 0
Madras	8 0 0	4 8 0
Bengal	4 1 0	1 5 0
United Provinces	8 8 0	5 10 0
Punjab	10 13 0	6 10 0
Burma	11 1 0	0 9 0
Bihar and Orissa	4 4 0	0 3 0
Central Provinces and Berar ..	11 8 0	6 7 0
Assam	5 8 0	3 3 0
North-West Frontier Province ..	12 14 0	9 4 0

These figures are of the utmost importance. It cannot be repeated too often that Primary Education is chiefly a matter of funds. The objective is, frankly, to create as much literacy as possible. The cost per pupil is thus the most important unit. It has been shown that the cost in this Presidency is infinitely higher than in any other Province (though, I repeat, it must be remembered that our figures are based on a somewhat different classification). The calculations for the future growth, including the introduction of compulsion, made in the Report of the Compulsory Education Committee, on which the Primary Education Act is founded, were based on this unit. It was then hoped that it would be possible to reduce the cost per head from Rs. 20, the figure for 1921-22, to Rs. 15 in ten years. The expected decrease was to be brought about by the increased numbers in the existing schools that were expected to result from the introduction of compulsion, and by the employment of teachers on lower scales of salaries. It was also proposed to reduce the output of costly Second and Third Year trained teachers. It was also hoped that the scales of pay that the Boards would fix for new teachers would be considerably lower than those prevailing before.

It will be seen that the expected decrease has not been effected, the average for a Board school being Rs. 19-4-0. That the figure is still so high is chiefly due to the high scale of pay introduced at the desire of the Legislative Council. Also, as there has been little compulsion, there has not been that large increase that was looked for as the result of that

measure. Where, however, there has been a large increase in the numbers, there has been a great drop in the cost.

As explained in previous years, there had been an excessive output of trained teachers, and especially of Second and Third year teachers, in the years immediately preceding the year 1922, and it is the increments in the pay of these teachers that keeps up the cost. Since the year 1921-22 Government have been carefully limiting the output, especially of Second year teachers, while the Third Year Class was discontinued in the year 1923-24. It will be seen that during the year under Report the cost of a District Local Board pupil actually fell in the Bombay Division and the Northern Division. It has been stated that the rise in the Southern Division and Central Division was due to abnormal causes. But for these, it is probable that the average cost (for District Local Board schools) would have actually declined.

The cost was highest in the Kanara District (Rs. 27-2-0), which suffers from a plethora of Third year trained teachers, and lowest in the Satara District (Rs. 15-1-0). But for the arrears of expenditure referred to, the figure for Satara would have been about Rs. 14, which is actually lower than the figure taken in the Compulsory Education Committee's Report. The Satara District Local Board was one of the earliest to frame a comprehensive scheme based on principles of sound economy.

It will be seen that, though the figure has dropped slightly, the cost per head in Municipal schools is greatly in excess of that in District Local Board schools. This is chiefly due to the more extensive employment of trained teachers. It is also partly due to the inclusion of Bombay City, which pays its teachers at rates greatly in excess of those obtaining elsewhere.

The cost in Sind, it will be seen, is greatly in advance of the cost in the Presidency. In District Local Board area this is accounted for, to a great extent, by the fact that the average size of a village school is smaller in Sind than elsewhere and, as most of the village schools are one-teacher schools, the cost per pupil is necessarily increased. The same reason does not account for the disproportionate cost in a Municipal school in Sind. This is largely due to the Karachi schools, the average figure for that City being Rs. 52-15-0 per pupil. But in other Municipalities also the cost is generally higher.

Cost per head of population in 1927-28.

61. The expenditure on Primary Education per head of population in a District Local Board Primary school is roughly Annas 12·5, of which Government pay Annas 10·4 or 83 per cent. Similarly, the expenditure per head of population in a Local Authority Municipal Primary school is Rs. 2, of which Government pay Annas 14, or 44 per cent.

By Divisions, the Government grant per head of population, both for District Local Board and Local Authority Municipal Primary schools, is—

	District Local Board	Local Authority Municipal
	Annas	Annas
Bombay Division	8·3	13·4
Central Division	11·4	15·0
Northern Division	13·6	12·6
Southern Division	11·9	14·3
Sind	6·1	16·4
Total ..	10·4	14·4

The figures are chiefly interesting as showing the disproportion between the grant per head of population received from Government. It is noticeable that in District Local Board area the Northern Division receives most and Sind least. By Districts, the grant varies from Annas 2·5 in Thar and Parkar to Annas 20·6 in the Broach District.

The following table shows roughly the total cost of Primary Education and the cost to Government per head of population in the various Provinces :—

Presidency	Primary Education	
	Total cost	Cost to Government
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Bombay	1 0 0	0 10 0 62 per cent.
Madras	0 7 0	0 4 0 57 per cent.
Bengal	0 3 0	0 1 0 33 per cent.
United Provinces	0 3 9	0 2 6 66 per cent.
Punjab	0 7 0	0 4 0 57 per cent.
Burma	0 4 0	0 0 3 6 per cent.
Bihar and Orissa	0 3 0	0 0 1 3 per cent.
Central Provinces and Berar ..	0 5 0	0 2 0 40 per cent.
Assam	0 3 0	0 1 9 58 per cent.
North-West Frontier Province ..	0 5 0	0 3 9 75 per cent.

Fees.

62. The fee-collection in Primary schools for boys amounted to Rs. 4,32,694, which formed 2·6 per cent. of the total expenditure. The table in para. 59 shows the extent to which the cost is provided from fees in other Provinces. It will be seen from the table that the percentage is less in this Presidency than in any other Provinces except Assam and the North-West Frontier Province. The main reason for this no doubt is that schools under private management, which depend largely on fees, are far less common in this Presidency than in any other.

The average annual fees per pupil in Primary schools for boys decreased by 11 pies to 8 annas 3 pies.

The following table shows by management the average annual fee per pupil :—

	Rs. a. p.
Government	0 11 1
District Local Board	0 5 2
Municipal	0 4 10
Aided	1 13 1
Unaided	2 8 11

Of the 159 Municipalities, 61 have made Primary Education free—an increase of 6. In Sind all pupils in Primary schools are admitted free. All girls and all children of the Backward communities are admitted free throughout the Presidency. The general rule is also observed that no child shall be kept away from school by inability to pay fees. It is clear that, while many children whose parents pay cess and taxes (at least indirectly) are given no opportunity to attend a school, there are thousands of children receiving education free who could well afford to pay for it. In view of the dearth of funds with which to provide for the universal demand for more education, there would seem to be grounds for holding that those who can afford to do so should pay a fair share of the cost of the education of their children. Only when education is universal can there be any justification for the wholesale remission of fees.

School buildings.

63. Of the total number of District Local Board schools for boys, 27·5 per cent. had their own buildings, 4·4 per cent. were held in buildings partly District Local Board and partly rented, 15·6 per cent. in exclusively rented buildings, and 52·5 per cent. in rent-free buildings such as *chavadis*, temples, *dharamshalas*, or private houses. Fifty-nine new buildings were erected by the District Local Boards and 36 were under construction. It is clear that much remains to be done, the chief obstacle being want of funds. Special mention must be made of the scheme financed by Sir Purshotamdas Thakordás, who gave a sum of Rs. 71,000 for school buildings in the Surat District. The funds are controlled by a Central Committee composed of the Educational Inspector, a representative

of the District Local Board, and two nominees of Sir Purshotamdas. The Building is in each case constructed by a local Committee composed of three persons appointed from among the people of the village. The work is carried out according to the plan supplied by the Central Committee, and on completion it is inspected by at least two members of the latter before it is handed over to the District Local Board. An essential feature in the scheme is that the villagers shall contribute at least one-third of the cost in each case. This not only ensures their taking an interest in the work and in the building, but also the building being constructed in the most efficient manner possible. The scheme has been extremely successful, and Sir Purshotamdas has received the thanks of Government for his public-spirited munificence. Further sums have been given by him since the close of the year under report.

Teachers.

64. The total number of teachers (both men and women) in primary schools under all managements including aided schools increased by 816 to 35,427, of whom 47·5 per cent. were trained.

The following table gives the distribution of trained and untrained teachers in Government, District Local Board, and Municipal Boys' schools in each Division :—

Division	Trained			Total trained	Untrained		Total untrained	Grand total
	First Year	Second Year	Third Year		Qualified	Unqualified		
Bombay Division	1,301	785	568	2,654	2,161	528	2,689	5,343
Percentage to total ..	24·4	14·7	10·6	49·7	40·4	9·9	50·3	100
Central Division	2,180	1,385	684	4,249	4,537	186	4,723	8,972
Percentage to total ..	24·3	15·4	7·6	47·3	50·6	2·1	52·7	100
Northern Division	1,761	663	824	3,248	1,800	118	1,918	5,166
Percentage to total ..	34·1	12·8	16·0	62·9	34·8	2·3	37·1	100
Southern Division	1,055	1,062	962	3,079	1,218	91	1,309	4,388
Percentage to total ..	24·0	24·2	21·9	70·1	27·8	2·1	29·9	100
Sind	836	405	667	1,908	840	41	881	2,789
Percentage to total ..	30·0	14·5	23·9	68·4	30·1	1·5	31·6	100
Total ..	7,133	4,300	3,705	15,138	10,556	964	11,520	26,658
Percentage to total ..	26·8	16·1	13·9	56·8	39·6	3·6	43·2	100

As stated in the Quinquennial Review on the Progress of Education in India "the percentage of trained teachers in primary schools in Bombay is still very much higher than in any other Provinces."

The rules under the Primary Education Act aim at a 50 per cent. trained element. The foregoing table shows a percentage of 56·8 for boys' schools. Though, admittedly, trained teachers are preferable to untrained teachers, the Vernacular Final teacher should, especially

if he has had experience of teaching in a full primary school under an experienced trained master, not be incapable of teaching up to standard IV, the passing of which is regarded as indicating literacy. As stated above, the economic factor must come first. Trained teachers are far more costly than untrained teachers. It is therefore that Government desire to restrict the number of trained teachers until universal education has been provided. It will be seen that many Districts (especially in the Southern Division) are overstocked with Second and Third Year trained teachers.

As already stated, the output of the training institutions has been curtailed, in order to bring the percentages down to those contemplated by the rules under the Primary Education Act. As additional schools are opened with the schemes of expansion there will be in many Districts a need for more First Year trained men; the excess of Second and Third Year trained men, however, is not likely to be wiped off for some years to come.

Pay of Primary teachers.

65. The scales of pay sanctioned for teachers in the service of Government, District Local Boards, and Municipalities who were permanent on 30th June, 1923, or who were appointed to act in permanent vacancies before 30th June, 1923, are as under :—

Presidency Proper.	Monthly pay. Rs.
Unqualified teachers	20
Qualified	25-1/5-30
First Year trained	30-1/3-35-1/2-40
Second Year trained	35-1/2-45-1-50
Third Year trained	40-2/3-50-1-60

In Sind an extra Rs. 5 is given.

In addition to these scales, Head Masters are given an allowance (of from Rs. 5 to Rs. 25) according to the attendance in their schools, while First Assistants in large schools also receive an allowance of Rs. 5 or Rs. 10 per mensem.

The system of Head Masters' and First Assistants' allowances continues to be criticised by the Local Authorities and by the public generally. As explained in my previous Reports, the scheme provides a serious attempt to reward merit, and to put a stop to the former system under which every teacher drew his pay according to a fixed scale, irrespective of the nature and responsibility of the work done. It is universally admitted that, before the introduction of the incremental system, when an increase of pay depended on promotion as the reward of merit, the teaching in the schools was vastly more efficient. As stated, the present system makes some attempt to reward merit. But the popular clamour is for equal pay, with no obligations.

Teachers employed after June 30th, 1923, are paid according to rates to be fixed by the Local Authorities subject to certain maxima and

minima laid down in the rules under the Primary Education Act. Government have recently announced that they will admit for purposes of grants the following scales—

(*a*) *District Local Board areas including Non-Local Authority Municipalities in the Presidency Proper*—

	Rs.
Unqualified teachers	15
Temporary qualified teachers	15
Permanent qualified but untrained teachers ..	20-1/3-25-1/2-30
First Year trained teachers	25-1/2-35-1-40
Second Year trained teachers	30-1/2-35-1-50
Third Year trained teacher	35-1-60

(*b*) *District Local Board areas including Non-Local Authority Municipalities in Sind*—

	Rs.
Unqualified teachers	20
Temporary qualified teachers	20
Permanent qualified but untrained teachers ..	25-1/3-30-1/2-35
First Year trained teachers	30-1/2-40-1-45
Second Year trained teachers	35-1/2-40-1-55
Third Year trained teachers	40-1-65

(*c*) *Local Authority Municipal areas in the Presidency, including Sind*—

The existing Government scales prescribed for permanent Primary school teachers.

Head Masters' and First Assistants' allowances will also be admitted according to the usual scale.

Introduction of Compulsion.

66. The following table shows the increase in numbers since the introduction of compulsory elementary education. All the Local Authorities in question are Municipalities :—

Number	Name of Local Authority	Year of introduction	Numbers previous to introduction			Numbers on 31st March 1928		
			Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
	Under the Bombay Primary Education Act, 1918							
1	Surat	1919	6,041	2,343	8,384	9,011	4,627	13,638
2	Bandra	1920	907	361	1,268	1,846	898	2,744
3	Satara	1921	1,174	550	1,724	2,107	749	2,856
4	Dhulia	1923	1,710	570	2,280	2,943	1,566	4,509
	City of Bombay Primary Education Act, 1920							
5	Bombay City F and G wards .	1925	35,488	17,111	52,599	42,560	23,608	66,168
	Bombay Primary Education Act, 1923							
6	Ahmednagar	1927	3,246	1,652	4,898	3,434	1,525	4,959
7	Sholapur	1927	6,112	2,168	8,280	6,509	2,119	8,628

Of the seven Municipalities, Surat and Bandra only have taken penal measures to enforce attendance. The number of prosecutions lodged by these two Municipalities is reported to be 69 and 29 respectively.

Wastage.

67. As already stated, the main objective of Primary Education is to produce literacy. Not that literacy is an end in itself: it is only a means to an end. It is, however, an essential means, and unless literacy is attained the efforts made, and the money spent, must be regarded as wasted.

As stated in the last Quinquennial Report of the Government of India—

"In any country the Government of which is based or is proposed to "be based as soon as possible on a democratic constitution the first "essential is to break down the illiteracy of the masses."

The following statement shows the percentage of the boys and girls in the different standards of the Primary course :—

	Boys.	Girls.
Infants	33·2	48·7
Standard I	17·8	18·6
Standard II	15·7	13·8
Standard III	12·6	9·5
Standard IV	10·7	6·1
Total Lower Primary stage ..	90·0	96·7
Total Upper Primary stage ..	10·0	3·3
	100	100

Number of pupils in primary schools	1923-24	1924-25	1025-26	1926-27	1927-28
In Infant class	287,714	281,419	308,229	352,281	372,019
In standard I	156,976	160,306	175,597	182,620	183,209
In standard II	131,761	138,451	142,896	150,587	155,801
In standard III	104,057	109,786	115,193	120,180	122,388
In standard IV	83,074	91,075	94,320	98,650	99,671

The figures show that of the 287,714 pupils in the Infant Class in 1923-24, only 99,671, or 34 per cent., were in the IV standard five years later, in 1927-28, and, of these, only 56,871, or 19·8 per cent., passed the IV standard. In view, however, of the fact that probably more than half the children remain in the Infant Class for more than a year, the wastage is not as bad as might appear. Indeed, we may safely assume that at least 30 per cent. of those who enter school pass the IV standard. The figures for town schools and for schools in large villages will be in advance of this average, while in the schools in small and backward areas the average will be below the average. It is a

matter for considerable satisfaction that the figures for this Presidency are far higher than those of any other Province in India. This is signally demonstrated by the figures given in the Report of the Hartog Committee, which show that for every 100 children in Class I (Bombay Infant Class) in 1922-23 there were in Class V (Bombay Standard Four,) in 1926-27 :—

Bombay	36
Punjab	18
Central Provinces	16
United Provinces	14
Madras	11
Bihar and Orissa	9
Burma	8
Bengal	7
Assam	6

Moreover, we can take comfort from the fact that the figure for Bombay is rapidly improving, as will be seen from the following statement :—

Year	Pupils in Infant Class	Pupils in Standard IV five years later	Pupils passing Standard IV five years later	Percentage of pupils in Standard IV to pupils in Infant Class	Percentage of pupils passing Standard IV to pupils in Infant Class
1919-20	328,542	....	....	....	....
1923-24	....	83,074	38,267 46 per cent.	25·2	11·6
1920-21	330,992	....	....	....	....
1924-25	....	91,075	41,733 46 per cent.	27·5	12·6
1921-22	302,960	....	....	....	....
1925-26	....	94,320	46,900 49 per cent.	31·1	15·4
1922-23	287,930	....	....	....	....
1926-27	....	98,650	48,596 49 per cent.	34·2	16·8
1923-24	287,714	....	....	....	....
1927-28	....	99,671	56,871 57 per cent.	34·6	19·8

I regard these figures as very important. They show that an increasingly large proportion of the children who enter a school eventually pass the fourth standard and become literate.

But, though the position of affairs is not as bad in this Presidency as in other Provinces, it is sufficiently bad to call for serious attention. The importance of the problem involved has been emphasised by the Hartog Committee, and it is one which demands the most careful attention of all those who are responsible for the provision of Primary Education. The tendency has been to regard numerical increase as denoting progress, whereas, as already said, all education which does not produce literacy is mere waste. The problem is to get the children into the schools, to get them to attend regularly, and to keep them there till they have passed the fourth standard. It is generally agreed that one of the most fruitful causes of the stagnation that occurs in the lower classes, with consequent wastage, is the prevalence of the one-teacher school. Of the 9,915 District Local Board Primary schools; 5,320, or 54 per cent. are of this description. Some interesting data bearing on this aspect of the case were contributed to the Souvenir Number of the Magazine of the Training College for Men, Poona, by Mr. R. S. Dikshit, Administrative Officer of the Poona District School Board. Mr. Dikshit shows that of those who join a Primary school the percentage who leave school from standard IV is as follows, according to the class of school :—

One-teacher school teaching four standards.	with an untrained teacher	8
	with a trained teacher	12
School with two teachers teaching four standards.	with an untrained Head Master	20
	with trained Head Master	22
School teaching five or six standards.	with 2, 3, or 4 teachers	38
Full primary first grade school ...	.. ..	50

These figures (which are for District Local Board schools only) show the wide divergence that exists in the incidence of wastage in different classes of schools. It would be wrong to conclude that the greater percentage of wastage in one-teacher schools is entirely due to the fact that they are one-teacher schools. It is, of course, the smallest schools which are generally to be found in the smaller villages, inhabited by the poorer and more backward classes, that form the "one-teacher" class, and it is of course in such villages that attendance is most irregular and progress least to be expected. It is, however, clear that the one-teacher school, which produces considerably less than ten per cent. of literacy, is an agency of doubtful economic value. It is, indeed, hardly to be expected that one teacher can teach effectively five classes. With two teachers far more could be done in the time for which the children actually attend school. It is probable that better results in literacy would be obtained if half the one-teacher schools were

closed and the money spent in providing additional teachers in the remainder. There are, of course, serious objections to the adoption of such a measure.

A more practicable remedy is the introduction of compulsion. It was recommended by the Compulsory Education Committee that compulsion should start in the towns. Many witnesses, however, before the Committee urged that it was for the backward areas that compulsion was more necessary. As pointed out in the Report, practically all the children of the advanced classes attend school, and the vast majority of them become literate. It is not for such that compulsion is required, but for the backward classes, both in urban and rural area. Government have announced that in the distribution of additional funds in aid of schemes for expansion they will, in the case of Municipalities, assist schemes for compulsory education only and that schemes for rural areas must contain provision for compulsion to the extent of at least one-third.

Double Shift System.

68. Under the double shift system schools are divided into two sections, each section sitting for about half the ordinary school day. The object in view is to enable the teacher to concentrate attention on each section of the school in turn, and also to shorten the time for which the children have to attend school every day. Given the necessity for the one-teacher school, the system is calculated to minimise the waste of time which is inevitable in such a school. As previously reported, the system has, generally speaking, not proved successful, being unpopular both with the parents and the teachers. In my opinion, the system has much to commend it in the case of one-teacher schools, and I consider that, if the co-operation of the teachers were secured by the payment of adequate extra remuneration, considerable success might be attained.

In some cases Local Authorities have, as a measure of economy, had recourse to this system in their schemes for Compulsion, and Government have accepted the provision as an experimental measure. Apart from the economy effected, the system has the merit of shortening the hours of attendance for those children whose services are required by their parents.

Education of Agricultural Classes.

69. The need for adapting the education to the conditions of those for whom it is intended is universally recognised. In the elementary standards (up to standard IV), the one aim being the production of literacy, there is not much scope for alternative curricula, it being necessary for all schools to concentrate on the 3 R's, though it is fully realised that the atmosphere of the village school should be rural.

In the Upper Primary standards, however, there is ample scope for variety. With a view to meeting the common criticism that the education given in the Primary schools is too literary in its outlook and in its methods, Government in 1923 introduced the agricultural-bias curriculum for the so-called children of agriculturists. In schools which follow this curriculum practical work is done in field-work and in

village carpentry and smithing, the main object being to provide a form of education which will not unfit the boy for village life and the occupation of agriculture. There were, at the end of March, 1928, 64 such classes in existence, the details of which are shown in the following statement:—

Division	Number of classes	Number of pupils attending			Total
		Standard V	Standard VI	Standard VII	
Bombay Division	8	122	30	50	202
Central Division	19	449	300	164	913
Northern Division	12	193	109	68	370
Southern Division	16	257	129	83	469
Sind	9	86	66	36	188
Total ..	64	1,107	634	401	2,142

It should be explained that the falling off in the numbers in standards VI and VII is not due to wastage but to the fact that the majority of the classes had not been in existence for three years and were thus not teaching beyond standard V or standard VI.

Of the popularity of the classes there is no doubt, and they are generally recognised as fulfilling admirably the purpose for which they are designed. It was reported that, of those who have up-to-date completed the course, 369 were working on the land. This is regarded as the most important test and the results from this aspect are being carefully watched. Of the 369 boys referred to, 162 had passed the Agricultural-bias Vernacular Final Examination.

The classes were very favourably mentioned in the Report of the Royal Commission on Agriculture, which, on the other hand, condemned unconditionally agricultural schools of the type of Loni.

I have referred in the past to the great need for training our teachers in rural surroundings and under rural conditions so that their teaching may be in true sympathy with the conditions of village life. Since the end of the year under report a beginning has been made in the desired direction by the opening of a Training school at Narayangaon in the Poona District.

There can, I think, be little doubt that the agricultural-bias classes have proved successful and that the system deserves to be extended. Government have declared that the Agricultural-bias Vernacular Final Examination shall be regarded as the equivalent of the ordinary Vernacular Final Examination and that its certificate shall carry the same privileges. It is also intended that the First Year Training Certificate of the Rural Training Class shall be regarded as the

equivalent of the certificate of the ordinary training institutions. It may be that those who have received their education in an agricultural-bias class know less grammar than those who have completed the ordinary literary course, and that their knowledge of the facts of History and Geography is less extensive. But it cannot be gainsaid that the education given in the agricultural-bias class is of a more practical nature and more deserving to be called education than the results of the instruction in the ordinary school, which usually consists chiefly of the accumulation of a certain sum of information. It is hoped that the public, and especially the School Boards, will recognise the true value of the education given in the agricultural-bias schools and of the training given in the Rural Training Class and that in the appointment of teachers for rural schools they will give preference to men who have received this form of education which specially qualifies them for the duties of the village teacher.

For the agriculturist a particular form of education designed as an antidote to the tendency to migrate to the towns has been provided in the agricultural-bias classes. It is only right that every effort should be made to provide facilities for Secondary Education for those who are fit to take full advantage of them and are able at least to complete the Secondary course. It is those who are unable, chiefly through their inferiority of intellect, to complete more than two or three standards of the Secondary course and are then disinclined to return to agricultural work, without having any other opening for an occupation, that present the great economic problem to which I have referred elsewhere. The artisan, on the other hand, is not necessarily spoiled by English education. On the contrary, a little is helpful to him, while it does not render him disinclined towards manual work to that extent that is commonly said to do.

The ordinary Anglo-Vernacular curriculum, however, is quite unsuited to the needs of the artisan class, except for such as have a genuine aptitude for secondary study and are likely to complete the Secondary course. There is, undoubtedly, a need for an industrial-bias curriculum above the Primary Fourth standard for the artisan classes of the towns—a counterpart to the agricultural-bias classes of the villages. Simple English of a practical nature might suitably be taught in such classes. Care would, however, have to be taken to prevent their being used by the class of boy whose intention is to proceed to the ordinary Anglo-Vernacular course.

Examinations.

70. At the Vernacular Final Examination for boys, 13,174 candidates appeared, and of these, 6,029, or 45·7 per cent., were successful, the corresponding figures for the preceding year being 11,521, 5,332, and 46·3 per cent. The percentages of passes in the different Divisions were 44·9 in the Bombay Division, 46·8 in the Central Division, 42·7 in the Northern Division, 42·2 in the Southern Division, and 57·7 in Sind. In addition, 682 candidates appeared for the Special Urdu Vernacular Final Examination, and of these, 305, or 44·7 per cent., passed.

71. School gardens are maintained by many schools, notably in the Northern Division, where special arrangements are made for the distribution of seeds at the beginning of the rains. Efforts to use school gardens for Nature Study do not, however, seem to have been systematically made.

Nature Study and School Gardening.

72. There were in all 419 Co-operative Societies in Primary schools during the year, against 409 of the preceding year. These are reported to have been doing fairly well. Most of these societies are unregistered.

Co-operative Societies.

73. The number of Primary schools under the Bombay Municipality rose by 3 to 450 and the number of pupils attending them by 3,245 to 66,168. The increase in the number of pupils was due to the introduction of compulsion in the F and G wards of the City.

Bombay Municipality.

Of the 2,089 teachers in the employment of the Municipality, 979, or 46·9 per cent., were trained. Of the remainder, 720, or 34·4 per cent., were qualified, and 390, or 18·7 per cent. unqualified.

The total expenditure of the Municipality on Primary Education was Rs. 29,22,628, against Rs. 29,92,866 in the preceding year. The Municipality received a maintenance grant of Rs. 8,76,398 from Government.

74. An account of the working of the system of Primary education under the Primary Education Act of 1923 will be found in para. 66 of the Annual Report for 1925-26 and in para. 99 of the Quinquennial Report for 1922-27.

Primary Education Act.

The following District Local Boards had not taken over control under the Act by the end of the year under report :—

Ahmedabad, Kaira, Broach, and Surat in the Northern Division, and Thar and Parkar in Sind.

Since that date the Surat and Thar and Parkar Boards have taken over control.

Under the Act Government bound themselves to provide two-thirds of the cost of all schemes for Compulsory education sanctioned by them in District Local Board area and one-half of the cost in Municipal area. They also undertook, by a voluntary pledge, to continue, subject to the state of their finances permitting, the already existing grants to the Boards and to aid schemes for voluntary expansion at the same rate as those for compulsion. Previous to the transfer of control the grants given by Government to the District Local Boards amounted to 85 per cent. of the expenditure of these Boards on Primary education ; the grant-in-aid to Municipalities had been on the fixed basis of one-half.

Owing to the financial position Government have had a difficulty in providing the additional funds required to meet their share of the new schemes framed by the Local Authorities. The extent, however, to

which Government have provided additional funds is not always appreciated. The following table shows the Government assignments since the year 1922-23, in which the Primary Education Act was passed, to the year under report :—

Year	Government assignment	Year	Government assignment
	Rs.		Rs.
1922-23	99,57,161	1925-26 ..	1,14,84,237
1923-24	1,10,42,991	1926-27 ..	1,21,59,848
1924-25	1,06,99,021	1927-28 ..	1,25,98,250

It will be seen that the total increase in Government assignment during the period 1922-23 to 1927-28 amounted to over twenty-six lakhs of rupees.

The figures for 1905-06, 1910-11 and 1915-16 were Rs. 14,15,035, Rs. 20,17.180, and Rs. 33,47,821 respectively.

Up to the 31st of March, 1928, fifty-three schemes for expansion on the voluntary basis had been received (41 from District Local Boards and 12 from Municipalities). Of these, 29 (24 for District Local Boards and 5 for Municipalities) were sanctioned, the total cost to Government involved being Rs. 3,92,322.

Compulsory Education.

75. Fifteen schemes (7 for District Local Boards and 8 for Municipalities) of expansion on a compulsory basis under the Primary Education Act were received. Of these, the schemes submitted by four Local Authority Municipalities only (Ahmednagar, Broach, Nasik, and Sholapur) were sanctioned, the cost to Government involved being Rs. 13,647. The Ahmednagar and Sholapur Municipalities put the schemes into operation with effect from 1st June, 1927, and 1st November, 1927, respectively; the Nasik Municipality has since withdrawn its scheme for lack of funds, and the Broach Municipality has not yet introduced its scheme. No scheme submitted by the District Local Boards was sanctioned up to 31st March, 1928.

The total recurring grants sanctioned for new schemes up to the end of March, 1928, thus amounted to Rs. 4,05,969. The remainder of the increased allotment (Rs. 26,41,089) went to (1) the increase in the pay of teachers, (2) other objects arising out of the Primary Education Act including the cost of Inspection and Administration, and (3) increase in the grant to the Bombay Municipality.

A strict scrutiny has been maintained over the expenditure of the Boards. It has been found necessary to disallow for purposes of grant many items which, though undoubtedly desirable, cannot be regarded as essential. This strictness, coinciding as it has with the transfer of the control of the schools from the Government Educational Department to the Local Authorities, has, not unnaturally, given

considerable dissatisfaction and has aggravated the disappointment felt by the Boards, as well as by the public, at their being unable to obtain from Government the funds required to put their cherished schemes into effect, schemes which they regard as necessary to the national growth and for which they had in many cases taxed themselves. Reflection should, however, bring recognition of the fact that the tightness of funds has rendered necessary the strictness of scrutiny. It is essential that Government should ensure that the funds which they are able to provide are used to the best advantage and to disallow all expenditure that does not directly conduce to the main objective, the production of literacy.

Before 1923, the control of the Educational Department over the Primary schools of the District Local Boards was probably stronger than in any other Province in India. Under the Primary Education Act of 1923 the control of Government over the Primary Educational system of the Boards is probably looser than in any other Province in India. It was generally admitted that the system of Primary Education in this Presidency was more efficient than that of any other Province. The data forthcoming are not yet sufficient to enable the framing of a full and true estimate of the results of the transfer of control. Signs are, however, not wanting that since the transfer there has been a considerable decline in the efficiency of Primary Education. The evidence is, necessarily, mostly indirect and inferential. The factor which has militated more than any other against efficiency has been communalism. There is evidence in public documents of the teachers having in more than one area suffered from the favouritism displayed by the School Boards to those of their own community. And it may fairly be assumed that for every case that is made public there are many that are unknown either to the general public or to the higher officers of the Educational Department. Injustice, or even partial treatment, is bound to give rise to discontent, and the existence of discontent in a body of servants, public or private, is bound to lessen the efficiency of their work. At the same time, all incentive to good work is absent. The teachers then are induced to use their energies to securing the favour of individual members of the School Board.

Moreover, through the opportunities which they possess for assisting or obstructing the candidature of individuals in the elections both to the School Boards and to the District and Municipal Boards the school teachers have obtained a power which is inconsistent with their position and is inimical to the performance of their duties.

A further factor which has not conduced to efficiency of management has been the friction which has in some cases existed between the School Board and the Local Authority, the result of the equivocal wording of the Act. In some Districts also there has been friction between the School Board and the Administrative Officer. There has been a general tendency on the part both of the Board and, in some cases, of the Chairman of the Board to interfere unduly in the administration of the Administrative Officer, especially in minor

matters. In a Municipality, where the School Board can meet at short notice and at frequent intervals, given a common will among the members, administration by a Board is feasible. But in such an area as that represented by the average District it is clear that larger powers must be vested in the Administrative Officer and that, if there is to be efficiency of administration, he must be given a free hand.

Departmental Inspection.

76. Under the system prevailing before the transfer of control the Department, in addition to the Divisional Inspector, maintained in each District the Deputy Inspector, (a Gazetted Officer) as well as a staff of assistant Inspectors provided on the basis of one to every 5,000 children. Since the transfer of control the Deputy Inspectors have been removed and the Government Inspecting staff has been reduced to one Assistant Deputy Inspector for each District, except in three Districts, each of which is provided with two Assistant Deputy Inspectors. It is generally agreed that this staff is altogether inadequate to enable Government to exercise adequate supervision over the provision made by the Boards for Primary Education and to exercise that guidance which it is the province of Government to exercise through the Educational Department. On this point the Hartog Committee expressed the following view :—

> " Doubts have been expressed from time to time in the Legislative " Councils of the Provinces and elsewhere as to the necessity for a large " and well-qualified inspecting agency. Criticisms have constantly " been made against what has been assumed to be a high expenditure " of public funds on direction and inspection. We cannot too strongly " emphasise the fact that so long as the provincial Governments are " responsible for educational policy and contribute so largely to the " financing of mass education, an adequate inspecting staff is not only " essential but actually economical."

The Committee have further remarked on the inadequacy of the Government Inspecting staff in this Presidency. But, even if the strength of the Government Inspecting staff were such as to enable Government to supervise far more closely than is at present possible the administration of the Boards, the power of control vested in Government by the Act is limited. On this point the Committee remarked as follows :—

> " Viewing the position in Bombay as a whole, we think it is to be " regretted that a system of Primary Education which had been framed " on sound lines should have been handed over to the control of local " bodies without the insertion in the Statutes or rules of sufficient safe- " guards to ensure that Government, working through its Ministers and " the Education Department, would be able at least to guide future " developments."

The witnesses before the Compulsory Education Committee were by no means unanimous in recommending the transfer of control to the local bodies. Those who urged it did so usually on the general

grounds of the development of Local Self-Government, without perhaps considering what the result would be to the schools and to the education imparted in them. In fact, the need for skilled guidance and supervision was commonly ignored, one witness (a University graduate) going so far, when asked if he did not recognise that there was a science and an art of teaching, as to say that the people knew best what was good for them and for their own children. The same witness, when asked how the funds could be provided for the universal education he advocated, replied that with universal education the condition of the people would become such that disease would cease and funds would be set free by the closing of the hospitals !

It might be asked how the educational advisers of Government acquiesced so readily in the transfer of control which was effected. It must, however, be remembered that the primary aim of the Act was the introduction of compulsion. It was for this purpose that a special Committee, styled the Compulsory Education Committee, was appointed by Government, and the purpose of the Act was, as stated in its preamble, to give effect to the declared policy of Government for the introduction of "universal, free, and compulsory elementary education "for boys and girls, * * * on lines recommended by the "Compulsory Education Committee." It was because they realised that the wholesale introduction of compulsion as contemplated by the Act could be carried out by popular bodies only, and that for a Government Department to force such a measure upon the people and to carry it out in all its consequences would give rise to difficulties which would seriously imperil the whole administration of education and would perhaps result in evils far more grave than were likely to follow the transfer of control, that the Director of Public Instruction and the Secretary of the Compulsory Education Committee deliberately accepted the necessity for the measure. That the Director himself realised some of the consequences that were likely to follow the transfer of control is shown by the evidence he gave before the Local Self-Government Committee of 1915.

It must also be remembered that it was unlikely that the Boards would agree to levy local taxation unless they were to be given a large voice in the control of the funds.

I would not, however, paint the picture in too black colours. While I believe that there has been a considerable decline in the efficiency of Primary Education, it would not be just to attribute this entirely to the transfer of control. The general spirit of unrest and the weakness of the bonds of discipline that are the chief notes in the life of the people to-day are operative in the field of Primary Education no less strongly than elsewhere, and even under Departmental control there would probably have been a decline in efficiency, as is shown in the case of Gujarat, where the Boards have not taken over control. It must freely be admitted that the Boards as a whole have shown themselves to be markedly anxious to secure an advance in Primary Education. Eighteen Boards have raised additional taxation, and have submitted

up to date. (December, 1929), schemes for expansion involving additional expenditure to themselves amounting to some six lakhs of rupees. Special mention must be made of the efforts made by the District Local Boards of Satara, West Khandesh, Belgaum, Larkana, Hyderabad, and Ahmednagar.

CHAPTER VIII.

Training of Teachers.

I. Training of Secondary School Teachers.

77. The Government Secondary Training College, Bombay, which trains teachers for Secondary schools, is the only institution of its kind in the Presidency. An account of this institution will be found in para. 22.

II. Training of Primary School Teachers.

Institutions.

The total number of training institutions for men and women increased by 3 to 27 and the students attending them by 201 to 1,407. Twelve institutions, with 840 pupils, are for men and 15, with 567 pupils, are for women. By management, 15 are Government and 12 are Aided. Of the pupils under instruction, 909 (including 109 Depressed Class students) are Hindus, 147 Muhammadans, 324 Indian Christians, 19 Parsis, and 8 others.

A full account was given in my Quinquennial Report for 1922-27 of the policy of Government in the matter of the employment of trained teachers in Primary schools. While it is recognised that the employment of none but trained teachers is desirable, it must be remembered that, as I have shown elsewhere, the main problem of Primary Education is an economic one, to secure the greatest amount of literacy for the funds available. Unfortunately, however, the funds available are quite inadequate to meet the purpose and it is therefore necessary to keep down the expenses. The trained teacher, especially the Second and Third year trained teacher, is far more expensive than the untrained teacher, and for a given sum it is possible to produce more literacy by the employment of untrained teachers than of trained teachers. This, put baldly, is the main problem for those responsible for the provision of Primary Education.

There would appear to be grounds for doubting whether, after giving a man free training and providing him with a stipend during training, it should then be necessary to pay him from two to three times the salary he would otherwise earn. It would not, I consider, be unreasonable for Government to require that all teachers should receive a year's training and to pay a first year trained teacher at the minimum rates. In any case, it would seem that there are grounds for holding that the salaries of second and third year trained teachers are unnecessarily high. It was shown in my Quinquennial Report that the number of Second and Third year trained teachers is excessive, especially in the Southern Division and in Sind. In the Southern Division there are several one-teacher schools teaching up to the fourth standard only which are in charge of Third year trained teachers. The cost is thus raised to an unnecessary height, and one school usurps the money which should provide for two schools.

As to the need for trained teachers, it must be remembered that the qualification required for a teacher, the Vernacular Final examination, is by no means a low one. A man who has completed the seventh standard should possess enough quantitative knowledge to teach the fourth standard. What is required is that he should receive some training, or at least some instruction under a competent teacher, in the art of teaching. Government are considering a plan by which it is proposed that no Vernacular Final teacher employed hereafter shall be considered qualified until he has done a period of probation under a trained teacher and has been found fit for the profession.

Expenditure.

78. The expenditure on Training institutions decreased by Rs. 33,596 to Rs. 4,41,168. Of this, 82·4 per cent. was defrayed from Provincial, 4·2 per cent. from Municipal, and 0·3 per cent. from District Local Board funds.

Government institutions.

79. Of the 15 Government institutions, 10, with 766 students, are for men, and 5, with 214 students, are for women. The cost of educating a student in institutions for men was Rs. 350, of which Rs. 325 was paid by Government, and that in institutions for women was Rs. 481, of which Rs. 466 was constributed by Government.

Aided institutions.

80. Of the 12 aided institutions, two, with 74 pupils, are for men, and ten, with 353 pupils, are for women. The two institutions for men are the new Training institution opened by the Church of Brethren Mission at Ankleshwar (District Broach) and the Union Training College, Ahmednagar, maintained by a combination of five missions, two of which are American, one Scottish, and the remaining two are Indian. This institution is conducted by the Rev. H. K. Wright and deserves special mention. In it special attention is paid to practical work, and in the special course—The Village Course—for unqualified teachers, besides the ordinary subjects of the Training College syllabus, Agriculture and Poultry Raising are also taught.

The Indian Women's University at Hingne Budruk, near Poona, has a Training College for Primary school teachers, with a three years' course. Government have recently agreed to value the Third year and Second year certificates issued by this institution as equal to the Second and First year certificates of Government Training Colleges for Women.

The cost per pupil in an aided institution for men was Rs. 174, of which the Government contribution was Rs. 71, and that in an aided institution for women Rs. 221, of which Government contributed Rs. 86.

Output of teachers.

81. The output of Government Training institutions for men was only 51 (13 Second year men and 38 First year men) during the year, the reason being that, owing to a change in the dates of the academic year, no certificate examinations were held in the Men's Training institutions in the Presidency proper,

and the number given shows the figure for Sind only. The number turned out during the previous year in the Presidency including Sind was 800.

The Women's Training institutions sent out 121 teachers (20 Second year and 101 First year), against 125 (62 IInd year and 63 Ist year) in the preceding year.

The reservation by Government of 75 per cent. of the admissions to Government Training institutions for candidates from the Intermediate and Backward Classes is a step favourable to the growth of education in the villages. It is, however, doubtful whether the selection made by the Local Authorities of those to be trained is always judicious. The Principal, Training College for Men, Dhulia, reports—

"While making selections from among non-Brahmin teachers "already in service, an attempt may be made to select only com- "petent young men who are likely to benefit by the training imparted "to them. I humbly think it would certainly be in the interest "of non-Brahmins generally, if competent young men are selected "for training on the results of a competitive examination among "the non-Brahmins themselves."

The Principal, Training College for Men, Poona, says—

"Many of the students sent to this College at present have just "scraped through the Vernacular Final examination and find it very "difficult to keep up with the class. I think the time has now come "for the Department to lay down rules regarding the selection of "students from Backward and Intermediate classes. The selection "should be based on merit and no student getting less than 45 per "cent. marks in Vernacular Final examination should be eligible "for being sent to the Training College."

The need for a separate institution situated in a rural area, with an entirely rural atmosphere, for the training of teachers for rural schools has long been recognised as one of the chief needs of the Presidency, but for various reasons it has hitherto not been found possible to satisfy the need. Steps have, however, now been taken to open such an institution and it is hoped that the project will materialise in the near future.

Government require that all those deputed for training by a District Local Authority shall be provided with a stipend by Government. This requirement is certainly necessary in the Deccan, on account of the general poverty of those who join the Training institutions. It is, however, a fact that in Gujarat there are many young men who are willing to join without a stipend.

Curriculum.

82. Special importance is attached in all Training institutions to Practical work, which is the chief feature of the revised syllabus. In particular, practice is given in the teaching of several classes by one teacher in view of the fact that most village schools are one-man schools. In teaching hand-work

at the Poona Training College for Men special care is taken to encourage the students to follow their own bent and taste and to turn out that kind of work which will be useful in everyday life, and that the materials used are easily obtainable at an insignificant cost.

Every endeavour is made in all Training institutions to widen the teachers' outlook and to enlarge their experience. Among the activities that may be mentioned are the Boy Scouts, Co-operative Societies, Debating Clubs, and periodical magazines. Lectures are given, and excursions arranged for, and the students are encouraged to interest themselves in practical matters. In the Ahmedabad Training Colleges in addition to lectures on purely educational subjects, the following lectures were given :—

A Sermon on Devotion	..	Mr. G. G. Dhru.
Village Reconstruction	..	Mr. Venkateswaran.
Bhil Songs	..	Mr. Nathjibhai.
My World Tour	..	Mr. K. S. Vakil.
Poisonous Snakes	..	Professor J. J. Asana.
Kavi Nanalal as a Poet	..	Mr. Navalram Trivedi.
Corrective Exercises	..	Mr. R. C. Patel.
Hygiene	..	Dr. Harmandas.
Indian Art	..	Mr. Ravishanker Rawal.

CHAPTER IX.

Engineering, Technical and Industrial Education.

83. Remarks on Professional and Engineering Colleges affiliated to the University will be found in Chapter V. An account of training institutions for teachers is given in Chapter VIII.

This Chapter deals with institutions ranging from the V. J. Technical Institute, which is practically an institution of University standing, to mere classes for carpentry, sewing, etc., with little or no educational requirements for admission.

Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay.

The number of students in the V. J. Technical Institute increased by 17 to 520, who were distributed among the various Departments as follows :—

Mechanical	140
Electrical	167
Textile	119
Chemistry	34
Sanitary	60
Total ..	520

Classes are also held in electrical wiring.

At the entrance examination 417 candidates applied for admission of whom 142 were admitted. Of these, all but twenty-two had passed the School-leaving examination or some higher University examination, and three had taken the B.A. or the B.Sc. degree.

Of the 142 students admitted, 112 were from this Presidency. The fees charged are Rs. 100 per annum for students of this Presidency and Rs. 150 for others.

Classes are also held for apprentices sent by the G. I. P. and the B. B. & C. I. Railways, the Bombay Port Trust, the Royal Indian Marine Dockyard, and by local firms.

There is also an Apprentice Class in textiles, admission being restricted to young men who are actually engaged in the textile industry. This class is popular and the completion of the two years' course is reported to be recognised as an additional qualification by employers.

The expenditure of the Institute during the year amounted to Rs. 2,85,024, the fixed Government grant being Rs. 1,25,000. The cost to Government per student was Rs. 258.

College of Engineering Workshops, Poona.

84. In addition to the regular classes for the degree of B.E., Diploma classes in Civil, Mechanical, and Electrical Engineering are held at the College of Engineering, Poona, for the training of overseers, foremen, chargemen, and electrical apprentices. The number of students in these classes was 243. The courses extend over three years. The standard for admission is the School-leaving examination or its equivalent.

Some excursions of educational and engineering interest were undertaken during the year.

The expenditure of the Workshops during the year amounted to Rs. 35,775 and the cost to Government per student was Rs. 110.

Similar classes are maintained at the N. E. D. Civil Engineering College, Karachi. The number of students was 25 as against 29 in the preceding year. The expenditure of the classes amounted to Rs. 6,921, the Government grant being Rs. 1,200. The cost to Government per student was Rs. 50.

Public Works Department Classes.

85. Special classes are maintained by the Public Works Department at Dapuri, near Poona, for the training of apprentices with a view to preparing them to serve as foremen, fitters, etc., in mills and workshops. The course covers a period of five years and consists of instruction in pattern-making, moulding, fitting, turning, and blacksmithing, each boy being taught one craft only. There were 24 boys in the classes during the year.

After the V. J. Technical Institute, the only two institutions to which the term "Technical" can be applied with any appropriateness are the R. C. Technical Institute, Ahmedabad, and the F. S. Parekh Technical Institute, Surat.

R. C. Technical Institute, Ahmedabad.

86. The number of students in the Government R. C. Technical Institute, Ahmedabad, increased by 5 to 120. There are three Departments—Spinning, Weaving and Mechanical Engineering. The length of the course is three years.

Admissions to these courses are made on the results of an entrance examination. The minimum qualification for admission is the fifth Anglo-Vernacular standard, but most of the boys admitted have advanced considerably beyond this stage. It is reported that the studenst who pass the final examination readily get employment in the local mills.

The expenditure of the Institute during the year amounted to Rs. 30,945, and the cost to Government per student was Rs. 234.

F. S. Parekh Technical Institute, Surat.

87. The F. S. Parekh Technical Institute maintained by the Surat Municipality imparts training in (1) Mechanical Engineering, (2) Furniture-making, and (3) Workshop apprentice courses. A class for the training of electrical wiremen has been opened. The Institute had 127 boys on its rolls. Ninety-one appeared for the annual examination and 21 for the final examination, all of whom passed.

The expenditure amounted to Rs. 21,834, the Government grant being Rs. 6,000. The cost to Government per student was Rs. 61.

Committee of Direction for Technical Education.

88. A Committee styled "the Committee of Direction for Technical Education" was formed in 1913, consisting of seven members, with the Chairman of the V. J. Technical Institute as Chairman. The Committee regulates the courses and standard of instruction

in the schools and classes under its control, arranges for the inspection and examination of such schools, recommends them to the Director of Public Instruction for grants-in-aid, and determines the conditions under which new schools and classes should be established by the aid of Government.

The Committee has 30 schools under its control, attended by 2,234 pupils, two new schools having been recognised during the year. Of these, two are Government schools and the rest aided schools under local bodies or private management. Besides these, there are five schools of the Criminal Tribes Settlements at Sholapur, Bijapur, Bagalkot, Gadag, and Hubli, which are inspected and examined by the Committee.

The School of Industry, Ratnagiri, and the F. S. Parekh Technical Institute, Surat, received fixed grants of Rs. 6,915 and Rs. 6,000 respectively. The other schools were paid grants aggregating to Rs. 34,634 on the recommendations of the Committee. The total grants paid by Government during the year amounted to Rs. 47,549 excluding the annual grant of Rs. 1,25,000 made to the V. J. Technical Institute, Bombay.

The schools teach carpentry and carpentry-drawing in nearly every case. In some schools fitting, smithing and turning are also taught, while in a few schools weaving is taught in addition. Maistry classes are held in the schools at Dhulia, Ahmednagar, Pandharpur, and Poona, and are attended by most of those who complete the ordinary third year course in carpentry and carpentry-drawing. These boys find no difficulty in getting employment. At Satara and Ankleswar there are special classes for Agricultural carpentry and smithing.

There would appear to be ample scope for the development of both Technical and Industrial Education. There would, further, seem to be room to doubt whether the instruction given is in all cases adapted to the industrial needs of the country. Thus, the form of carpentry commonly taught would appear to be devised with a view rather to the training of cabinet-makers than of carpenters. It would appear that the aim of a District Local Board in this direction should be to raise the general standard of carpentry for building and general purposes rather than to train cabinet-makers for the Bombay market. The fact is that the objective is not always clearly defined. This would appear to be chiefly due to the motives underlying the provision for instruction, which are commonly based on the interests of the individuals to be trained and not on the economic needs of the country. This attitude predominates in all branches of education in this country, and nowhere is it more prevalent than in the field of industrial education.

Special classes for the training of electrical wiremen were started at Surat and Ahmednagar.

The annual examination of the schools is conducted by examiners appointed by the Committee, through and under the direct supervision of the members of the staff of the V. J. Technical Institute. At the

last annual examinations 975 students passed out of 1,081 examined, 262 having completed the full course.

The general complaint is that the boys do not remain to complete the full three years of the ordinary course, but obtain employment after passing the second year's course or sometimes even after 18 months.

The expenditure of the Committee amounted to Rs. 19,899, of which Rs. 5,375 was spent on establishment, Rs. 5,102 on inspection, and Rs. 9,422 on examinations. The whole cost was met by Government.

Village weaving schools and demonstrations maintained by the Department of Industries.

89. The Weaving Section of the Department of Industries has been transferred as a temporary measure to the charge of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, who describes the work as follows :—

"The activities of the Weaving Section towards reviving and "improving the Hand Weaving Industry were confined to the Presi- "dency proper during the year under report ; that is to say, Sind was "excluded for want of funds and staff. There were 9 weaving schools, "including one exclusively for the agriculturists, and 9 weaving "demonstrations. These are all peripatetic institutions. The "schools are conducted in a place for a year or two until the object "of introducing improved appliances, especially the fly-shuttle looms, "among the weavers is achieved. They are then transferred to "another centre and generally opened in important weaving centres "or large towns. A weaving school is generally equipped with eight "to ten fly-shuttle looms and is placed in the charge of one Head "Master and one Assistant Master.

"*Weaving School for Agriculturists.*

"A Weaving school exclusively for agriculturists was conducted "at Ibrahimpur, District Dharwar, in order to teach the agriculturists "the hand weaving art as a spare-time occupation. The school was "closed in August, 1927, as it introduced 12 fly-shuttle looms among "the agriculturists and was transferred to Harti, a village in the "Dharwar District. The progress of the school for agriculturists "is slow during the year as the agriculturists are not attending the "school regularly.

"*Weaving Demonstrations.*

"The weaving demonstrations, which are conducted on a smaller "scale than the weaving schools, are carried on in a village from six "to twelve months till a sufficient number of fly-shuttle looms is taken "up by the weavers of the village and the surrounding localities. "They are then transferred to another village. A demonstration is "placed under one weaving demonstrator who is required to go to a "village with two fly-shuttle looms on one of which he demonstrates "the advantages of improved implements, while on the other he invites "villages to practise.

"During the year under report eight weaving demonstrators "conducted weaving demonstrations.

"*Dyeing and Calico-printing Demonstration.*

"The Dyeing Demonstrator worked at Bombay, Surat and Poona "during the year under report and he has done very satisfactorily."

State Technical Scholarships.

90. The following note contributed by the Collector of Bombay (Department of Industries) gives an account of the State technical scholarships awarded during the year:—

"During the year 1927-28, no State technical scholarships tenable "abroad were awarded. The rules regarding these scholarships are "under revision by Government.

"Three new scholarships in research work in Chemistry were awarded "during the year while two out of the three scholarships granted "in 1926 were extended for another year. Owing to the demise, in "November, 1926, of one of the holders of the scholarships awarded in "1926, the vacant scholarship was granted for one year only in 1927.

"One scholarship in research work in Chemistry awarded in 1925 "which was renewed was also extended for the third year.

"Two new scholarships in Electrical Engineering for higher training "at the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, were awarded during "the year, while the scholarship granted in 1926 was further extended. "One of the holders of the scholarships in Electrical Engineering "whose scholarship was renewed for another year and was due to "expire this year relinquished it before the expiry of the period as "the scholar succeeded in obtaining an appointment in an electrical "company in Bombay.

"The scholars who were provided with special scholarships in Elec- "trical Engineering for further higher training abroad by Government "in 1926 are reported to be under training in England."

Commerce.

91. Besides the Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics, Bombay, an account of which is given in Chapter V, there were 34 Commercial schools and classes. The number of students in them increased by 307 to 2,136. These schools impart instruction in Book-keeping, Short-hand, Typewriting, Commercial Correspondence, Commercial Law, etc. A list of these institutions will be found in the Supplement to this Report. Most of these institutions prepare students for the Junior and Senior examinations of the London Chamber of Commerce.

The total expenditure of these schools amounted to Rs. 1,48,284, of which Rs. 6,672 was contributed from Provincial funds.

At the Junior and Senior examinations of the London Chamber of Commerce held in 1927, 182 and 633 candidates, respectively, appeared, of whom 51 and 190, respectively, passed in different subjects. In the previous year 46 and 235 passed out of 171 and 929. The subjects most

commonly taken are Book-keeping and Accountancy, Commerce and Finance, Banking and Currency, Commercial Law, Company Law, Shorthand, Typewriting, Stock Exchange, and Marine. There was no candidate for the whole certificate.

With a view to equipping young men in this country seeking employment in Government and commercial offices Government have instituted, in consultation with the representatives of the leading commercial bodies and associations, a special examination known as the Government Commercial and Clerical Certificate Examination, specially adapted to Indian requirements. For admission to the examination a year's attendance at a recognised commercial institution is required in the case of matriculates, and of two years for non-matriculates. The subjects for this examination are :—

Compulsory.

(1) English including Précis-writing and Commercial Correspondence.
(2) Commercial Arithmetic, chiefly of a practical nature.
(3) Elements of Book-keeping.
(4) Commercial Geography.

Optional.

(Two to be taken)

(1) Shorthand.
(2) Typewriting.
(3) Office Management.
(4) Accountancy.
(5) Administration.
(6) Indian Banking.

The Indian Merchants' Chamber asked for the recognition of the vernaculars as the media of instruction and examination in certain subjects. In view of the absence of suitable literature in any of the vernaculars Government considered it premature to give effect to such a measure.

The examination was held for the first time in July, 1927, in Bombay and Karachi. Thirty-seven candidates appeared, of whom 6 passed.

The Commercial classes maintained by Government at the Elphinstone High School prepare specially for this examination. They had 56 students.

Accountancy Diploma Board.

92. The Accountancy Diploma Board held seven meetings during the year and recognised the apprenticeships of 67 candidates.

At the examination for the Government Diploma in Accountancy held in April, 1927, at Bombay, Madras, Calcutta, Allahabad, and Rangoon, 307 candidates out of 326 registered, actually appeared, of whom 81 passed. At the examination for the Government Diploma in Cooperative Accountancy 3 passed out of 11 examined.

The receipts of the Board amounted to Rs. 18,830 and the expenditure was Rs. 12,703.

Institutions controlled by other Departments.

93. Th medical schools at Poona, Ahmedabad, and Hyderabad, maintained by the Medical Department, had 227, 147, and 57 students respectively. The Veterinary College, Bombay, had 98 students on its rolls. The

Agricultural Department continued to maintain six vernacular agricultural schools, the numbers on the rolls of which were 182. The course in these schools is one of two years, and boarding, lodging, and teaching are given free of charge. Practical training is given on small farms attached to the schools, and weaving, carpentry, and smithing are also taught.

The Fine Arts.

94. The Sir J. J. School of Art had 551 students (including 33 girls) as against 541 in the preceding year.

School of Art.

The Reay Art Workshops had 187 students, as against 191 in the preceding year. The number of students in the various classes was as under:—

House decoration	25
Gold and silver	19
Shape-making	4
Engraving	26
Carpet weaving	12
Carpentry	20
Wood carving	22
Jewellery	20
Iron work	26
Stone carving	13
Total	187

The classes for jewellery and carpet-weaving have since been discontinued.

The School of Art proper had 364 students, as against 350 in the preceding year. The distribution by classes was as under:—

Elementary Drawing	40
Painting	116
Modelling	25
Special Shading	29
Normal Training School	29
Architectural Classes	125
Total	364

I quote from the report of the Principal—

"*Modelling Classes.*—In spite of the institution of the 5 special "scholarships by Government for the Modelling Classes, this branch of "the school does not appear to attract as many students as it should. "There is a slight fall in the number of students during the year under "report compared with the last year; but the results of the Examina- "tions are certainly promising, *viz.*, 75 per cent., which speaks well for "the work of these classes under the able guidance of the visiting "professors, Messrs. G. K. Mhatre and B. V. Talim. Some characteristic

" models of an old man's head from life, and three very promising " groups in plastic composition, and numerous studies in low and " high relief including several panels with figures against a highly " decorative background which were recently exhibited at the exhibi- " tion of students' work were highly characteristic of Indian talent.

" *Drawing and Painting.*

" There was a marked increase in the number of students in this " important section of the school during the year under report. Be- " sides the work from life, the students showed by separate under- " takings their special ability for decorative design, composition, " and particularly mural painting. Mr. M. R. Jayakar, M.L.A., kindly " commissioned the advanced students of this section to paint the " mural panels for the decoration of his residence which were exhibited " at the Exhibition of the students' work on 23rd February, 1928, " and generously awarded eight prizes for this work. These panels " were painted in oil on canvas and were elaborate compositions of life- " sized figures representing 'The Divine Flute of Krishna', 'The " Temptation of Buddha', and 'An Allegory'. The panels were " richly decorative in colour and the figures were handsomely drawn. " These panels, the designs of which the students executed for the " domes and walls of New Delhi and a considerable amount of designing " for the great charitable Fete of 5-H week were the principal works of " the year in the domain of painting.

" The exhibition of students' work was highly commended by " all sections of the local Press, and remarkably well attended by the " Public.

"The most important event of the year was the granting to the " School of Art by the Government of India of permission and facilities " for participating in the mural decoration of New Delhi which marks " the logical development of the Class of Mural Painting which was " founded (1919-20) with this object in view. The designs, which " the students executed for the decoration of the domes and walls of " the Committee Room 'A' in the Secretariat, New Delhi, were " submitted to the Judging Committee appointed by the Government " of India under the presidency of Sir John Marshall, Kt., C.I.E., " Litt. D., Director-General of Archæology in India, on 1st March, 1928, " and were highly approved of by the judges. This is very satisfactory " inasmuch as the frequent and the whole-hearted advocacy for the " last eight years by two successive Governors of Bombay, for the " claims of the students of the Sir J. J. School of Art in particular, " to show their artistic capacities on the walls of New Delhi, has at " last been crowned with success. Keen public interest was shown " in this first competition among Indian artists, and the result in " which out of seven successful candidates five (including the School " of Art) were from Bombay has been acclaimed as a great victory for " the Bombay artists, and in particular for the Bombay School " of Art."

Architecture.

95. The course of the school is one of five years. There were 125 students in the class, some of whom were graduates. The Principal quotes the following remarks from the report of Mr. Claude Batley, Professor of Architecture :—

"As reported last year, Sir Edwin Lutyens, F.R.I.B.A., was kind "enough to set a subject in Design for our senior students and Pro- "fessor Reilly, F.R.I.B.A., of the Liverpool University School of "Architecture kindly gave a criticism of the students' designs and "expressed himself as satisfied with the standard of work done in "the school.

"His Excellency the Governor most kindly visited the section at 9 "a. m. on the 19th of January, 1928, and spent a considerable time "in very thoroughly inspecting our students under their working "conditions. He expressed his satisfaction with the work done and "evinced great interest in our aspirations for further progress in the "future.

"The syllabus followed was that of past years but with still more "emphasis laid on Indian Traditional Forms."

School of Drawing and Design, Ahmedabad.

96. The School of Drawing and Design attached to the R. C. High School, Ahmedabad, comprises two classes, one attended by boys who have passed the Intermediate Grade Drawing examination and who wish to take further lessons in design, and the other by artisans and apprentices engaged in various local crafts in which a knowledge of drawing and design is a necessity. There were seven students in the former class and 32 in the latter, of whom 24 were *bona fide* craftsmen.

Music.

97. Apart from the instruction in music given in ordinary schools, there were 13 Music schools and classes, with 3,095 pupils. The expenditure on these schools amounted to Rs. 24,610 and the Government grant to Rs. 4,859.

CHAPTER X.

ORIENTAL STUDIES.

Study of Classics.

98. The study of a Classical language commences in standard IV of a Secondary school, and continues throughout the school course. Sanskrit and Persian are the Oriental Classical languages principally studied, although arrangements for the study of Pali, Ardha-Magadhi, Arabic, Avesta Pahlavi, and Hebrew exist in a few schools. But, as candidates for the School-leaving examination now have the option of taking either an Indian Vernacular or a modern European language in place of a Classical language, the study of a Classical language is no longer compulsory in most schools. At the School-leaving examination held in April, 1928, 4,517 out of 10,814 candidates took an Oriental language.

As, however, a Classical language is still compulsory in the First Year and Intermediate Arts course, it is desirable that all who intend to proceed to a College should study one in the schools.

Thirty-five candidates obtained Honours in Sanskrit and 12 in Persian at the B.A. examination, of whom 4 and 2 respectively secured a First Class. No candidate obtained Honours in any of the other Orient languages. The following table gives further details :—

		Sanskrit		Persian		Hebrew	
		Number appeared	Number passed	Number appeared	Number passed	Number appeared	Number passed
B.A.	Honours	74	60	14	14	..	..
	Pass	148	56	29	15	2	1
	Total	222	116	43	29	2	1

Nineteen candidates appeared for the M.A. examination with Sanskrit and 4 with Persian, of whom 14 and 4 respectively passed. One secured a First Class in Sanskrit and one in Persian, and seven and one respectively obtained a Second Class.

Five candidates passed the School-leaving examination in Arabic, eleven the First Year Arts, and one the Intermediate Arts examination. No candidate took Arabic for the B.A. or M.A. There is, however, a growing demand for the language, and Government provide teaching in the Surat High School and in the Anglo-Urdu High School, Poona.

Special Institutions.

99. Apart from the instruction in Oriental languages imparted in ordinary schools, there are Pathshalas for the study of Sanskrit and Madressahs for the study of Persian and Arabic. There were 61 Sanskrit Pathshalas, with 2,339 pupils, as against 58, with 2,158 pupils, in the preceding year. The Government

grant paid to Recognised Pathshalas, of which there were 45, with 1,754 pupils, amounted to Rs. 10,307. Besides this expenditure, an amount of Rs. 1,200 was spent by Government on Personal allowances to Shastris and Moulvis not in the service of Government.

The Pathshala at Umarkot in Sind and the Gokuldas Tejpal Sanskrit Pathshala in Bombay teach a higher course in Sanskrit. Candidates from the former appear for the Elementary examination of the Government Sanskrit College, Benares, while the latter institution prepares candidates for the examinations conducted by the Calcutta Sanskrit Association.

About a dozen Madressahs impart elementary instruction in Persian or Arabic.

Oriental Research Institutes.

100. The Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute, Poona, the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute, Bombay, and the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society are the principal institutions for the encouragement of research in Oriental learning.

Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute.

101. The first fascicule of the critical edition of the Mahabharata, which is being prepared under the supervision of Dr. V. S. Sukhthankar, was published in July, 1927, and the preparation of the second fascicule, which is intended to give the Nepali and Sarada versions of the great epic, was taken in hand. The work has won eminent recognition from the leading Sanskritists of Europe and America.

Post-graduate classes for students wishing to present theses for the M.A. degree of the Bombay University were conducted by four honorary lecturers. Advantage was taken of the presence of the following European scholars, who visited the Institute and delivered special lectures for these classes :—

Name.	Subject.
Professor E. P. Horrwitz (New York).	Sanskrit Semantics (6 lectures).
Professor W. Schubring (Hamburg).	Place of Jainism in Indian linguistic and cultural research.
Dr. H. Lüders (Berlin) ..	An ancient Indian Kingdom on the borders of China.
Dr. H. Glassenapp (Berlin).	(*i*) Historical importance of Jainism and the relation of Jainism to other religions. (*ii*) The influence of Indian thought on German Philosophy and Religion.

The total output of the Publication Department in the form of printed matter amounted to over 1,600 pages. The following works were brought out during the year :—

1. Gaudvaho (An old pledge of the Bombay Sanskrit Series).
2. Mahabhashya—Word-Index.

3. R. G. Bhandarkar Works—Volume III (Inscriptions and History of the Deccan).
4. Siddhantabindu.
5. Annals—Volume VIII, Part (iv) and Volume IX, Part (i).

In addition to the above, Volume II of the R. G. Bhandarkar Works (Religious and Social writings) and Nyayakosha (3rd edition) have been nearly completed, and eight more works are in various stages of progress.

The K. R. Cama Oriental Institute and the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society.

102. The main activities of the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute and the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society are conducted through the award of special prizes and the institution of Fellowships. Special lectures were delivered by distinguished scholars.

The Indian Historical Research Institute.

103. The Indian Historical Research Institute, which was founded in 1925-26 at the St. Xavier's College, Bombay, aims at providing facilities for graduate and undergraduate students to be trained in modern historical methodology with a view to carrying on original research in the field of Indian History. Apart from the library of the St. Xavier's College, the Institute possesses a collection of 2,886 books and manuscripts, 837 photographs of documents, 2,011 coins, and a small but important Museum of historical and archæological objects.

Of the 21 students who attended the Institute, eleven were graduates. The following subjects were taken for theses for the M.A. degree :—

1. The Kadamba-kula.
2. Shivaji according to Foreign Sources.
3. Jainism in Northern India.
4. The Hoysala Empire.
5. The Ancient History of Saurashtra.
6. An early History of Tuluva.
7. Ancient Iran's contribution to Human Progress.
8. South Indian Jainism.
9. Relations between Tipu Sultan and the French.
10. Relations between the Sidis of Janjira and the British of Bombay.
11. Cyrus the Great and his Times, with special reference to the Conquest of Babylon.

The Institute, which is conducted by Father H. Heras, S.J., is recognised as providing historical training of a valuable character.

The Poona Sanskrit College.

104. The Praveshika Classes of the Poona Sanskrit College Association, to which reference was made in my Quinquennial Report for 1922-27, had 20 students on the rolls, four of whom were preparing for the entrance examination of the proposed College. These classes are at present conducted in co-operation with the Poona Sanskrit Pathshala, to which a monthly subsidy is made.

CHAPTER XI.

Visual Instruction.

105. The Department possesses a hundred magic lanterns, which are placed in the hands of the Inspecting staff and in the Government Secondary schools and Training institutions. Fourteen lanterns have been lent to the Local Authorities. The whole work is supervised by the Deputy Inspector for Visual Instruction, who tours over the whole Presidency. He prepares slides as well as lecture notes, and arranges for their distribution. There are over 22,000 slides in use. Some 2,500 lectures were given, the majority in the various educational institutions. These lectures are attended not only by the students and the staff but also by members of the public. They are reported to be generally well attended and to be greatly appreciated. Over fifty of the non-Government Secondary schools now possess lanterns of their own. The Deputy Inspector himself delivered 145 lectures in various parts of the Presidency. The lectures do not deal merely with educational subjects. Lectures are given on matters of general information and of public importance such as Hygiene, Village Sanitation, Agriculture, Co-operation, Forestry, and the like. The policy followed has been to regard the sub-Department as an agency for broadcasting information regarding beneficent public movements such as the Red Cross Society, the Co-operative Credit Society, etc., and it acts in close co-operation with the Government Departments responsible for such movements. It receives constant calls for a lecturer and lanterns to attend Fairs, Baby Week Exhibitions, Agricultural Shows, Red Cross demonstrations, and the like. I regard the work which is being done as of great public untility, and I am constantly receiving evidence of its popularity and of the recognition it is accorded by the public.

CHAPTER XII.

Education of Girls.

Schools and Pupils.

106. The number of institutions for girls (European and Indian) increased during the year from 1,761 to 1,823. Of these, 1,752 were Recognised and 71 unrecognised. The girls under instruction increased by 13,534 to 236,393, an increase of 6·1 per cent. Of this number, 155,536 were in girls' schools and 80,857 in boys' schools. The number in Recognised institutions was 229,499, while that in unrecognised institutions was 6,894.

The percentage of girls under instruction to the female population of the Presidency was 2·5 against 2·4 in the preceding year.

The following table shows the distribution of girls under instruction in various kinds of institutions :—

	Number of girls under instruction in 1926-27	Number of girls under instruction in 1927-28
Arts Colleges	382	395
Professional Colleges	67	63
High Schools	10,274	11,288
Middle Schools	3,257	3,537
Primary Schools	198,604	211,279
Art Schools	24	33
Medical Schools	55	56
Normal and Training Schools	666	637
Technical and Industrial Schools	608	625
Commercial Schools	65	88
Schools for Defectives	49	41
Schools for Adults	788	792
Other Schools	562	665
Total, Recognised ..	215,401	229,499
Unrecognised ..	7,458	6,894
Grand Total ..	222,859	236,393

The following table gives the distribution by communities :—

—	Total number under instruction	Percentage to total	Percentage to female population of the community
Europeans and Anglo-Indians	2,668	1·1	19·4
Indian Christians	11,910	5·1	11·9
Hindus { Advanced	84,482	35·7	9·6
Hindus { Intermediate	65,012	27·5	1·4
Hindus { Backward	16,127	6·8	0·8
Muhammadans	47,493	20·1	2·8
Parsis	7,238	3·1	18·1
Others	1,463	0·6	17·1
Total ..	236,393	100	2·5

It will be seen that 35·7 per cent. of the total number of girls are Advanced Hindus, though the total population of these communities represents only 12·7 of the total population of the Presidency. The figure for Muhammadans is 2·8, against 1·4 for Intermediate Hindus and 0·8 for Backward Hindus.

Expenditure.

107. As stated in previous Reports, it is not possible to give an accurate estimate of the total expenditure on the education of girls, as over one-third of the girls are in boys' schools. The total expenditure on institutions specially intended for girls (excluding those for Europeans) was Rs. 49,09,867, of which 43·2 per cent. was contributed from Provincial funds, 27·4 per cent. from District Local Board and Municipal funds, 9 per cent. from fees, and 20·4 per cent. from other sources. The amount so spent constitutes 14·6 of the total direct expenditure on education.

University Education.

108. The number of women attending colleges affiliated to the University of Bombay rose from 449 to 458. The number of women who passed the various University examinations in 1927-28 was as under :—

M.A.	6
B.A. (Honours)	31
B.A. (Pass)	16
B.Sc.	1
Intermediate Arts	69
Intermediate Science	19
M.B.B.S.	14
B.T.	6
Matriculation	142

The University examinations are the same for women and men, and there are no separate colleges for women. The disadvantages which women have to undergo from attending the same institutions and taking the same courses of study as men are obvious. It is, therefore, a matter of surprise that the Women's University established at Poona in the year 1916 has not met with greater success. The three Colleges affiliated to this University—at Poona, Baroda, and Ahmedabad, have on their rolls some 50 students only. The course is one of three years, and the courses of study are so framed that graduates shall, in addition to proficiency in the Vernacular, English, and one other optional subject, possess a general elementary knowledge of History, Sociology, Domestic Economy and Hygiene, Psychology, and Child-study. It would appear that the chief reason that this University has not met with more support lies in the fact that it lacks the hall-mark of official recognition, not having been constituted under the Universities Act of 1904.

There are no scholarships reserved for girls in Colleges. They are, however, eligible for all the open and special scholarships awarded in Colleges.

Secondary Education.

109. The following table shows the number of Secondary schools for girls and the number of girls attending Secondary schools (including those for boys) :—

	Schools		Pupils	
	1926-27	1927-28	1926-27	1927-28
For Indians	66	75	10,799 (1,694 in Boys' Schools.)	12,062 (1,909 in Boys' Schools.)
For Europeans	21	19	2,732 (328 in Boys' Schools.)	2,763 (369 in Boys' Schools.)
Total ..	87	94	13,531 (2,022 in Boys' Schools.)	14,825 (2,278 in Boys' Schools.)

The number of Secondary schools for girls increased by 7 to 94 (6 Government, 5 Municipal, 76 Aided, and 7 Unaided).

The number of girls attending Secondary schools increased by 1,294 to 14,825, an increase of 9·6 per cent. Of the 14,825 girls, 2,517 were Europeans, 2,853 Indian Christians, 4,363 Advanced Hindus, 364 Intermediate and Backward Hindus, 236 Muhammadans, 3,052 Parsis, and 440 others.

It is noticeable that no Secondary schools are maintained by District Local Boards and that the great majority of the 75 schools for Indian girls are located in Municipalities. The fact is that it is only at a few large centres, especially Bombay, Karachi, Hyderabad, and Poona, followed in the second rank by Ahmedabad and Surat, that serious attempts are made by anything more than a small proportion of the people to give their daughters Secondary education, while generally speaking it is confined to the Advanced classes and to the more socially advanced members of the so-called Backward communities.

The Department maintains a full High School at Ahmedabad and Anglo-Vernacular Girls' Schools at Thana, Nasik, Ahmednagar, Bijapur, and Dharwar, but only three of these Anglo-Vernacular schools, those at Thana, Ahmednagar, and Nasik, have succeeded in attracting more than 60 girls. The following table shows the number of girls in each standard in these five Anglo-Vernacular schools :—

Standards	Thana	Nasik	Ahmed-nagar	Bijapur	Dhar-war
I	33	32	30	16	11
II	29	32	20	10	14
III	10	19	12	8	10
IV	9	8	4	8	7

It will be seen that the numbers rapidly decrease in the higher standards. In the Ahmednagar school there were 30 girls in standard I and numerous applications had to be rejected, so much so that the Head Mistress wished to start a second class. In standard IV, however, there were only four girls. Standard IV in the Anglo-Vernacular School at Bijapur has since to be closed on account of the smallness of the numbers.

In Sind the demand for girls' Secondary education is chiefly among the advanced classes, *e.g.* Amils and Parsis. Of the 1,324 girls in Secondary schools, 2 were Anglo-Indians, 20 Indian Christians, 15 Muhammadans, 5 Sikhs, 14 Jews, 1,091 Hindus, and 177 Parsis.

The progress in Gujarat is disappointing compared with the promise of 50 years ago. The Inspectress of Girls' Schools for Northern Division remarks—

> "The Gujarati people on the whole do not favour higher education "for their girls, hence it is rather discouraging to see so few Secondary "schools for girls in such a vast area. The school-going age of a "Marathi girl is far higher than that of a Gujarati girl, that is why "in the schools in Bombay City, attended by Hindu girls, the majority "of girls in the higher classes are Marathi girls."

It is among the Brahmans of the Deccan and particularly of Poona that the most noticeable advance has been made. The High School for Indian Girls, which, though under the management of a Society, is still

staffed by Government, is a notable institution. Of the 474 girls in the school, only some ten were married and not more were widows. The school sent up 29 girls for the School-leaving Examination, of whom 23 passed. Of these, five secured distinction in Mathematics, and 2 in Sanskrit. One girl gained the Kirkham and Miss Manning Prizes. Competent judges have pronounced the school to be, educationally, perhaps the best of any for boys and girls in the Presidency. Such an institution, which must not, however, be regarded as typical of the state of girls' education in the Presidency, affords an eloquent refutation of the undiscriminating criticism sometimes heard of the condition of the women of this country.

In 1927-28 out of 13,865 pupils in girls' Secondary schools, 11,139 were in the middle stage and only 2,726 in the high stage. These figures show that the percentage of girls who complete the Secondary course is very small. In 1927, 361 girls appeared for the Matriculation Examination, of whom 142 passed. The percentage for passes was 39·3. The corresponding percentage for boys was 38·8. In Bombay City only 32 girls were successful out of the 85 presented. The Inspectress of Girls' Schools, Bombay and Northern Division, remarks—

"This low percentage is, I believe, largely due to the fact that the "Principals of schools are far too lenient in giving promotion to girls "up to the sixth standard. This leniency pleases pupils and parents "but does not help towards thorough and solid work in the lower "classes, which is felt when pupils enter for Public Examinations."

She further adds—

"Another disappointing part of it all is that many teachers are "employed to teach English in the lower classes who are failed Matri- "culates and who can hardly ask a simple question correctly in English. "Unless the Managers of schools are prepared to pay better salaries "for their teachers, and unless they refuse to employ persons who "have not a good scholastic education, I fear it will be most difficult "to get people to realize that it is necessary for them to undergo "training before seeking employment as teachers."

There is no separate institution for the training of women teachers in Secondary schools. Seven women were studying in the Secondary Training College in 1927-28.

Almost all the Secondary schools follow the Departmental curriculum based on the University School-leaving Examination. This examination permits Domestic Science for girl candidates, as an alternative to Science for Matriculation purposes. But the value of the concession is largely destroyed by the fact that all are required to take Physics in the First Year Arts Course. Every encouragement is given by the Department to schools to adopt alternative curricula, but very few schools choose to do so.

Fifteen schools are affiliated to the Indian Women's University, of which five are recognised by the Department.

Of the 15 schools, the school at Hingne only has a Primary school of its own attached to it. The period required to complete the Primary and Secondary courses in this school is 10 years, as against that of 11 years in the school at Satara and 12 in other places as in ordinary girls' schools. The course differs from that usually followed chiefly in respect of the amount of time given to the study of the English language. The instruction in all subjects is in the vernacular throughout. The standard in English is undoubtedly lower than that in the ordinary schools. It is claimed on the other hand that in other subjects the general standard is higher.

Regarding these schools the Inspectress of Girls' Schools, Central Division, remarks—

"For want of funds the class of assistant teachers in these schools "is often below the required standard, especially in the matter of "training, but I am everywhere impressed by the splendid spirit of "service and real devotion to the cause of girls' education shown by "the Heads of these institutions, which deserve every encouragement "we can give them. Another pleasing feature is the attention given "by them to their school libraries, and there is the beginning at least "of a reading room in every Karve school. They are also paying "attention to physical education, not only Namaskars but games and "Swedish exercises wherever the necessary training is available. "Girl-guiding is also warmly taken up by them."

The total number of girls in these 15 schools was about 1,000 of whom over 300 were in the Kanyashala in Poona.

In Secondary schools 35 scholarships of Rs. 5 each have been specially sanctioned for girls in Sind. Girls are also eligible for the large number of open and special scholarships awarded in Secondary schools.

Primary Education.

110. Primary schools for girls rose from 1,535 to 1,614 and the number of pupils by 8,441 to 141,684 (138,485 girls and 3,199 small boys). Excluding the number of boys in girls' schools and including the number of girls in boys' schools the total number of girls was 211,279 against 198,604 in 1926-27, or an increase of 12,675. The following table shows the distribution of girls' Primary schools and of girls attending them, by management :—

	Schools		Pupils	
	1926-27	1927-28	1926-27	1927-28
Government	5	6	936	1,130
District Local Board	674	704	39,137	41,013
Municipal	509	519	65,334	68,893
Aided	335	363	26,522	29,009
Unaided	12	22	1,314	1,639
Total ..	1,535	1,614	133,243	141,684
			68,246*	72,794*

*Girls in Boys' schools.

The following table compares the progress of girls' Primary schools in the various Divisions :—

	Number of pupils		Increase percentage	Percentage to female population	Increase percentage in Boys Schools
	1926-27	1927-28			
Bombay Division ..	31,286	32,948	5·3	1·5	6·2
Central Division ..	29,529	31,347	6·2	1·2	2·8
Northern Division ..	35,816	36,969	3·2	2·9	0·1
Southern Division ..	19,430	20,572	5·9	1·3	3·4
Sind	17,182	19,848	15·5	1·4	4·7
Total ..	133,243	141,684	6·3	1·5	3·3

It will be seen that the increase in the number of pupils in Sind was the largest. This is chiefly due to the provision of scholarships made by the District Local Boards.

The following table shows the distribution of the girls in Primary schools by standards :—

Standard	Number of girls	Percentage to total
Infants	102,971	48·7
Standard I	39,321	18·6
Standard II	29,088	13·8
Standard III	19,995	9·5
Standard IV	12,829	6·1
Total, Lower Primary stage ..	204,204	96·7
Standard V	4,408	2·1
Standards VI and VII	2,667	1·2
Total, Upper Primary stage ..	7,075	3·3
Grand Total (Lower and Upper Primary stages) ..	211,279	100·0

Of the total number of girls in Primary schools, 48·7 per cent. are in the Infant class and 3·3 per cent. only are in the Upper Primary standards. It is calculated that of those who enter the Infant class not more than 14·6 per cent. pass the IVth standard, which is regarded as the test of literacy. A very large proportion of the girls never get beyond the Infant class.

The Vernacular Final Examination for Girls instituted in 1924, has given a great incentive to the schools and is bound to raise the general standard of education. It is hoped that it may be possible in a few years to extend the course to one of seven (instead of six) standards.

The following table shows the result of the Vernacular Final examinations for girls in 1927-28:—

	Vernacular Final examination		Urdu Final examination		Total		Percentage of passes
	Number appeared	Number passed	Number appeared	Number passed	Number appeared	Number passed	
Bombay Division ..	324	134	18	5	342	139	40·6
Central Division ..	547	216	23	14	570	230	40·4
Northern Division ..	420	145	1	1	421	146	34·7
Southern Division ..	156	77	23	3	179	80	44·7
Sind	93	49	5	4	98	53	54·1
Total ..	1,540	621	70	27	1,610	648	40·2

In the previous year 1,520 appeared and 690 passed.

The Inspectress of Girls' Schools, Bombay and Northern Division, reports that the suitability of marriage of many girls is often judged by their having obtained a certificate of this examination.

Scholarships.

111. In Primary schools a large number of scholarships are awarded to girls by District Local Boards and Municipalities, the value varying from a few annas to Rs. 5. In Sind 90 scholarships of a value varying from Rs. 3 to Rs. 15 are given by Government. In addition, there are 30 special scholarships of Rs. 3 each for Muhammadan girls. It is difficult to assess the results of any system of scholarships. In the case of girls' schools it would appear that, while small sums (even of annas eight or less) will attract girls of a certain age, girls who would not ordinarily continue beyond a certain age require the inducement of a comparatively large sum to remain after that age. But it seems desirable that the receipt of the small sums frequently given in the lower standards should at least partly be conditional on satisfactory attendance and progress.

School buildings.

112. Better school buildings for girls' schools are still a crying need. Very few schools are provided with buildings of their own, while a large number of schools meet in unsuitable rented buildings, which are often badly lighted, ill-ventilated, and unsuitable. The Educational Inspector, Central Division, reports—

"The infant classes, which are generally the biggest, and which "require the best treatment in the matter of accommodation, lighting, "and ventilation are often treated most unkindly and callously.

"The infants are generally huddled up in small, back-side rooms, "where they are made to squat on a bare shabby floor, in a cramped "atmosphere without due light and ventilation, which are essentially "needed for their physical and mental growth."

The Inspectress of Girls' Schools, Central Division, reports—

"One outstanding example of really criminal want of consideration "in these matters which I came across in my touring is the girls' "school at Islampur. The Inspection Report shows 4·9 square feet "per head only, and one division of the infants has to be taken under "the shadow of the eaves of the school building. The open air is of "course very good for the children but the shadow of the eaves is so "narrow that the children are seated all day in two long lines, one facing "the building, the other facing the open sun. Standing there for "10 minutes only I could hardly endure the glare. One can just "imagine the number of ruined eyes among the 20 or 30 little ones "who have to stand it day in and day out all through the year."

Primary teachers.

113. The number of women teachers in Government, District Local Board, and Municipal Primary schools increased by 264 to 3,295, of whom 1,948 or 59·1 per cent. were trained (39·8 per cent. holding the Second or Third year certificate) and 1,347 or 40·9 per cent. untrained.

The following table gives details of the qualifications of women teachers in Primary schools for girls by Divisions :—

Division	III year	II year	I year	Total trained	Qualified	Unqualified	Total untrained	Grant Total
Bombay Division ..	233	107	128	468	176	278	454	922
Percentage to total ..	25·3	11·6	13·9	50·8	19·1	30·1	49·2	100
Central Division ..	126	90	138	354	205	82	287	641
Percentage to total ..	19·7	14·0	21·5	55·2	32·0	12·8	44·8	100
Northern Division ..	294	112	164	570	211	30	241	811
Percentage to total ..	36·3	13·8	20·2	70·3	26·0	3·7	29·7	100
Southern Division ..	122	100	143	365	98	70	168	533
Percentage to total ..	22·9	18·8	26·8	68·5	18·4	13·1	31·5	100
Sind ..	60	69	62	191	67	130	197	388
Percentage to total ..	15·4	17·8	16·0	49·2	17·3	33·5	50·8	100
Total ..	835	478	635	1,948	757	590	1,347	3,295
Percentage to total ..	25·3	14·5	19·3	59·1	23·0	17·9	40·9	100

The following table compares the percentage of trained women teachers in Primary schools in the various Provinces :—

Province	Total number of teachers	Total number of trained Primary teachers	Percentage
Bombay	4,473	2,374	50·8
Madras	9,222	6,582	71·4
Bengal	4,318	500	11·6
United Provinces	2,225	276	12·4
Punjab	2,194	672	30·6
Burma	1,448	1,023	70·6
Bihar and Orissa	1,501	364	24·3
Central Provinces and Berar	932	453	48·6
Assam	465	105	22·6
North-Western Frontier Province	160	29	18·1

The difficulty of obtaining women teachers for girls' schools has been greatly exaggerated, at any rate so far as the Deccan is concerned. Not only is there an adequate supply of qualified teachers, but it would be possible to augment very largely the number of Trained teachers had not a restriction been imposed for economic reasons on the output of the Training institutions. It is, however, generally agreed that without some training women teachers for Primary schools are almost invariably useless, and that at least one year's training is necessary. Not only is the general standard of the education imparted in the girls' schools low, but women, especially those of the class from whom Primary school teachers are selected, are unfitted both by tradition and by social custom for independent work in a position of authority. It is highly desirable that no woman teacher should be regarded as qualified without a year's training in a training institution. The introduction of such a requirement would be greatly to the advantage of women's education.

The Educational Inspector, Northern Division, remarks—

"As remarked in previous reports, the teaching in girls' schools is "much lower in standard than that in boys' schools, the men and "women teachers serving in girls' schools being of a decidedly inferior "quality. The inferior quality of women teachers is largely attributable to the lower preliminary education of girls entering the Training "College and the lower entrance standard. The recent institution of "the Vernacular Final Examination for Girls has undoubtedly brought "about some improvement in these respects but it does not go far "enough. It appears to be necessary to lengthen the girls' Primary "school course from 6 to 7 standards and to base on the new 7th "standard course the syllabus of the Girls' Vernacular Final Examination, the passing of which is the qualification for admission to the "Training institutions for women."

The Educational Inspector in Sind reports—

"The teaching imparted to girls in mixed schools and in schools "manned by male teachers is generally superior to that imparted by "our present female teachers."

Government maintain a Training College for Women at the headquarters of each of the four Divisions. The full course is one of three years. The first year is regarded as preparatory, the first year certificate not being given till the end of the second year. Some of the women then go out as First year trained teachers, while others remain on and complete the course, at the end of which, if they obtain the certificate, they go out as Second year trained teachers. In addition to these four institutions there are 11 others maintained by Missionary and other Societies. All of these take the course prescribed by Government and prepare for the Government certificate. The number of teachers under training in these 15 institutions in 1927-28 was 644 against 609 in the preceding year.

CHAPTER XIII.

Education of Europeans.

114. European education forms a Reserved subject. An account of the system was given in my Quinquennial Report for 1922-27. The present Chapter is intended to give a general summary of the progress made during the year.

Number of Europeans under instruction.

The number of Europeans under instruction in all kinds of institutions increased by 112 to 4,931, which formed 11·8 per cent. of the total European population of this Presidency. The following table gives the distribution by kinds of institutions :—

—	Boys	Girls	Total
Arts Colleges	23	6	29
Professional Colleges	4	1	5
Secondary Schools	2,156	2,517	4,673
Primary Schools	50	24	74
Training Institutions	..	35	35
Other Special Institutions	30	85	115
Total ..	2,263	2,668	4,931

There were 29 Europeans in Arts Colleges, of whom 6 were women. Of the five Europeans in Professional Colleges, three, including a woman, were attending the Grant Medical College, and two were attending the Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics. The neglect by Europeans of the examinations of the Indian Universities results in their being greatly handicapped in securing employment.

Special Institutions.

115. The University Settlement and the Catholic Women's Hostel, which are mainly intended for women attending collegiate institutions in Bombay, had an attendance of 33 and 9 women respectively. There are two Training institutions for women, an account of which is given in para. 120.

Expenditure.

116. The total expenditure on European education rose from Rs. 15,03,131 to Rs. 15,31,360, which was met from the following sources :—

	Rs.
Government grant	5,15,287
Fees	6,59,946
Other sources	3,56,127
Total ..	15,31,360

Secondary Schools and Pupils.

(i) Number.

117. The number of European Secondary schools remained stationary at 35, of which 16 were for boys and 19 for girls. The number of pupils increased by 103 to 4,935. The following table gives the details :—

		1926-27	1927-28
High Schools for	Boys	1,510	1,463
	Girls	2,523	2,592
Middle Schools for	Boys	373	528
	Girls	426	352
	Total ..	4,832	4,935

Of the total number of pupils in European Secondary schools, 3,814 were Europeans and 1,121 Indians.

(ii) Expenditure.

118. The total recurring expenditure of European High and Middle Schools increased by Rs. 6,985 to Rs. 9,40,773. The average annual cost per pupil was Rs. 199, which was met as follows :—

	Rs.	Percentage Rs.
Government grant	78	39
Fees	79	40
Other sources	42	21
Total ..	199	100

(iii) Grants.

119. In addition to the maintenance grants of Rs. 3,66,955 awarded to European schools, War grants amounting to Rs. 9,708 were paid to boarders, and Rs. 288 to day scholars.

(iv) Teachers.

120. The total number of teachers in European High and Middle Schools remained stationary at 368. The total number of trained teachers increased by 19 to 225.

The average pay of a teacher was Rs. 163 as against Rs. 156 in the preceding year.

There are no special Training institutions for Men in this Presidency. The St. Mary's Training College, Poona, and the Convent Normal Class, Bombay, which cater for the training of women teachers in European schools, prepare candidates for the S.T.C., the Oxford Higher Local, and the Kindergarten examinations conducted by the Department. Some of the European Secondary schools also prepare candidates for the S.T.C. examination. Of the 13 teachers who appeared for the examination in 1927, 6 were awarded certificates.

Examinations.

121. The Cambridge Local examinations, on the results of which scholarships are awarded to pupils in European schools, were held in December, 1927, at eight centers in this Presidency. The following table gives the results of these examinations for the last two years :—

	1926			1927		
	Number sent up	Number passed	Percentage	Number sent up	Number passed	Percentage
Cambridge School Certificate..	118	51	43	135	61	45
Cambridge Junior ..	163	62	37	183	96	52
Cambridge Preliminary ..	98	59	60	134	100	74

The Inspector of European Schools makes the following remarks on the results of these examinations :—

" It is perhaps noticeable that the percentage of passes in the various " Cambridge Examinations was considerably higher in 1927 than in " 1926, which may possibly be attributed to the influx of new teachers " from England, and the more up-to-date methods employed by them."

Thirty-eight students from European schools appeared for the School-leaving examination, of whom 16 passed.

As stated above, scholarships in European schools are awarded on the results of the Cambridge Local examination. Five Senior scholarships of the value of Rs. 30 per mensem each and 10 Junior scholarships of the value of Rs. 12 per mensem each were awarded, the total expenditure amounting to Rs. 8,514, of which Rs. 2,160 was paid to pupils in High Schools, Rs. 3,954 in Arts Colleges, Rs. 1,770 in Professional Colleges, and Rs. 630 to pupils in Colleges outside the Presidency.

Hostels.

122. Nine institutions for boys and 16 for girls had hostels attached to them. The number of boarders in these hostels was 637 and 1,073 respectively.

Medical Supervision and Religious Instruction.

123. Arrangements for medical supervision exist in all European schools. Religious instruction is compulsory for European pupils.

Physical Training and Games.

124. Mr. Miller, the Inspector of European Schools, makes the following remarks :—

" A number of schools, especially those in " Bombay, have no suitable play-grounds. Provi- " sion for physical education is, however, made by " almost all schools. Boy Scout Troops and Girl Guide Companies " exist in most schools, but as far as is apparent their activities " are few and one of the main objects of the two movements, *i.e.*, " Social Service either has been lost sight of or has never come " within their purview. Though Scout and Guide training is evidently " helping to produce smarter, healthier children and is important for

"that reason it is a pity that its wider significance is not as a rule "appreciated, and that the children and their Scoutmasters and "Captains are generally satisfied with turning up at a rally or an "occasional practice in their school compound."

Four High Schools have Cadet Corps attached to them. Physical Training classes on modern lines continue to be held every year at the Young Women's Christian Association in Bombay for the benefit of women teachers.

General. 125. Speaking of the Domestic Science class, which forms one of the special features of the Girls' branch of the Barnes High Schools at Deolali, and which imparts instruction in house management and kindred duties, Mr. Miller says—

"This class seems to me one of the most interesting developments "in the school. It is very popular, especially now that a certain "amount of hospital nursing and child nursing has been introduced, "and I am sure a study of these subjects is of great importance to "those girls who find higher literary studies out of their depth."

The Telegraph class, which formed a useful adjunct of the Boys' High School, has had to be closed.

CHAPTER XIV.

EDUCATION OF MUHAMMADANS.

Introduction.

126. In the Presidency proper Muhammadans represent 8·6 per cent. of the total population. In Sind 73 per cent. of the population are Muhammadans, and in rural areas the percentage is 80. In Sind 2·6 per cent. only of the Muhammadan population are receiving education, while for the rest of the Presidency the figure is 10·5. The conditions of Sind and the problems involved are widely different from those of the Presidency proper and it is more convenient to treat the two separately.

Presidency proper.

127. The number of Muhammadans under instruction in all classes of institutions increased by 4,207 to 143,676, which figure represents 10·5 per cent. of the Muhammadan population (of the Presidency proper). Of the 143,676 Muhammadans under instruction, 135,168 were in Recognised institutions, as against 129,933 in the preceding year, an increase of 5,235. There was, however, a decrease of 1,028 in unrecognised institutions. Hence the net increase was 4,207. The following table shows the distribution of Muhammadan pupils in different classes of institutions :—

	Pupils in 1926-27.	Pupils in 1927-28.
Arts Colleges	248	277
Professional Colleges ..	116	126
Secondary Schools ..	5,454	6,045
Primary Schools	120,912	125,261
Special Schools	3,203	3,459
Total, Recognised ..	129,933	135,168
Unrecognised ..	9,536	8,508
Grand Total ..	139,469	143,676

The following table compares the position of Muhammadan education in the different Divisions :—

	Number of Muhammadans in Recognised institutions.		Percentage of Muhammadan pupils to total pupils of all classes in such institutions.		Percentage of Muhammadan population to total population.
	1926-27.	1927-28.	1926-27.	1927-28.	
Bombay Division	34,050	37,189	14·3	14·7	8·3
Central Division	33,513	34,012	10·2	10·0	6·1
Northern Division	33,466	34,290	15·1	15·3	10·7
Southern Division	28,112	28,866	15·4	15·2	10·8
European and English teaching schools.	792	811	4·6	4·6	..
Total ..	129,933	135,168	13·1	13·3	8·6

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128. The following statement shows the percentage of students in each Division from advanced Hindu communities, Intermediate and Backward communities, and Muhammadans to the population of each :—

Comparison with other communities.

	Hindus.				Others.				
	Advanced.	Intermediate.	Backward.	Average for Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Parsees.	Indian Christians.	All other castes.	Average for all communities.
Bombay Division ..	14·5	4·1	2·3	4·9	9·8	18·7	7·6	14·9	5·5
Central Division ..	16·9	6·1	3·3	6·2	10·8	13·4	19·8	24·3	6·5
Northern Division ..	25·2	5·1	4·5	7·2	13·1	21·9	16·5	25·3	8·0
Southern Division ..	11·1	5·2	4·4	5·6	8·4	6·8	10·1	13·3	6·0
Total ..	16·8	5·2	3·4	5·9	10·5	21·2	15·5	15·4	6·5

The figures given show that, while Muhammadans are behind the Advanced Hindus, they are markedly ahead of the Intermediate and Backward Hindus. "Others" represent chiefly Parsees and Indian Christians.

129. It is not possible to calculate the expenditure on Muhammadan education with accuracy, as about 32 per cent. of the Muhammadan pupils attend ordinary schools. The expenditure may, however, be roughly estimated at Rs. 38,14,000, of which Rs. 19,19,000 or over 50 per cent. was met from Provincial Funds. Similar figures of expenditure on Muhammadan education in Sind are given in para. 140.

Expenditure.

130. Of the 135,168 Muhammadans in Recognised institutions, 92,622, or 68·5 per cent., were in institutions intended specially for Muhammadans. The number of such special institutions increased by 55 to 1,392.

Special Institutions.

131. The number of Muhammadan students in Arts and Professional Colleges increased from 248 to 277 and from 116 to 126 respectively.

Higher Education.

The following table gives the percentage to population for Muhammadans attending these institutions compared with other communities :—

Hindus				Muhammadans.	Others.	Average for all communities.
Advanced.	Intermediate.	Backward.	Average for Hindus.			
0·42	0·01	0·003	0·05	0·03	0·37	0·05

It will be seen that, while Muhammadans are considerably in advance of Intermediate Hindus, they are much behind Advanced Hindus. They are, however, now taking to Higher and Secondary education far more than was formerly the case. They are greatly assisted in this by the system of scholarships provided by Government and from private sources. The following scholarships are given by Government in Arts and Professional Colleges :—

In Arts Colleges.	Professional Colleges			V. J. Technical Institute.
	College of Engineering.	College of Commerce.	Law College.	
42 scholarships of Rs. 20 (40 tenable for 4 years and 2 tenable for 1 year).	9 scholarships of Rs. 40 tenable for 3 years.	3 scholarships of Rs. 35 tenable for 3 years.	6 scholarships of Rs. 25 to Rs. 35 tenable for 2 years.	12 scholarships of Rs. 35 tenable for 4 years.

There is usually a sufficient number of Muhammadans to hold these scholarships.

In addition to the Government scholarships, there are various others met from endowments provided by Muhammadan benefactors. Of these, the Kazi Shahabuddin Scholarship Fund consists of an endowment of Rs. 1,34,100. A sum of Rs. 2,25,000 out of a donation of Rs. 8 lakhs made in 1914 by Sir Muhammad Usuf Ismail has been set apart for the purpose of awarding scholarships in Colleges. In 1921 Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim made a donation of Rs. 4,75,500 for the Royal Institute of Science, Bombay. Out of this, one lakh has been set apart for scholarships to be awarded to Muhammadan students.

In 1927 Khan Bahadur Saiyid Shamsuddin Saiyid Miyan Kadri, I.S.O., gave a sum of Rs. 22,500 for scholarships to be awarded in High and Middle schools and Colleges to Muhammadan students residing in Gujarat.

The following table shows the number of Muhammadan students who passed in the various University Examinations in 1928 :—

Examination.	Number of successful candidates.
M.Sc.	1
B.A. (Honours)	25
B.A. (Pass)	13
B.Sc.	3
LL.B.	14
M.B. B.S.	6
B.E. (Civil)	2
B.T.	3

Examination.	Number of sucessful candidates.
B.Com.	1
Intermediate Arts	28
Intermediate Science	17
Intermediate Commerce	4
School-leaving Certificate Examination for the purposes of Matriculation ..	186
School-leaving Certificate Examination for the purposes of Government Service ..	43

In 1914 Sir Muhammad Yusuf Ismail made a donation of Rs. 8 lakhs for the establishment of an Arts College. The building of the proposed "Ismail College" at Andheri is now nearly completed. Owing to the financial situation it has not so far been possible for Government to provide the funds required for the maintenance of the College. It is hoped that the college will be opened soon.

Secondary Education.

132. The following statement gives the percentage to population for Muhammadans compared with other communities :—

Hindus				Muhammadans.	Others.	Average for all communities.
Advanced	Intermediate.	Backward.	Average for Hindus.			
3·06	0·19	0·044	0·44	0·44	7·01	0·59

There is a growing demand for Anglo-Urdu schools. Government maintain Anglo-Urdu High Schools at Poona and Hubli and they in 1927-28 opened Anglo-Urdu Middle schools at Nasik and Sholapur. Opening of Urdu classes side by side with those of Marathi in standards IV and V at the Jalgaon High School is under consideration.

The following six Primary Urdu Schools have English classes attached to them :—

1. Phuras .. ..(District Ratnagiri)
2. Yeola .. ..(,, Nasik)
3. Nasik .. ..(,, ,,)
4. Nasirabad .. ..(,, East Khandesh)
5. Jalgaon .. ..(,, ,,)
6. Kudchi .. ..(,, Belgaum)

Special facilities are provided for the encouragement of Muhammadan education. In Government Secondary schools 15 per cent. of the places

are reserved for them. Free studentships are awarded to the extent of 22½ per cent. of the number of Muhammadan pupils in each school. 637 special scholarships ranging in value from Rs. 6 to Rs. 10 are provided in Secondary schools in the Presidency proper. The aggregate value of these scholarships being Rs. 57,876.

The Educational Inspector, Southern Division, remarks—

"They (Government scholarships) have given such a strong "stimulus to English education among the Musalmans that of late "applications for scholarships are pouring in, in such a large number, "that it is difficult to make a selection of the most deserving candi- "dates. The competitive examination recently introduced will "go to solve this difficulty. The fact, however, remains that more "scholarships are needed to satisfy the rapidly growing demand."

It must, however, be remembered that scholarships are given, or should be given, in the interests of the Community and not of the individuals and that the money spent is more or less wasted unless it secures the end in view—to enable the boy to complete his education. Indiscriminate charity is both educationally and economically unsound.

There has been a great and a growing demand for Secondary education, and this demand has been greatly helped by the liberal provision made for scholarships. It is, however, a fact that there is an inordinate wastage in the Secondary schools, as will be evident at once from the fact that, though there were 6,045 pupils in these schools, only 2,032 were in the High Stage and only 186 passed the Matriculation examination and 43 the School-leaving examination for Government service, many of whom must have appeared for both examinations. The causes for this wastage would appear to be, first, poverty, a large proportion of the boys finding it necessary to obtain employment before they have completed their education, and, secondly, unfitness for the higher Secondary standards as compared with Advanced Hindus. The average age of the Muhammadans in any particular standard in a school is invariably higher than that of the Advanced Hindu boys, a far smaller number being able to complete their school education before adolescence is reached. This is largely due to the fact that it is a common practice to send boys first to a private school to learn the Koran before he is taught to read and write the Vernacular. Also, the teaching in the Urdu schools is, generally speaking, less efficient than in the ordinary Primary schools. It is also a fact that a Muhammadan boy is hampered by the necessity of learning two languages.

All these factors appear to affect the progress of Secondary education among Muhammadans and thereby hinder the progress of the community, both material and cultural.

In the next place it is necessary to improve the teaching in the Primary schools. This is a need which the Department recognised some years ago and has been doing its best to secure (*vide* para. 134 of this Chapter).

It is also a matter for consideration whether the value of the scholarships given is sufficient to induce boys to remain on in the schools

and to complete their education. I am of opinion that the matter requires consideration. The object of any system of scholarships is, or should be, to assist suitable boys to complete their education. It is better both for the individuals concerned, and for the Muhammadan community, and for the community at large that ten Muhammadan boys should be assisted to pass the Matriculation examination, and eventually obtain a degree, than that 50 boys should be helped up to standards III and IV and then allowed to drift away as soon as they get a chance of employment, however humble.

On the other hand it must be admitted that a large number of Muhammadan boys join Secondary schools merely to get a smattering of English and have no desire or intention to complete the course. This is especially the case with the trading community. Thus at Surat the large proportion of Muhammadan boys in the Middle school classes is very noticeable. These boys are generally not above the average age of the standard and are well up to the average in intelligence. They leave school early, however, and join their fathers' business, often outside India. The school Inspector often receives an object lesson of the trade connections of this Presidency when he finds in the schools boys from Burma and the Far East, from Ceylon, from South and East Africa, from Mozambique and Mauritius.

Persian is taught in all Government High Schools. In ten Government High Schools there are special teachers of Urdu. Provision is made for the teaching of Arabic in the Surat High School and in the Anglo-Urdu High School, Poona, both Government institutions, and alsoin the Anjuman-I-Islam High School, Bombay. There is an undoubted desire for Arabic and a considerable demand for it. As I have before stated, the preference for Persian to Arabic is due partly to the fact that it was formerly the Court language of India, and partly to the comparative difficulty of Arabic. In view of the fact that probably most of what is best in Islamic learning was written in Arabic (especially that before the year 1000 B. C.), this desire for Arabic is not unnatural. It is to be hoped that the beginnings made may lead to more extended interest in the language and to the critical study of the chief writings of the days when Islam was on the high-road of progress both in what are known as "Humane Letters" and in the Sciences.

Special reference must be made to the scheme for providing special buildings for the Government Muhammadan institutions in Poona—the Anglo-Urdu High School, the Urdu Training Class, and the Central Urdu Girls' School, all of which are at present housed in unsuitable rented buildings, the cost of the rent of which represents a capital of some Rs. 2½ lakhs. The scheme provides for the purchase of an excellent site of about 23 acres, near the chief centre of the Muhammadan population. The scheme is calculated to bring about a great improvement in Muhammadan education in the Deccan and to influence, it is hoped, the cause throughout the Presidency.

133. During the year 1927-28 the number of Muhammadan pupils increased by 4,349 to 125,261, an increase of 3·6 per cent. Of the 125,261 pupils, 89,043, or 71·1 per cent., attend schools specially provided for the community.

Primary Education.

For Muhammadan pupils in Primary schools there are two alternative courses—the Urdu-Vernacular, in which Urdu is used as the medium of instruction in all subjects, with the local vernacular in addition as an optional subject, and the Vernacular-Urdu, in which all instruction is given in the local vernacular, with Urdu as a compulsory extra language. Which course shall be followed depends on the choice of the local members of the community, as does also the decision whether in Urdu-Vernacular schools the local vernacular shall be learnt or not. The following table gives figures for the schools and pupils which follow respectively the Urdu-Vernacular and the Vernacular-Urdu curricula :—

	District Local Board							
	Urdu-Vernacular Primary Schools				Vernacular-Urdu Primary Schools			
	1926-27		1927-28		1926-27		1927-28	
	Number of schools	Number of pupils	Number of schools	Number of pupils	Number of schools	Number of pupils	Number of schools	Number of pupils
Bombay Division ..	21	935	36	1,527	157	7,046	155	6,941
Central Division ..	114	6,814	131	6,333	108	3,147	93	2,804
Northern Division ..	31	2,412	30	2,269	87	5,381	89	5,595
Southern Division ..	201	10,887	182	10,755	..	..	..	..
Total ..	367	21,048	379	20,884	352	15,574	337	15,340

	Municipal Board							
	Urdu-Vernacular Primary Schools				Vernacular-Urdu Primary Schools			
	1926-27		1927-28		1926-27		1927-28	
	Number of schools	Number of pupils	Number of schools	Number of pupils	Number of schools	Number of pupils	Number of schools	Number of pupils
Bombay Division ..	104	9,732	122	11,912	15	1,208	12	734
Central Division ..	88	8,882	90	9,470	13	966	12	956
Northern Division ..	63	7,848	67	8,288	12	1,498	11	1,448
Southern Division ..	71	7,641	70	7,768	..	..	..	..
Total ..	326	34,103	349	37,438	40	3,672	35	3,138

It will be seen that, while the Urdu-Vernacular course is more popular in the towns, the Vernacular-Urdu course is generally favoured in the villages.

The Deputy Educational Inspector for Urdu Schools, Central Division, remarks—

"This relegation of the Vernacular to an insignificant place in the "curriculum has been viewed with disfavour by Muhammadan "gentlemen capable of dispassionate thinking. The language "difficulty has so far baffled all attempts at solution. It is time that "this thorny question was tackled once and for all in a spirit of true "statesmanship by the Muhammadan community itself."

There has been a very great development in the use of Urdu by the Muhammadan community during the last fifteen years or so. The development has been purposive, and is a symptom of the strengthening of the Islamic spirit throughout the community. It cannot be denied that the local vernacular is more commonly used by many of the Muhammadans, especially in Gujarat, who have chosen that their children shall be educated through the medium of Urdu. But it is a fact that Urdu is popular, a popularity which is considerably enhanced by the fact that it is written in the Arabic script. In so far also as Urdu is preferred as the medium for instruction the choice is largely due to the unsuitability of the Vernacular text-books. Not only are the ideas they contain frequently such as do not appeal to Muhammadans, but the language, especially, it must be confessed, that of the Vernacular Readers, abounds in words of Sanskritic origin not in every day use.

On the other hand, there can be no doubt that the Muhammadan community are handicapped by the necessity imposed on them of learning two vernaculars. The policy followed was accepted by Government at the desire of the community.

The following table will show that of the 54,832 Muhammadan pupils in the Infant class in the Presidency in 1923-24, only 13,747, or 25·1 per cent., reached standard IV in 1927-28 :—

Year	Infant class	Standard I	Standard II	Standard III	Standard IV
1923-24	54,832	..	..	..	.. ..
1924-25	..	29,249	..	..	..
1925-26	..	..	23,489	..	..
1926-27	..	..	..	18,424	..
1927-28	..	..	..	..	13,747

134. The following table gives the number of Muhammadan teachers in the various Divisions with their qualifications :—

Primary Teachers.

	Trained		Untrained						Total trained and untrained	
			Qualified		Unqualified		Total			
	1926-27	1927-28	1926-27	1927-28	1926-27	1927-28	1926-27	1927-28	1926-27	1927-28
Bombay Division	303	293	246	298	265	252	511	550	814	843
Percentage to total Muhammadan teachers ..	37·2	34·8	30·2	35·3	32·6	29·9	62·8	65·2	..	..
Central Division	437	454	367	447	112	86	479	533	916	987
Percentage to total Muhammadan teachers ..	47·7	46·0	40·1	45·3	12·2	8·7	52·3	54·0	..	..
Northern Division ..	471	430	285	274	71	77	356	351	827	781
Percentage to total Muhammadan teachers ..	57·0	55·1	34·5	35·1	8·5	9·8	43·0	44·9	..	..
Southern Division ..	410	433	219	192	56	53	275	245	685	678
Percentage to total Muhammadan teachers ..	59·9	63·9	31·9	28·3	8·2	7·8	40·1	36·1	..	..
Total ..	1,621	1,610	1,117	1,211	504	468	1,621	1,679	3,242	3,289
Percentage to total Muhammadan teachers ..	50·0	49·0	34·4	36·8	15·6	14·2	50·0	51·0	..	..

It will be seen that the percentage of trained Muhammadan teacher has fallen from 50 in 1926-27 to 49 in 1927-28. The percentage for other teachers was 56·9. There is a Training School in Ahmedabad and another in Poona. The former teaches the First Year course only, while the Poona institution has a two years' course. There is a hostel attached to each school. The number on the rolls in the Poona School was 47 and that at Ahmedabad 28. Attempts are, as far as possible, made to induce Local Authorities to depute Muhammadan teachers in larger numbers to the Training Schools with a view to raising the percentage of trained teachers.

Until recent years a large percentage of the Muhammadan teachers, especially in the Bombay Division, were not only untrained but unqualified. The percentage of unqualified teachers has now been brought down to 14·2. This improvement has been brought about chiefly by means of Central Schools, in which boys are given special instruction in the upper standards (V-VII) of the Urdu Primary course and are prepared for the Urdu Final examination. Special boarding arrangements are made and the boys are given stipends. One such school at Tankaria in the Broach District has been operating for over 25 years and has since its opening passed 125 boys in the Vernacular Final examination. Government have of late years opened further schools in the Thana, Kolaba, Ratnagiri, and Sholapur Districts. Through the instrumentality of these Central schools the percentage of unqualified teachers in the

Bombay Division was reduced from 32·6 to 29·2. In 1923 it was 58·7. The Central School at Nasirabad in the East Khandesh District is maintained by the District Local Board.

The following table shows the number of Muhammadan pupils who passed the Urdu and Vernacular Final examinations in 1928:—

Division	1927		1928	
	Vernacular Final	Urdu Final	Vernacular Final	Urdu Final
Bombay Division	15	68	10	47
Central Division	86	72	99	96
Northern Division	48	53	43	69
Southern Division	49	48	65	85
Total ..	198	241	217	297

Education of Muhammadan Girls.

135. The number of Muhammadan girls studying in various kinds of institutions in 1927-28 is given in the following table:—

	1926-27	1927-28
Colleges	1	1
Secondary Schools ..	217	221
Primary Schools	29,444	31,298
Special Schools	219	197
Total ..	29,881	31,717

A separate Anglo-Urdu Middle School has also been started since the year under Report. It is hoped that this will eventually develop into a full High School. The whole institution has been greatly handicapped by being housed in altogether unsuitable hired buildings. It is hoped that, when the scheme referred to in para. 132 of this Chapter 1 materialises and separate buildings are provided, a great impetus will be given to the Education among the Muhammadans.

The Muhammadans are still lamentably behind the other communities in the education of girls. The progress of Education among Muhammadan girls is chiefly retarded by the absence of institutions with special arrangements for Pardah and by the dearth of qualified and trained mistresses. The Government Central Urdu Girls' School at Poona, which is strictly a Pardah institution, has been successful in attracting Muslim girls to its higher standards, in which English is taught. The

number on the rolls was 131. The school has a hostel attached to it. There is a Normal Class attached to the school, in which girls are trained in the ordinary First Year Training College Course.

Condition of Muhammadan Education under the Local Authorities.

136. Special provision is made in the Primary Education Act for the representation of minorities on the School Boards, and if the Muhammadan representation appears to Government to be inadequate it is generally customary to nominate additional Muhammadan members. But it invariably happens that the community are in the minority.

The following table shows the number of District Local Board and Municipal Primary schools specially maintained for Muhammadans and the Muhammadan pupils attending these schools and other Board schools :—

		Number of special schools and classes	Number of Muhammadan pupils in		
			Special schools	Other schools	Total
1927					
District Local Board ..	Boys ..	636	30,300	21,375	51,675
	Girls ..	77	3,345	951	4,296
Municipal	Boys ..	245	27,707	7,057	34,764
	Girls ..	131	10,262	513	10,775
	Total ..	1,089	71,614	29,896	101,510
1928					
District Local Board ..	Boys ..	635	30,209	22,222	52,431
	Girls ..	81	3,221	1,091	4,312
Municipal	Boys ..	251	29,298	7,652	36,950
	Girls ..	133	10,445	476	10,921
	Total ..	1,100	73,173	31,441	104,614

I quote the following from the Reports of the various Inspecting Officers :—

Deputy Educational Inspector for Urdu Schools, Central Division.

"No new schools or classes for Muhammadans were opened during "the year by the District Local Boards of Ahmednagar, East "Khandesh, West Khandesh and Poona. There are not a few villages "in these districts where Urdu schools and classes are required and will "flourish. When the control of Primary education was transferred

"to Local Authorities in 1925, it was confidently hoped that these "bodies, who were charged with the educational interests of all com- "munities, would rise to the occasion and faithfully fulfil their new "obligations. But I am inclined to believe that the drastic elimination "of direct Government control has led to the intensification of "communal feeling and that Muhammadan education has in "consequence received a set-back. It is, however, not too much to "hope that before long wiser counsels will prevail in the School Boards "and that they will be able to hold the balance justly between "conflicting and antagonistic communal interests."

Educational Inspector, Bombay Division.

"Absence of Urdu-knowing supervisors to look after the Urdu "schools and lack of sympathetic interest in the cause of Urdu educa- "tion on the part of the School Boards, on which the Mussalman "representation is generally nominal, are further handicaps on the "progress of Urdu schools."

Educational Inspector, Central Division.

"The Municipal Urdu Schools for Boys did not make great headway "during the year and the reasons are not far to seek. Financial "stringency and lack of sympathy on the part of Local Bodies acted "as powerful obstacles to the advance of Muhammadan education in "Municipal areas. When the control was transferred to Local "Authorities, it was hoped that they would shoulder their new "responsibilities in a spirit of broad-minded statesmanship and that "all communities would have a fair chance and equal opportunity to "work out their salvation. But it is a matter of deep regret that very "few of them rose superior to communal jealousies in the discharge of "their obligations. The system has had a fair trial, and the result "will hardly redound to the credit of those who have carried it into "effect. If it is to be continued, it is essential that adequate "safeguards should be provided for the protection of minority commu- "nities. One such safeguard is to make their representation on Local "Bodies really effective and not nominal as at present. As regards "the provision of additional funds, I would suggest that an educational "cess may be levied."

It is very desirable that Government should from time to time make representations regarding the needs of the Muhammadans to the Local Authorities. It is unfortunate that the Primary Education Act provides no machinery for their doing so, except in a minatory manner.

Inspecting Staff.

137. In every Division there is a special Deputy Inspector for Urdu Schools (in the B.E.S. and in the Central Division an Inspectress of Urdu Girls' schools. These officers have advisory powers only. It was formerly usual to employ at least one Muhammadan on the District Inspecting staff. The reduction made in the number of the Government Inspecting staff in the Districts, one Assistant Deputy Inspector only being retained in each District, has

removed practically all the Muhammadans. It is very desirable that provision should be made for a competent and adequate Inspecting staff to watch over Muhammadan Education and to advise Government as to its needs.

It is also desirable that the Local Authorities should make special provision for the supervision of their Urdu schools and for safeguarding the interests of Muhammadan education generally. There would appear to be great scope for the employment of women supervisors for Muhammadan girls' schools, if suitable women can be obtained for the work.

Text-books.

138. A contract has been given for printing and publishing a special set of Urdu Readers prepared by the Urdu Text-books Translation Board and devised to meet the needs of Muhammadan boys, as well as text-books on History, Geography, and other subjects. In accordance with the decision of the Board the first four Readers have been vocalized. The vocalisation is based on the system adopted for vocalizing the Urdu Readers of the Punjab Educational Department. The correction of proofs entailed great labour and much expenditure of time. The publication of the books has greatly facilitated the work of Urdu teachers and overcome some of the difficulties which they had to encounter in the discharge of their duties.

Sind.

As already stated, 73 per cent. of the population in Sind are Muhammadans, the percentage for the rural areas being 80. The proportion of Muhammadans attending Recognised educational institutions is 2·6 per cent. only of the Muhammadan population, against 9 per cent. for the non-Muhammadan population.

Pupils under instruction.

139. The number of Muhammadan pupils receiving instruction increased by 5,953 to 74,458 (including 13,226 girls), of whom 62,427 are in Recognised institutions and 12,031 in unrecognised institutions. The number of Muhammadan pupils in Recognised institutions rose from 57,986 to 62,427. These numbers represent respectively 46·4 and 43·4 per cent. of the total number of pupils of all communities in Recognised institutions as against 2·4 and 2·6, the percentage of Muhammadan population to total population in Sind.

The following figures represent the percentage of pupils in Recognised institutions in Sind from the various communities to the population of each :—

	Percentage.
Advanced Hindus	13·2
Intermediate Hindus	6·4
Backward Hindus	0·6
Average for Hindus	9·2
Muhammadans	2·6
Others	9·8

The literacy figure for Muhammadans is 3·1 per cent. against 4·5 for all communities in Sind, the percentage for Advanced communities being 13·2 and that for non-Muhammadan Intermediate and Backward communities 1·6.

The following table shows the distribution of pupils among the different classes of institutions :—

Arts Colleges	77
Professional Colleges	20
Secondary Schools	3,272
Primary Schools	58,569
Special Schools	489
Total Recognised ..	62,427
Unrecognised ..	12,031
Grand Total ..	74,458

The Muhammadans of Sind have long remained markedly backward in the matter of education. There has, however, been a great awakening during recent years and the community are making serious endeavours to recover the ground which they have lost. The leaders of the community are making great efforts for the promotion of education, and especially of Secondary education.

Expenditure.

140. The expenditure on Muhammadan education in Sind may be roughly estimated at Rs. 24 lakhs, of which about Rs. 12 lakhs, or 50 per cent., was met from Provincial funds.

Higher Education.

141. The following statement gives the percentage to population for Advanced, Intermediate, and Backward Hindus, and Muhammadans in Higher and Secondary institutions :—

—	Hindus			Average for Hindus	Muhammadans	Others	Average of all communities
	Advanced	Intermediate	Backward				
Higher Education ..	0·13	..	..	0·10	..	0·34	0·04
Secondary Education.	2·24	0·58	0·02	1·46	0·13	2·55	0·45

The number of students in Arts and Professional Colleges rose from 86 to 97. There are a considerable number of Muhammadan Sindhi student studying outside Sind, at Aligarh and elsewhere. Government provide 48 scholarships of Rs. 30 per mensem in Arts Colleges for Muhammadans

in Sind. In addition, there are seven King Edward Memorial scholarships of Rs. 30 or Rs. 35 per mensem and eight Sir Ali Murad scholarships of Rs. 30 to Rs. 50 per mensem.

In Professional Colleges also scholarships are reserved for Muhammadan pupils.

Secondary Education.

142. There has been a great development in Secondary education, the figures for which showed an increase of 62·5 per cent. during the Quinquennium ended in 1927. During the year 1927-28 there was a further increase of 19·6 per cent. Government provide seven hundred scholarships ranging in value from Rs. 10 to Rs. 12½ per mensem for Muhammadans in Secondary schools. Muhammadans are better off in this respect than either the Intermediate or Backward Hindus, their scholarships work out at one for every 3,600 of the Muhammadan population in Sind, against one for every 10,478 of the population of Intermediate Hindus and one for every 8,718 of the Backward Hindus. In Government High Schools 30 per cent. of the Muhammadan students are admitted free, while in each Government High School places are reserved proportionate in number to the percentage of the Muhammadan population of the District. The Naushahro and Mirpurkhas Madressahs and High Schools are maintained by Government. The percentage of Muhammadan pupils attending them is about 70. Government give a grant, which for some years past has reached the sum of Rs. 60,000, to the Sind Madressah of Karachi, which provides Secondary education for about 900 boys. The grant given is the equivalent of the net expenditure of some three ordinary Government High Schools. Government have also lent the community a magnificent block of buildings in Hyderabad for the use of a hostel for Muhammadan boys attending Secondary schools. There were 75 boys in this hostel at the end of the year. The hostel is well conducted and special arrangements are made for recreation and for promoting various activities, and, above all, for the moral education of the boys. The community is greatly indebted to Mr. Noor Mahomed, M.L.C., for the labours he has undertaken in making the hostel a success.

Mention must also be made of the High School maintained at Tando Bago in the Hyderabad District through the generosity of Khan Bahadur Mir Ghulam Mahomed Khan Talpur, O.B.E.

The Muhammadan community of Sind owe a deep debt to the Mir for his unselfish endeavours to advance the cause of Muhammadan education. It is greatly to be regretted that the attitude of all Zamindars is not the same. With the great rise of prosperity that is expected to follow the completion of the Sukkur Barrage there will be a greatly increased demand for persons possessing educational qualifications of the Secondary and Higher stages. Unless the Muhammadans of Sind rise to the

occasion, there is a danger that the demand will be supplied by other communities and by Muhammadans from other Provinces. Government and the political leaders of the community have accurately gauged the position and have taken steps to meet it. There is a danger that, unless the Zamindar class, who have hitherto had no competition to meet, realise the position and educate themselves, they will suffer in competition with those better educated than themselves and better able to adapt themselves to the changed economic conditions that are likely to supervene.

In the Chapter on Secondary Education (para. 45) I have sounded a note of warning on the economic and other dangers that are already arising from the excessive output of matriculates and graduates in the Presidency. There is far less danger in Sind in view of material development which is bound to come about in the near future. There is also far less danger for Muhammadans than for others, for it seems to be a fact that with Muhammadans a knowledge of English does not necessarily make a man disinclined for manual labour. It is, however, very necessary that in their anxiety to secure the advance of the community the leaders should not prefer quantity to quality. It is not desirable that unfit Muhammadan boys should get admission to Secondary schools, and still less that they should get promotion to the higher standards.

An extremely interesting experiment is being conducted in Karachi by Haji Abdullah Haroon who provides the funds for an Orphanage providing education for some 40 Muhammadan boys. Instead of teaching the boys English only, it has been very wisely decided to give each boy a practical training in a trade or vocation which he can follow on leaving. I was greatly impressed by the practical lines on which this institution (the Jamia Islamia Special School) is conducted.

Special consideration is shown to Muhammadans in the matter of deputation to the Secondary Training College and of appointment in Secondary schools.

Muhammadans in the Educational Department.

143. There has been a considerable increase in the number of Muhammadans in the Educational Department.

As detailed below, of the 18 B.E.S. posts in Sind, 13 are held by Muhammadans :—

	No. of Posts	Hindus	Muhammadans
Government High Schools	6	4	2
Personal Assistant to the Educational Inspector in Sind	1	1	..
Principal, Training College for Men, Hyderabad ..	1	..	1
Deputy Educational Inspectors for Mulla Schools in Sind	3	..	3
Administrative Officers to School Boards of District Local Boards	7	..	7
	18	5	13

In Sind, special facilities are given to Muhammadan graduates to join the Educational Department. The chief reason why they are not attracted to the Department and why they do not remain in the Department is that they are able to get better pay with better prospects elsewhere.

Primary schools.

144. There are 58,569 Muhammadan pupils, in Primary School. They form 93·8 per cent. of the total number of Muhammadan pupils in recognised institutions. In the rural areas practically all Muhammadans speak Sindhi, which is largely Arabic in origin and uses the Arabic script. Urdu is, however, used to a considerable, and to a growing, extent in the towns, and especially in Karachi. The Chairman, School Board, District Local Board, Karachi, remarks—

"Since the change of control there has been a widespread awakening among Musalmans in the country and many villagers ask of their accord for schools. The procedure for sanctioning new schools is so lengthy that by the time actual sanction is accorded the enthusiasm of the people has waned sometimes. Some expeditious arrangement is therefore necessary in the matter of disposing of correspondence regarding new schools. Schools have already been opened in almost all the important villages where there is a mixed population of Hindus and Musalmans and any new schools opened hereafter must mean the expansion of Muhammadan education."

Primary Teachers.

145. Of the 3,177 teachers employed in Government, District Local Board, and Municipal schools, 1,368, or 43 per cent. are Muhammadans, of whom 826, or about 60·4 per cent., are trained. Of the 542 untrained teachers, 466 are qualified and 76 only unqualified. Of the 1,368 teachers, 133 are women, 58 being trained. In the making of admissions to the Training College at Hyderabad three-quarters of the places are reserved for Muhammadans.

All the District Local Boards in Sind have taken over the control of primary education. In all districts the School Boards are preponderatingly Mussalman in their composition.

Mulla Schools.

146. A special feature of Primary education in Sind is the Mulla schools. These represent the ancient indigenous system whereby the local Mulla teaches the children to read and write the Koran. Of the 58,569 pupils in primary schools, 24,330, or 41·5 per cent., are in Mulla schools. Formerly it was not usual for the Mulla to give any secular education. He has, however, by a system of grants, which is administered entirely by the Department, been induced to do so. The Department maintains three special Deputy Inspectors for Mulla Schools, with 9 Assistant Deputy Inspectors. The duties of these officers are solely to inspect Mulla schools and encourage the Mullas to improve the efficiency of their teaching and to persuade the others to give secular education.

The following statement shows the progress made by the Mulla schools during the year 1927-28 as compared to the year 1926-27 :—

		1926-27	1927-28	Percentage of increase or decrease
1. Mulla Schools	Boys	653	650	+1·2
	Girls	71	83	
2. Pupils in them	Boys	21,822	21,771	+1·3
	Girls	2,200	2,559	
3. Pupils sent to Local Board and Municipal Schools		278	268	—3·7
4. Pupils sent to Secondary Schools		58	73	+25·9
5. Pupils sent to Vernacular Final Examination	Boys	15	13	—13·3
	Girls	9	..	
6. Mulla Schools teaching ordinary Primary curriculum		144	153	+6·2
7. Mulla Schools teaching (above Standard I)		74	50	—27·0
8. Mulla Schools teaching Vernacular Final course		21	22	+4·8

As explained in previous Reports, the aim in view is to bring the Mulla schools up to the standard of the ordinary school as a produce of literacy. Everything is done to secure an improvement in the teaching given ; grants are given to those schools only which give regular secular instruction and the worthless schools are constantly being weeded out.

The progress made during the year under report was less satisfactory than in previous years. This is said to have been due to the disastrous floods of July, 1927, 51 schools having been closed on this account in the Districts of Karachi, Hyderabad and Thar and Parkar.

The number of Mulla schools teaching the primary curriculum also has increased. The main difficulty is to provide a sufficient number of qualified teachers.

At the Muhammadan Competitive Scholarship Examination of the Larkana District last year a boy who had studied all the time in Mulla schools came first. This clearly shows that the Mulla schools can achieve good results.

The justification for the Mulla school system depends on their ability to give secular education of a standard of efficiency that will compare satisfactorily with that given in the ordinary District Local Board schools. The end in view is to raise the Mulla schools to the level of the ordinary schools, and the giving of grants is directed to that end. There are now 153 schools teaching the ordinary Primary standards. Of these, 50 teach

beyond standard IV, and 22 up to the VIIth standard. The Mullas have been induced (by suitable monetary aid) to employ qualified assistants. Constant endeavours are made to improve the general knowledge and the teaching capacity of the Mullas themselves. Classes are held at convenient centres which the Mullas are induced to attend for three months at a time. Nothing can go further to justify the hopes entertained for the continued improvement of these classes than the readiness with which the Mullas have left their villages and have brought themselves to sit at a desk and learn like school children. It is now proposed to conduct these classes in the Training College at Hyderabad.

The total expenditure on Mulla schools decreased by Rs. 9,949 to Rs. 2,12,284, owing to the closure of old schools mainly in consequence of floods. The main allotments sanctioned were—

	Rs.
Capitation Grant	1,03,137
Grant for Assistants	28,908
Equipment and Accommodation Grant ..	6,000
Equipment	4,000
Rewards	1,000
Books and writing materials	5,000
Prizes for good attendance	3,000

The average capitation grant per school was Rs. 128·7. The average cost of a Mulla school was Rs. 426·1, against Rs. 1,520 for a District Local Board school. Out of this, Rs. 195·1 was contributed by Government. The inspection of Mulla schools cost Rs. 48,153, against Rs. 57,746 in 1926-27.

The great merit of the Mulla school system is its cheapness. The cost per pupil to Government is Rs. 6, while the cost of educating a child in a District Local Board School in Sind is Rs. 31, of which Government contribute Rs. 23. Anyhow, the fact remains that if the boys, and especially the girls, did not attend Mulla schools they would, in most cases, attend no school at all. Even if the District Local Boards opened schools to replace the Mulla schools it is doubtful if, except under a system of compulsion, they would succeed in getting the children to attend them. The recurring cost of 724 new schools would be some Rs. 11 lakhs. There is little chance of either the Boards being able to provide the necessary funds, and it is certain that Government would be unable to provide their share (two-thirds) of the cost.

A special Committee appointed by Government to report on the Mulla school system has recommended the absorption of the Mulla schools in the District Local Board Educational system. The recommendations

made would, if accepted, involve an additional expenditure of some five and a half lakhs of rupees per annum. It is also, as already stated, doubtful if the measure proposed would secure results in any way commensurate with the cost involved.

There were 100 Koran classes attached to District Local Board schools as against 89 in the preceding year. A special allowance varying from Rs. 4 to Rs. 10 is paid for this purpose. It is reported that these Koran classes have not helped to increase the attendance of Muhammadan boys, though they satisfy Muhammadan sentiment.

CHAPTER XV.

Education of Intermediate and Backward Classes.

Introduction.

147. This Chapter deals with the education of (1) those Hindu communities which are classed as Intermediate in the Census Report, and (2) those communities which are classed as Backward in the Census Report. The "Intermediate" communities consist chiefly of the cultivating and artisan classes, while the Backward communities are composed of (1) Aboriginal and Hill Tribes, (2) Criminal Tribes, and (3) Depressed classes, commonly known as Untouchables. The classification followed in the Primary Education Act, which substitutes "Backward" and "Depressed" for "Intermediate" and "Backward" is not in accordance with common usage.

Presidency Proper.

Pupils.

148. The following table shows the number of pupils of the Intermediate and Backward Hindu communities attending educational institutions for the two years 1926-27 and 1927-28 :—

	Colleges		Secondary schools		Primary schools	
	1926-27	1927-28	1926-27	1927-28	1926-27	1927-28
Intermediate Hindus						
Marathas	263	308	5,291	6,407	130,557	138,383
Kunbis, Kolis, etc.	220	195	4,599	4,907	154,852	161,396
Artisans	114	76	3,254	3,944	71,739	73,748
Lingayats	223	239	2,526	2,407	69,025	73,068
Total ..	820	818	15,670	17,665	426,173	446,595
Backward Hindus						
Depressed classes	9	10	967	998	58,651	59,645
Aboriginal and Hill Tribes ..	..	..	54	57	19,171	18,561
Criminal Tribes	..	1	19	19	4,165	3,722
Total ..	9	11	1,040	1,074	81,987	81,928
Grand Total ..	829	829	16,710	18,739	508,160	528,523

	Training Institutions		Other special schools		Total		Increase or decrease	
	1926-27	1927-28	1926-27	1927-28	1926-27	1927-28	Number	Per-centage
Intermediate Hindus								
Marathas	210	168	1,311	1,627	137,632	146,893	9,261	6·7
Kunbis, Kolis, etc. ..	122	73	1,020	1,078	160,822	167,649	6,827	4·2
Artisans	119	121	515	528	75,741	78,417	2,676	3·5
Lingayats	41	44	324	479	72,139	76,237	4,098	5·7
Total ..	492	406	3,170	3,712	446,334	469,196	22,862	5·1
Backward Hindus								
Depressed classes ..	64	64	569	1,033	60,260	61,750	1,490	2·5
Aboriginal and Hill Tribes ..	9	34	1,613	1,886	20,847	20,538	—309	—1·5
Criminal Tribes ..	6	6	495	353	4,685	4,101	—584	—12·5
Total ..	79	104	2,677	3,272	85,792	86,389	597	0·7
Grand Total ..	571	510	5,856	6,984	532,126	555,585	23,459	4·4

The following figures are for Intermediate and Backward communities combined :—

Number of pupils in the Upper Primary standards	Results of the Vernacular Final Examination	
	Number appeared	Number passed
13,118	1,836	773

The following table gives the number of pupils of each of the classes concerned attending an educational institution per mille of the population of that class : —

	1926-27	1927-28
Intermediate classes	48	52
Backward Classes—		
(*a*) Aboriginal and Hill Tribes	17	17
(*b*) Criminal Tribes	4	4
(*c*) Depressed classes	41	42

The corresponding figures for 1927-28 for Advanced Hindus and Muhammadans were 164 and 99 respectively.

The percentage which each of the main communities bears to the total population and the percentage of the pupils of those communities to the total number of pupils are as follows :—

	Percentage of population	Percentage of pupils
Advanced Hindus	9	23
Intermediate ,, ...	57	46
Backward ,, ...	23	12
Muhammadans	9	14
Others	2	5

Scholarships.

149. Scholarships are an effective means of accelerating the progress in education. Government have made very liberal provision for the award of scholarships to Intermediate and Backward communities.

The following table gives the total number of scholarships sanctioned by Government and the annual cost involved :—

Class of Education	Number of Scholarships	Rate of scholarship	Annual cost
Intermediate—		Rs.	Rs.
Primary	..	....	....
Secondary	1,274	6 to 10	1,15,752
Arts Colleges	120	20 to 30	28,800
Professional Colleges	51	25 to 40	22,320
Total ..	1,445	....	1,66,872
Backward—			
Primary	300	5 to 7	21,600
Secondary	644	6 to 10	58,512
Arts Colleges	90	20 to 30	21,600
Professional Colleges	30	25 to 40	13,140
Total ..	1,064	....	1,14,852
Grand Total ..	2,509	....	2,81,724

Paragraph 213 of my last Quinquennial Report gives full details of these scholarships and the manner in which they are awarded.

While all the scholarships for Intermediate classes are fully availed of by candidates belonging to the communities concerned, many of those for the Backward classes remain vacant for want of candidates.

Reservation of places in Government schools and colleges.

150. Forty-five per cent. of the places in Government Secondary schools are reserved for Intermediate and Backward Hindu communities.

In Government Professional Colleges ten per cent. of the places have been reserved for these communities and this percentage has been raised to 25 in the case of the College of Engineering, Poona.

151. The following table gives the number and percentage of trained and untrained teachers of each class in Government, District Local Board, and Municipal Primary schools in the Bombay Division, Central Division, and Southern Division for the two years 1926-27 and 1927-28 :—

Teachers.

		Advanced			Intermediate		
		Trained	Untrained	Total	Trained	Untrained	Total
Bombay Division	1926-27	1,852	1,339	3,191	688	525	1,213
	1927-28	1,901	1,774	3,675	694	589	1,283
Central Division	1926-27	2,458	2,275	4,733	1,629	1,381	3,010
	1927-28	2,373	2,495	4,868	1,577	1,656	3,233
Southern Division	1926-27	1,654	518	2,172	1,271	607	1,878
	1927-28	1,613	536	2,149	1,247	576	1,823
Total	1926-27	5,964	4,132	10,096	3,588	2,513	6,101
	1927-28	5,887	4,805	10,692	3,518	2,821	6,339
Percentage	1926-27	61	58	60	37	36	36
	1927-28	61	60	60	37	35	36

		Backward			Total		
		Trained	Untrained	Total	Trained	Untrained	Total
Bombay Division	1926-27	71	103	174	2,611	1,967	4,578
	1927-28	71	131	202	2,666	2,494	5,160
Central Division	1926-27	110	249	359	4,197	3,905	8,102
	1927-28	119	249	368	4,069	4,400	8,469
Southern Division	1926-27	43	98	141	2,968	1,223	4,191
	1927-28	36	63	99	2,896	1,175	4,071
Total	1926-27	224	450	674	9,776	7,095	16,871
	1927-28	226	443	669	9,631	8,069	17,700
Percentage	1926-27	2	6	4	100	100	100
	1927-28	2	5	4	100	100	100

It will be seen that during the year under report the percentage of Primary school teachers of the Intermediate and Backward classes was 40 against 34 in the year 1923-24. With a view to increasing the

percentage of trained teachers belonging to the two classes Government have laid down the following percentages in the matter of admission to the Vernacular Training institutions :—

	Bombay, Central and Southern Divisions	Northern Division
(1) Advanced classes	25 per cent.	90 per cent.
(2) Intermediate castes including Muhammadans and Indian Christians, etc.	60 per cent.	
(3) Backward castes proper (formerly called Depressed classes)	15 per cent.	10 per cent.
Total ..	100 per cent.	100 per cent.

Though the School Boards have a free hand in the recruitment of untrained teachers they will be well advised to adopt as far as possible in the recruitment of their untrained teachers the proportion prescribed by Government for admission to Training institutions in order to secure teachers properly suited to the needs of rural and urban areas.

Intermediate Classes.

152. The following table gives the distribution of pupils in all classes of institutions by Divisions and main sub-classes :—

Division		Marathas	Kunbis, Kolis and Artisans	Lingayats	Total	Percentage increase
Bombay Division	1926-27	42,454	49,772	800	93,026	+8·5
	1927-28	46,715	53,299	955	100,969	
Central Division	1926-27	82,506	88,525	9,910	180,941	+4·0
	1927-28	87,428	90,413	10,416	188,257	
Northern Division	1926-27	682	72,589	4	73,275	+3·7
	1927-28	842	75,108	4	75,954	
Southern Division	1926-27	11,912	25,624	61,412	98,948	+5·0
	1927-28	11,790	27,208	64,855	103,853	
European and English Teaching schools	1926-27	78	53	13	144	+13·2
	1927-28	118	38	7	163	
Total ..	1926-27	137,632	236,563	72,139	446,334	+5·1
	1927-28	146,893	246,066	76,237	469,196	
Percentage increase ..		6·7	4·0	5·7	5·1	

The continued increase in the numbers of the Intermediate classes attending school is an index to the social and material advance of the artisan and agricultural classes to which I referred in my last Quinquennial.

Report. The increase is largest (13 per cent.) in Secondary schools. It is no doubt largely due to the system of Government scholarships, though doubts have been expressed whether the value of the scholarships is sufficient to induce boys of these classes to remain at school long enough to enable them to complete the course (*vide* para. 51). There was actually a drop in the number in Colleges, a fact which would appear to lend support to the contention in question.

Free-studentships are granted in Government Secondary schools to the extent of 22½ per cent. of the number of pupils of the community. Also, by way of a concession for their services in the Great War the children of the Konkani Marathas in the Kanara, Ratnagiri, and Kolaba Districts, if certified to be poor, are given free education in all classes of schools, Government paying special fee-grants to aided schools to reimburse them for loss of fees.

The efforts of Government are seconded by various societies, among which may be mentioned the Deccan Maratha Education Association, and the Leva Kunbi Farmers' Association in West Khandesh, which maintains a Secondary school and also assists members of the community to visit foreign countries both for general study and for the study of agricultural and industrial problems. In the Karnatak the Lingayats contribute large funds for the encouragement of Secondary and Higher education among their community.

In the Bombay Division there are three boarding houses—two, with 65 boarders, at Nasik and one, with 15 boarders, at Satana (Nasik District) —all maintained from private funds. Three private hostels are maintained for other Intermediate classes in the Central Division—one for the Dhangar class (shepherds) at Baramati, in the Poona District, one for Leva Kunbis at Jalgaon, and one for Lingayats at Sholapur.

The main problem of the agricultural and artisan classes, who comprise the Intermediate classes, is stated in para. 69 of the Chapter on Primary Education.

Backward Classes.

General. 153. The communities comprised under the Backward classes in the Census Report are Aboriginal and Hill Tribes, Criminal Tribes, and the Depressed or 'Untouchable' classes. These three sub-divisions are separately dealt with below. Pupils of all these communities are admitted free in Government and Board Primary schools unconditionally, and in Government Secondary schools on condition that they are certified to be poor. An account of the special scholarships provided by Government for these communities is given in para. 149.

The chief obstacle to the spread of education among these classes is undoubtedly economic. Generally speaking, such people require the services of their children, or think that they require them. Conversely, they think that it would not help them materially if they did send their children to school. The ordinary attitude towards education is to regard it as a means to secure a certificate entitling the holder to certain

employment and not as a means to enable him to perform his daily occupation, whatever it may be, more efficiently.

In a letter communicating my replies to the questionnaire of the Depressed Classes and Aboriginal Tribes Committee I stated as follows :—

"The case of the Depressed Classes differs so greatly from that of the "other Backward communities, and there is so wide a divergence "between (*e.g.*) the Aboriginals of different localities throughout the "Presidency, that it is in most cases impossible to make a general "statement that will apply to all of the sections under consideration. "The subject is one on which it is extremely dangerous to dogmatise. "Not only do the several tribes and communities differ from one "another, but the surroundings in which they live, and in particular "the attitude of the more advanced classes by whom they are surround-"ed, differ so fundamentally, that a course of action which might be "regarded as desirable with one community or in one locality might "be extremely unwise with another community or in another locality".

I also quote the following from my reply to the questionnaire :—

"I have in my prefatory remarks emphasized the wide divergences "that exist between the various communities. That the word Abori-"ginal does not necessarily connote inferiority of intellect is strikingly "proved by the experience gained through the efforts of the Department "in providing for the education of the Kaliparaj in the "Surat District. Mr. K. S. Vakil, Educational Inspector, Northern "Division, has given an account of these activities and of their results, "and has shown that boys from the Godsamba Central School have "proved themselves a match for the best brains of the Advanced "communities of Gujarat. I have stated the facts from time to time "in my Annual Reports, and would in particular refer to my Quinquen-"nial Report for the years 1917-22. I have further expressed an "opinion that the phenomena deserve attention from those interested "in the study of heredity. The results obtained among the Bhils "of the Panch Mahals have been only less successful. The educable "potentialities of the Dheds of Gujarat and of some, at least, of the "Depressed Classes of the Konkan and the Deccan, need no "demonstration. It would appear that other Backward Communities, "such perhaps as the Katkaris, are less educable. Special enquiries "are necessary to determine the educable potentialities of the various "communities concerned."

"I notice that Mr. Vakil states that the Bhils and Kaliparaj are "lacking in power of organisation and in courage to exercise authority "and shoulder responsibility. It requires to be determined how far "these negative qualities are the result of natural defects (physical "and mental) and how far they are due to the environment (history "and local circumstances). If the defects are due to natural deficien-"cies in the individual they are (if the Weissmannian theory that "'acquired characteristics are not hereditary' is to be accepted) not "capable of being eradicated by education. In so far, however, as "they are due to the environment, they are capable of being modified "by education.

" It is noteworthy, on the other hand, that the Mahars, and perhaps " other Depressed Classes of the Konkan and Deccan, are frequently " persons of strong character, both fit and prone to take the lead and " to exercise authority—witness the Non-Commissioned Officers of " the old Mahar Regiments."

Aboriginal and Hill Tribes.

154. It will be seen from the table showing the number of pupils in para. 148 that the number of pupils belonging to these tribes in Secondary schools increased by 3 to 57 and that in Training institutions by 25 to 34 while the number in Primary schools decreased by 610 to 18,561. It is a fact that fluctuations in number are often due to variations in classification, the line between these classes and some Intermediate classes not being clearly defined.

The problem of the education of these classes is quite different from that of the Depressed Classes. They mostly live in villages inhabited solely by people of the community and are most generally found in Hill and Jungle areas while the Depressed Classes live in villages and towns inhabited also by the Advanced and Intermediate classes.

The policy followed has been to collect boys of these communities in Central schools and to teach them standards V, VI, and VII and prepare them for the Vernacular Final examination. These then serve as teachers in the Jungle and Hill villages inhabited by the community, where teachers of other communities are loath to go. There are six such schools (for Bhils, Kolis,etc.) in the Central Division, two in the Mokhada Peta of the Thana District, and one, for Kolis, at Neral in the Kolaba District. In the Northern Division there are two schools for Kaliparaj (Godsamba and Waghchippa) in the Surat District, and two for Bhils, one at Dohad in the Panch Mahals, and one in the Broach District. For the success which the Northern Division schools have met with I must refer to my previous Reports. All the four schools are now following the Agricultural-bias curriculum. The difference in the degree of success attained by these schools and that of the schools in Marathi-speaking areas would appear to be due chiefly to the higher mentality of the children of the former, and partly to the more sympathetic treatment which they have received from those directly responsible for their management—their Headmasters and the subordinate Inspecting staff. As I have previously stated, the results of the experiment of spreading education among the Kaliparaj of the Surat District started by the Department about 25 years ago have been phenomenal and worthy of the attention of all who are interested in education.

Depressed Classes.

155. The total number of pupils of the Depressed classes in the Presidency proper increased by 1,490, or 2·5 per cent., to 61,750. Of these, 10 were in Colleges, 998 in Secondary schools, 59,645 in Primary schools, 64 in Training institutions, and 1,033 in other special schools. There were 555 special Primary schools for Depressed classes, with 19,262 pupils in them. The largest increase (1,319) was in the Bombay Division and was due to the opening

of new schools by the Thana and Nasik District Local Boards. In the Central Division there was a slight decrease.

The orders of Government regarding the removal of the disabilities of Depressed class children in public schools are reported to have been generally carried out. Great progress has been made in the Deccan—progress which to the impartial observer, who reflects on the many years during which the old attitude held sway and to the short time in which a change of attitude has been in existence, may well appear miraculous. It says much for the common sense of the people that they should, in a matter so vital—and in India as in other countries, there are few matters more vital than those dominated by religion—have allowed themselves to be guided by reason rather than by sentiment.

The following from the report of the Educational Inspector, Central Division, is worthy of note :—

"The Shahu Chatrapati Boarding maintained by Mr. Bhau Rao Patil "at Satara affords a very good illustration of the sweeping change which "is now coming over the thoughts of the people.

"There are 66 boarders in that hostel, of whom nearly one-third "are Marathas, more than a dozen Depressed class boys, 4 Mussalmans "and the rest Shimpis and other Backward class Hindus. All the boys "there live together, dine together and move together in a family "circle and I was surprised to find a Muhammadan boy serving food "to his non-Muslim fellow-students."

Government maintain at Poona a special hostel for Depressed class boys attending Secondary schools and Colleges, with accommodation for 50 boarders. There were actually 46 boarders, who came from Poona and the surrounding districts. They are in charge of a special Superintendent. Each boarder is given a stipend of Rs. 12½ per month and free education in some local institution.

There is a District Local Board Central school, with 25 pupils, for the Depressed classes at Khardi in the Thana District. This is a boarding-school and was originally started by Government.

There is also a boarding-house at Nasik, maintained from private funds, for Depressed class pupils attending both Primary and Secondary schools.

In Gujarat the age-long prejudice is more slow in dying, though here too, in places, great progress has been made, and there has undoubtedly been a marked change in the general attitude of the people.

As shown above, of the 61,750 Depressed class students in different classes of institutions, 19,262 only were in schools specially maintained for Depressed Class children, the remainder being in institutions for all communities, though it is probably the case that in some Primary schools, especially in the Northern Division, Depressed Class children are still required to sit in the verandah of the building. It is urged by many that the maintenance of special schools is not in the interests of the community as being calculated to stereotype and to perpetuate that very condition of backwardness and untouchability from which it is

seeking to escape. I am myself a strong supporter of this view, though I would not, however, go to the length of closing all the special schools immediately. By securing the attendance of Depressed Class children in the ordinary schools not only is the prejudice against them gradually diminished but by their receiving education with the more advanced castes they will be more likely to progress. It must be remembered that a greatly undue proportion of the Depressed Class children never get beyond the Infant class or the First standard, and that all education which does not produce literacy is wasted.

Teachers.

156. The number of Primary school teachers belonging to the Depressed Class communities was 588, of whom 211 were trained, 268 were qualified, and 109 were unqualified. Some 511 Depressed Class boys appeared for the Vernacular Final Examination and 186 passed. Twenty-five Depressed Class girls appeared for the Vernacular Final Examination for Girls and 7 passed.

Criminal Tribes.

157. The total number of pupils belonging to these Tribes attending various kinds of institutions in the Presidency proper, decreased by 584, or 12·5 per cent. to 4,101. The decrease was mostly in the Bombay Division and Central Division and is reported to be probably due to a wrong classification of the castes of pupils in schools. Of the total number (4,101) of pupils, one was at College, 19 were in Secondary schools, 3,722 in Primary schools, 6 in Training institutions, and 353 in other special schools (chiefly Industrial schools maintained by the Settlements).

Settlement schools.

158. Government maintain special Settlements for Criminal Tribes at various places, the main centres being in the Dharwar and Bijapur Districts. These are controlled by a special officer, known as the Criminal Tribes Settlement Officer, under the Home Department. The chief aim of Government is to make these Tribes forget their criminal tendencies and settle down to peaceful pursuits. For this purpose, their children are given Primary education in schools, both Day and Night (the latter for adults), as well as industrial training in carpentry, tinwork, weaving, etc., in workshops, and agriculture on farms. Workshops and farms are maintained in or near the Settlements. Children (both boys and girls) up to the age of 13 are compelled to attend school and so are all children working as half-timers in the mills. Boys attend Night schools up to the age of 18 years. There were 1,303 boys and 1,041 girls attending Day schools and 414 boys attending Night schools, besides 114 boys and 52 girls attending special institutions. Some 134 boys, who had left Day school, were being trained in industries in the different Settlements. Some of these pupils, including those in Primary schools, are given scholarships at a rate up to Rs. 6 per mensem by the Settlement Officer.

The Settlement Officer reports that the Settlements take an active part in the Scout movement, and that the number of scouts was 822, including 311 Girl-guides. A contingent of 147 scouts attended the All-India Jamboree held in Bombay in December, 1927.

Sind.

159. In Sind, the Hindus constitute about 26 per cent. of the population, while the Intermediate and Backward classes form nearly 11 per cent. The total number of pupils of the Intermediate communities attending all kinds of institutions increased by 133, or 2·9 per cent., to 4,674, and that of the Backward communities increased by 538, or 36·4 per cent. to 2,014. This latter increase is mainly due to the opening of special Primary schools for the Depressed classes by the Karachi Municipality, which maintained during the year 10 such schools, with 644 pupils on the rolls, as compared with 6 schools with 241 pupils in the preceding year. The following table gives the distribution of the pupils in different classes of institutions :—

	Colleges		Secondary schools		Primary schools	
	1926-27	1927-28	1926-27	1927-28	1926-27	1927-28
Intermediate Hindus						
Marathas	9	5	250	247	700	607
Kunbis, Kolis, etc.	..	..	40	61	993	989
Artisans	..	..	92	120	2,246	2,549
Lingayats	..	..	2	..	....	8
Total ..	9	5	384	428	3,939	4,153
Backward Hindus						
Depressed classes	1	1	45	86	1,215	1,757
Aboriginal and Hill Tribes ..	..	..	8	..	29	37
Criminal Tribes	..	..	1	..	99	107
Total ..	1	1	54	86	1,343	1,901
Grand Total ..	10	6	438	514	5,282	6,054

	Training institutions		Other special schools		Total		Increase or decrease	
	1926-27	1927-28	1926-27	1927-28	1926-27	1927-28	Number	Per-centage
Intermediate Hindus								
Marathas	..	2	157	20	1,116	881	—235	—21·1
Kunbis, Kolis, etc ..	..	..	22	23	1,055	1,073	18	1·7
Artisans	..	..	29	43	2,367	2,712	345	14·6
Lingayats	..	..	1	..	3	8	5	166·7
Total ..	..	2	209	86	4,541	4,674	133	2·9
Backward Hindus								
Depressed classes ..	..	..	78	26	1,339	1,870	531	38·9
Aboriginal and Hill Tribes ..	..	..	..	..	37	37	..	...
Criminal Tribes ..	..	..	..	..	100	107	7	7·0
Total ..	..	..	78	26	1,476	2,014	538	36·4
Grand Total ..	..	2	287	112	6,017	6,688	671	11·2

There were 15 special schools for Backward classes, with 346 pupils in them. Of these, 10 were maintained by the Karachi Municipality and 5 by the District Local Board, Thar and Parkar. At Sanghar in the Thar and Parkar District, there is a Primary school with 13 pupils specially maintained for Hurs, the well-known criminal tribe of Sind. The school is in the charge of a Vernacular Final teacher of the same community.

The number of teachers of the Intermediate and Backward classes in Primary schools in Sind was, during the year, as follows :—

	3rd year	2nd year	1st year	Vernacular Final	Unqualified	Total
Intermediate ..	12	12	23	31	9	87
Backward ..	..	..	..	2	1	3

CHAPTER XVI.

Reformatory Schools.

160. The Acts under which children are sent to the Reformatory schools are the Apprentices Act of 1850, the Reformatory Schools Act of 1897, and the Bombay Children's Act of 1924, which came into operation on May 1st, 1927. An account of this Act is given in para. 166.

There are three Reformatory schools (exclusive of the Juvenile Jail School, Dharwar,) in this Presidency—(1) at Yeravda (Poona), (2) the David Sassoon Industrial and Reformatory Institution at Matunga near Bombay, and (3) the Willingdon Boys' Home, Byculla (Bombay). The first is maintained by Government and the other two are aided by Government. The following table gives details of the attendance, expenditure, etc., of these institutions for the last two years :—

Name	Year	Average monthly number	Expenditure	Monthly cost per pupil
			Rs.	Rs. a.
Yeravda Reformatory	1926-27 .	163	45,108	23 1
	1927-28 .	161	43,366	22 7
David Sassoon Industrial and Reformatory Institution, Bombay.	1926-27 .	338	96,372	23 12
	1927-28 .	336	90,683	22 8
Willingdon Boys' Home, Bombay ..	1926-27 .	68	11,662	14 5
	1927-28 .	65	12,281	15 11

The Reformatories are under the general control of the Department of Public Instruction, the fact thereby being recognised that they are schools for the education and reform of boys and not jails. The final control is that of Government in the Home Department, in the Budget of which Department the expenditure is included.

Yeravda Reformatory School.

161. This is a Government institution, under the direct management of the Department, assisted by a Committee of Visitors. It is conducted under the Reformatory Schools Act of 1897 and is meant for youthful offenders under 15 years of age who are detained in the school till they attain the age of 18 years. The total number of inmates was 156, against 173 in the preceding year. Besides instruction in Marathi, Gujarati, and Urdu up to Vernacular standard V, various trades are

taught. The following table shows the trades taught and the number of boys under training in each :—

	Trade	Number of boys
1.	Carpentry	18
2.	Smithing	13
3.	Painting	16
4.	Book-binding	17
5.	Tailoring	20
6.	Gardening and Agriculture	72

The courses of instruction followed in carpentry, smithing, book-binding, painting, and tailoring have been approved by the Committee of Direction for Technical Education. An examination in carpentry and smithing was held by the Committee for the first time during the year under report. Six boys appeared in carpentry and two in smithing, all of whom passed. The Secretary of the Committee in his report remarks—

"The work carried out in this school is directed by Mr. Kazi who is "extremely energetic and does his utmost to further the interest of "the boys. The main difficulty in schools of this character is that the "boys are sent to them for varying periods and it is difficult to arrange "courses to give very satisfactory training. It has been decided that "in schools of this character the boys may be sent up for examination "in the grade for which they are fitted."

As stated in my previous Reports, every endeavour is made to conduct the institution as a school and not as a penitentiary, to make the boys happy, and to teach them self-respect. Special attention is paid to games, matches being played with outside teams. The boys are imbued with a desire to go out into the world as honest citizens. The Superintendent reports—

"We were playing a cricket match on 28th August, 1927, when one "of the visitors dropped his diamond ring worth about Rs. 200 on the "cricket field in the course of the match. When this was noticed a "search was made for the ring, the Reformatory boys also assisting "in the search. The ring was found and the owner gave Rs. 5 to the "boys for sweets as a reward for honestly assisting in the work."

I quote the following letter from the City Magistrate, Karachi, to the Superintendent :—

"I have the honour to state that Thaku, son of Tulsi, who was sent "to the Reformatory School for four years by this Court in "1923 and was released recently was brought by his grandmother to "me on the 28th July (1927). This lady desired me to convey her "thanks to you for all that you have done for the boy. When he was "sent to you he had three convictions for theft and was fast becoming "a criminal. From the certificate produced by him it seems that his "conduct in the Reformatory was uniformly good, that he studied up "to the 5th standard and has learned the trade of a carpenter. Thaku "himself spoke highly of the school. He has regained his self-respect "and I am endeavouring to find him employment in Karachi."

Nine boys were licenced out during the year. All of them behaved well, except one, who committed a theft while on licence.

The David Sassoon Industrial and Reformatory Institution.

162. The institution is conducted under the Apprentice Act of 1850 and is under the control of a Committee of Management, with Mr. E. J. Bunbury as its Chairman. It is meant for children above ten and under eighteen years of age, who are bound as apprentices by a magistrate or by their parents for a period not exceeding seven years to learn a trade or craft.

The total number of inmates at the end of the year was 345 against 326 in the preceding year. Instruction is given in Marathi, Gujarati, and Urdu up to standard V; English is also taught throughout the course. In addition, drawing, gardening, carpentry, tailoring, canework, painting, smithing, etc., are taught, while some 60 boys are sent to learn spinning and weaving in local mills.

The maximum of discipline is secured together with the maximum of good-will, while every attempt is made to allow free expression to individuality. A special feature of the year was that for the first time a camp was organised at Varsova, to which all boys of over one year in the school were sent in batches. Mr. Bunbury reports—

> "Two hundred and forty boys in all participated and this innova-
> "tion modelled on the practices of English Industrial schools had a
> "most excellent effect on morale and discipline. The boys were put
> "on their honour given their freedom and the results were so satisfac-
> "tory that sanction has been obtained for this to be an annual
> "feature of our training scheme."

As stated in previous Reports, the Reformatory is an excellent one and embodies the most up-to-date ideas on the method of conducting such an institution. The chief credit is due to the Chairman, who has been indefatigable in his efforts and who has made a special study of the subject in England. I quote the following paragraph from his Report—

> "The general progress evidenced by results of examinations, reports
> "of Educational Inspectors, and Technical Education Inspectors,
> "Government Auditors, and the testimony of outside visitors is largely
> "the result of Government's acceptance of the Committee's reiterated
> "recommendations in the matter of the improvement of the personnel
> "and terms of employment of permanent staff. Government at times
> "require some persuasion that the policy of the Committee in this
> "respect is justified as to expense by results achieved. I have no
> "hesitation in saying that the proof is ready before Government and
> "the tax-payer to-day that the money expended on these improve-
> "ments has resulted directly in improvement of the morale, character
> "and training of the hundreds of youthful offenders whom we are
> "to-day turning out to a better standard of citizenship than ever
> "before."

The total expenditure of the institution in 1927-28 was Rs. 90,683, of which Rs. 69,956 was paid by Government.

163. The Home is maintained and managed by the Salvation Army Mission and has a Committee of Visitors appointed by Government. It is conducted under the Reformatory Schools Act of 1897 and is intended for (*i*) juvenile offenders who are conditionally released from prison to serve the remainder of their sentence in a Home ; (*ii*) boys sent under the Reformatory Schools Act; and (*iii*) homeless boys sent by the Police. The Home has been certified under the Bombay Children's Act. There were 62 boys in the Home at the end of the year against 74 in the previous year. Of the 62 boys, nine were sent under the Bombay Children's Act.

Willingdon Boys' Home.

The boys receive instruction up to standard IV (Marathi and Gujarati). In addition, weaving, tailoring, canework, fitting, and carpentry are also taught. Every opportunity is given to the boys to play games of all kinds.

The total expenditure in 1927-28 was Rs. 12,281, of which Rs. 6,597 was paid by Government.

164. This institution is intended for juvenile offenders from the age of 15 to 21 years and is managed by the Jail Department. The number of boys at the end of the year was 267 against 275 in 1926-27. The boys are taught up to standard IV in Marathi, Gujarati, Kanarese, Urdu, and Sindhi. They are also taught gardening, canework, carpentry, and smithing. The discipline and conduct of the boys is reported to be very satisfactory.

Juvenile Jail, Dharwar.

165. The importance of the after-care of the boys is fully recognised in all Reformatory schools and active steps are taken by all to obtain suitable employment for their boys after discharge. In the case of the Reformatory School at Yeravda reports on the conduct and occupation of discharged boys were in the past obtained from the Deputy Educational Inspectors. In consequence of the transfer of Primary Education to Local Authorities, however, the Administrative Officers of such bodies as have actually taken over the control have been requested to furnish the necessary information. A conference was held in Poona in September, 1927, when the question of the formation of a Central Advisory Board and the establishment of After-care or Prisoners' Aid Societies in each District was considered. The Chairman of the David Sassoon Industrial and Reformatory Institution reports—

After-care.

"The Sheppard After-care Home continues its good work in "providing a home for those boys who on discharge have no parents "or relatives to go to or for whom employment cannot immediately "be found."

The Social Secretary of the Salvation Army in charge of the Willingdon Boys' Home reports—

"With a view to systematizing our After-care work, a Record has "been re-introduced which will give the fullest possible record of what "happens to every boy who leaves the Home. We have at present "two boys who have recently been discharged who are still under our

" care, one of whom works in the Carpentry shop, and another who is " working in the Docks, but who returns to us each night and sleeps " on our premises. There are, of course, boys who prefer to make their " own arrangement independent of us. Of the six discharged by us " during the year, two are still with us under our care, and the other " four have made their own arrangements. They are, however, always " encouraged to visit the Home at any time."

The following table gives information regarding the after-careers of the boys discharged from Reformatory schools :—

——	Total number of boys discharged	Number traced						Number untraced
		Employed	Unemployd	Reconvicted	Placed under Police surveillance	Died	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Reformatory School, Yeravda.	72	29	7	4	..	1	41	31
David Sassoon Industrial and Reformatory Institution, Bombay.	79	25	42	..	..	4	71	8
Salvation Army Willingdon Boys' Home, Byculla.	26	6	..	..	..	..	6	20
Juvenile Jail School, Dharwar.	204	..	..	..	..	1	1	203

The Bombay Children's Act.

166. This Act came into operation on May 1st, 1927. The Act has been applied to the City of Bombay and the Municipal Borough of Lonavla only in the first instance. It provides for the custody and protection of children and young persons and for the custody, trial, and punishment of youthful offenders. Children and young persons detained under the Act are to be kept in Industrial and other Educational institutions specially certified by Government for the purpose. The schools so certified are—

(1) David Sassoon Industrial and Reformatory Institution, Matunga.

(2) The Salvation Army Willingdon Boys' Home, Bombay.

(3) The Salvation Army Girls' Home, Matunga.

(4) The Dawood Bawla Muhammadan Orphanage for Girls.

(5) The Lady Northcote Hindu Orphanage.

(6) The Society for Protection of Children in Western India's Home, Matunga.

(7) The American Mission School for the Blind, Bombay.

(8) The Happy Home for the Blind, Bombay.

(9) The Haji Zakaria Ahmad Patel Muhammadan Boys' Orphanage, Khadak, Bombay.

(10) The Seva Sadan, Bombay (as an auxiliary home).

Under the rules issued by Government for the inspection of such schools the Director of Public Instruction is the Chief Inspector and the Educational Inspector and his assistants are the Inspector and Assistant Inspectors respectively. The reports received from the Inspecting Officers show that the managers of some of these schools have found it difficult to maintain a satisfactory standard of discipline and to provide for adequate safeguards against escapes. The following extract from the speech of the Chairman of the David Sassoon Industrial and Reformatory Institution at the Annual Prize Distribution shows the effect of the working of the Bombay Children's Act :—

"Children's Act—Since the bringing into force of this Act we have "found instead of the expected increase in the numbers of boys "committed to us rather the reverse. This is doubtless due to the "fact that boys are dealt with in a variety of ways and many are sent "to other certified schools. Exactly how far it will be proved in "practice that this is the best policy remains to be seen. I would "however say that after studying the methods of treatment of Juvenile "Offenders in England I am a little doubtful whether it is in the best "interests of the majority of the class of boys who come under the "operation of the Children's Act, to board them out in voluntary "schools and Institutions primarily concerned with rather a "different system of education and discipline than what appears in "other countries to be considered best for juvenile offenders."

I close this Chapter with an extract from the speech of His Excellency the Governor at the Prize Distribution of the David Sassoon Industrial and Reformatory Institution—

"The Chairman's report this year is of more than usual interest "because he has been able to compare the work which is being done "here with the methods that are adopted in England, where the treat- "ment of juveniles has become a very elaborate and somewhat costly "business. As the Chairman has pointed out, however, the expense "incurred in this connection has been repaid to the country many "times over, not only on account of the jails and other institutions "which have been closed, but on account of the fact that boys, who "might have become a burden to the community, have been turned "into useful workers, and are fitted to do their share in promoting

" the prosperity of their own country. Public opinion in England,
" having been persuaded that this movement is not only good for the
" boys, but is good business for the country as a whole, has been
" prepared to support these schemes and to provide the necessary
" funds. I have little doubt that public opinion in this country will
" gradually be aroused to a keener interest in the welfare of those
" boys who, frequently through no fault of their own, but on account
" of undesirable surroundings in which they have been brought up,
" have no opportunity of becoming useful citizens. When that stage
" has been reached, we may expect that sufficient funds will be forth-
" coming, both from Government and from Public, to develop on
" a much larger scale institutions such as this for the benefit of these
" boys."

CHAPTER XVII.

Education of Defectives.

167. Provision exists in this Presidency for the education of the blind and of deaf-mutes. The following table shows the extent to which advantage is taken of the facilities provided :—

	Population of school-going age	Number of pupils	Percentage
Blind	3,154	126	4·0
Deaf-mutes	3,068	145	4·4

Number of schools and pupils.

There are three schools for the blind (two in Bombay City and one in Karachi) and four schools for deaf-mutes (two in Bombay City, one in Poona, and one in Ahmedabad). All the schools except that in Poona are residential institutions, although most of them admit day pupils also. The institutions are all maintained by private bodies, and the cost is met partly from grants paid by Government and the Municipalities, and partly from endowments and subscriptions, etc. The following table gives details for each school :—

Name of School	Number of pupils	Expenditure		Average annual cost per pupil	
		Provincial	Total	To Government	Total
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Victoria Memorial School for the Blind, Bombay	60	1,050	11,519	25	274
American Mission School for the Blind, Bombay	40	1,880	6,021	47	150
Institute for Deaf-mutes, Bombay ..	33	3,330	12,335	98	363
Professor Date's Institution for Deaf-mutes, Bombay	41	1,050	5,816	27	149
N. G. Gondhalekar's School for the Dumb and Deaf, Poona ..	31	287	2,034	10	73
School for Deaf-mutes, Ahmedabad ..	40	4,067	9,000	102	225
Ida Rieu Poor Welfare Association School for the Blind, Karachi ..	26	1,680	11,626	93	646
Total ..	271	13,347	58,351	55	242
Total for 1926-27 ..	248	14,017	52,800	57	217

Further details will be found in the Supplement to this Report.

Subjects taught.

168. The blind receive instruction in the three R's in the vernacular, and in some schools English is taught in addition. The deaf-mutes are taught to speak, or, at least, to articulate. At the Victoria Memorial School specially devised wooden

slates are used for working sums. In the Karachi school also special slates are used, while embossed maps are used for lessons in Geography.

There is a general complaint that the commonly used Braille system, which lacks uniformity, prevents a free exchange of books.

The auricular system was tried in one of the deaf-mute schools in Bombay with the help of ear-phones, and is reported to be successful with pupils who have some slight hearing.

The teaching of some useful craft calculated to help the pupils to earn a living forms an important part of the instruction imparted in such schools. The crafts chiefly taught are cane and bamboo-work, drawing, painting, carpentry, spinning, needlework, bead-work, and music. The Principal of the Victoria Memorial School complains that in their desire to commence earning their own living pupils do not usually remain long enough to complete the full course. He remarks—

"Though steady, the slow, snail-like rise of numbers, the extreme "eagerness of parents to withdraw their boy the moment they learn "that he has finished the first shirt, and the ardour with which the "pupil himself leaves the school to make an independent living in the "world the moment he has caned his first chair, mark the ignorance "which workers must quietly meet."

No difficulty, however, it appears, is usually experienced by the pupils in finding employment. The Principal of the American Mission School reports—

"During the past years several children have passed through our "portals equipped in some art or handicraft whereby they could earn "their livelihood. Without the instruction imparted to them, these "poor unfortunates would naturally resort to the low profession of "mendicancy. To-day they are useful children of the community."

After-care.

169. A record is maintained in most of the institutions of the activities of past students, and efforts are made to secure employment for them. The Principal of the Ahmedabad School for Deaf-mutes remarks—

"After preliminary training at the school in respect of certain crafts "(tailoring and sign-board painting) the boys are apprenticed at "reputed mercantile houses for further equipment in those crafts. "After some period of apprenticeship, the boys begin to earn their "own living. They are allowed to stay in the school boarding till "they have acquired a fairly good knowledge of the vocation (craft) "they pursue."

The Blind Relief Association, Bombay, which aims at extending relief by direct help and by propaganda for the prevention and cure of blindness, has centres at several places. Various systems of work suited to the conditions prevailing in various parts of the Presidency are followed.

Blind boys picked up by the police were formerly sent to the Victoria Memorial School, but as the admission of such boys exposed the regular students of the school to undesirable company it was considered desirable

to make separate arrangements for the former class. A home, styled the Happy Home for the Blind, was started in 1925 under the auspices of the Blind Relief Association to provide for such boys.

General.

170. The figures given show that only a small percentage of the defectives in the Presidency are receiving education. It is doubtful if the population given represents the full number of blind children and deaf-mutes. The problem is primarily one for the Medical and the Public Health Departments, it being generally agreed that a large proportion anyhow of the existing blindness is preventible. Larger funds are required by such useful organisations as the Blind Relief Association, to which reference has been made above.

CHAPTER XVIII.

Education of Adults.

Schools and pupils.

171. The total number of schools for adults increased from 202 to 255, and the number of pupils in them from 7,178 to 8,758. Of the 255 schools, 7 were Secondary, 243 Primary, and 5 Special, while 8 were for women. The increase was shared by the whole Presidency except Sind. Of the 8,758 pupils, 572 were in Secondary schools, 7,922 in Primary schools, and 264 in Special schools.

Expenditure.

172. The total expenditure on these schools amounted to Rs. 1,08,193 against Rs. 1,00,245 in the preceding year. Of this, Rs. 24,835 was defrayed from Provincial funds.

Primary Schools.

The following table gives the number of Primary schools for adults and the number of pupils attending them :—

Division	Schools		Pupils	
	1926-27	1927-28	1926-27	1927-28
Bombay Division	53	64	1,770	2,219
Central Division	48	71	1,408	2,094
Northern Division	61	67	2,291	2,352
Southern Division	12	24	363	727
Sind	17	17	637	530
Total ..	191	243	6,469	7,922

In the Central Division the Night schools maintained by the Alegaonkar Brothers at Kirkee and in the surrounding villages continued to do useful work. Most of the 426 children in these schools belong to the Backward classes (see also para. 175).

Special mention is made in the chapter on girls' education on the work that is being done by the Seva Sadan Society of Poona for the education of women. There are some 400 women in the various classes maintained by the Society in Poona and other places in the Deccan.

Of the 67 Night schools in the Northern Division 51 are in the Surat District with a total attendance of 1,929 pupils, mainly Kaliparaj (an aboriginal community). A special curriculum has been drawn up for these classes, providing instruction in the three R.'s, Personal and Domestic Hygiene, local Geography and Civics, and local Agriculture.

Secondary and Special Schools.

173. There were seven Secondary schools, with 572 adults learning in them. Of the seven schools, six are for men and one is for women. Two of these—the Bradley Night High School, Bombay, and the Poona Night High School maintained by the Sarasvati Mandir, are full High Schools and

prepare candidates for the School-leaving Examination. They are attended mostly by teachers, clerks, mechanics, etc., who are unable to attend the day schools.

The total expenditure on these seven schools was Rs. 22,248, of which Rs. 4,424 was contributed from Provincial funds.

There were five Special schools, or classes (all for women) giving instruction in English, First Aid, Sewing, Music, Nursing and Midwifery, and other Domestic industries. The total expenditure on these schools was Rs. 16,160, of which Rs. 3,945 was contributed from Provincial funds. Of the five schools or classes, four are maintained by the Poona Seva Sadan.

Outside Lectures.

174. Five lectures were delivered in Bombay under the auspices of the Dnyan Prasarak Mandali on Scientific subjects, of which two were illustrated by means of the magic lantern. The lectures were of a popular nature.

The Indian Institute of Political and Social Science, Bombay, has again become active. It arranges for lectures and for Sunday classes on Political and Economic subjects.

Education of Adult Mill workers.

175. No facilities are provided for the education of adult mill workers in Bombay or Ahmedabad. For the employees of the Government Factories at the Kirkee Arsenal education is provided by the Kirkee Education Society, which represents the Alegaonkar Brothers, supported by the Factory Authorities. In the Sholapur District four free libraries are maintained by the mill-owners for the benefit of the workers. The Gokak Falls Mills Company maintains a Night school for its adult workers.

Work done by the Department.

176. In Chapter XI I have given an account of the work done by the sub-department of Visual Instruction, with its hundred lanterns, in helping the cause of adult education and village uplift.

Bombay lags far behind other Provinces in point of adult education. At the end of the last Quinquennium Madras had 5,632 institutions for adults, Bengal 1,533, Punjab 3,786, Bihar and Orissa 804, while Bombay had only 202 institutions. Considerable success has been achieved in the Punjab through the efforts made by the Co-operative Department. It is greatly to be regretted that the experiment started by the Central Co-operative Institute, Bombay, with the help of the late Sir Vithaldas Thakersey had to be discontinued owing to want of funds.

The question of adult education was considered by the Royal Commission on Agriculture, who held that advance in adult education is primarily a matter for non-official activity rather than for the Government Departments. I quote the following from the Report of the Commission :—

"We have considered whether the education departments might "not participate in the movement for adult education to a much "larger extent than they do at present in view of its great possibilities

"for good. We have, however, come somewhat reluctantly to the "conclusion that such participation would impose too great a strain "on the Primary School organisation. Village school masters, if they "do their duty properly by the children under their care, cannot be "expected as a body to undertake the additional work involved in "night classes for the parents of those children and the same considera- "tion applies to the school inspectorate and to the educational "organisation at headquarters, which would inevitably have additional "work thrown on them if the Government were to start an extensive "campaign to further adult education. Work of this kind is, in our "view, work which co-operative societies and associations of public "spirited individuals who are anxious to promote the development of "the country-side are specially fitted to undertake. We trust, how- "ever, that there will be the closest possible co-ordination between the "education departments and the co-operative departments and of "both departments with associations which may interest themselves "in the promotion of adult education. In suggesting it as a field for "non-official activity, we would express the hope that the lessons to "be drawn from the failure of the schools started under the auspices "of the Co-operative Institute, Bombay, will not be overlooked."

CHAPTER XIX.

Unrecognised Institutions.

177. With the exception of a few National schools and two or three institutions maintained by the Indian Women's University, unrecognised schools represent indigenous schools imparting instruction in the rudiments of the three R's. These institutions do not generally follow standards prescribed or sanctioned by the Department. They do not submit returns regularly; hence the statistics regarding them are unreliable.

The unrecognised institutions may be classified as follows:—

	Number of institutions	Number of pupils
Colleges	2	64
Secondary schools	47	3,265
Primary schools	1,116	22,517
Special schools	128	1,293
Total ..	1,293	31,511

The following table compares the figures of schools and pupils for the last two years:—

Division	1926-27		1927-28	
	Schools	Pupils	Schools	Pupils
Bombay Division	207	6,910	87	2,361
Central ,, ...	110	2,204	124	3,897
Northern ,, ...	253	12,521	259	12,367
Southern ,, ...	65	1,510	25	481
Sind	792	11,476	798	12,405
Total ..	1,427	34,621	1,293	31,511

The Bombay Division and the Southern Division reveal a striking decrease which is reported to be due partly to the old unrecognised schools having been replaced by new schools opened by the Local Authorities, and partly to statistics not having been returned by some of these bodies.

An account of the Secondary and Collegiate institutions under private management was given in my Quinquennial Report for 1922-27. These institutions follow a curriculum of their own.

The Indian Women's University is technically unrecognised in that it is not registered under the Indian Universities Act. An account of the University and of the Colleges and schools affiliated to it is given in Chapter XII.

CHAPTER XX.

TEXT-BOOKS, LIBRARIES, PUBLICATIONS, ETC.

School Book Committees.

178. No books other than those sanctioned by the Department are allowed to be used in any Government, Aided, or Recognised school, or in any school approved by a Local Authority. In determining what books shall be sanctioned for use the Director of Public Instruction is assisted by Committees, both for English books and for books in the various vernaculars.

The following table shows the work done by the School Book Committees during the year :—

	Number of books received including opening balance.	Number of books disposed of.		
		Sanctioned.	Rejected.	Balance.
Provincial School Book Committee	276	173	20	83
Urdu School Book Committee	216	69	18	129
Marathi School Book Committee	263	202	45	16
Gujarati School Book Committee	222	78	39	105
Kanarese School Book Committee	68	43	12	13
Sindhi School Book Committee	95	47	11	37
Total ..	1,140	612	145	383

The rule that no books shall be used in schools except such as have been sanctioned by Government is a frequent cause for complaint. It will be seen that of the 276 books received by the Provincial School Book Committee, which submits recommendations on books for Secondary schools, 20 were rejected, some (e.g. "Bobby's Christmas", "The "King of the Robins", "The Little Roosters",) because they were considered unsuitable for Indian students, others because they would have no place in the schools (e.g. a hand-book to Matheran, an advanced book on Indian Music), one because it contained an article on sexual intercourse, and others were on educational grounds (e.g. a book on Mathematics calculated to encourage cramming, a book on Algebra beyond the scope of the VIIth standard, a book on Elementary Science full of errors and cryptic sayings, a book on Indian administration containing information far too meagre).

In the case of certain books in the Vernaculars it has been necessary to refuse permission to books on the ground that they were likely to foment communal discussion, or at least to give offence.

I am convinced that, except on the possible score of delay, there are no grounds for the complaints commonly made. It is a fact that a certain class of teacher is wedded to unsound methods of teaching which have been prevalent in the past and resents attempts to check the use of books calculated to encourage such methods. The analysis given above shows how small is the number of books which are rejected on account of the method they follow—indeed, not more than two books were rejected on this account.

I have admitted that there is in some cases excuse for complaint on account of delay. Where delay has occurred it has been due almost entirely to failure on the part of members of the Committee to submit their opinions promptly. It must, however, be remembered that the Rules provide that any school which applies for permission to use a particular book is at liberty to do so if its application is not disposed of within six months.

Publications.

179. Of the 2,611 publications registered in the Bombay Presidency during the year, 2,311 were books and 400 issues of periodicals.

The reviewer for the year observed that the output is a mere fraction of the publications issued annually in Western countries. He added—

"The causes are not far to seek. In the first place illiteracy is "widespread, and unless there is a demand for books they obviously "will not be produced. Further, the few who have pronounced "literary tastes are members of three or four professions and their "interests are not varied. Again, there is little industrial life in India "and perhaps the greatest stimulus to scientific study and research "comes from industrial organisers, who clamour for new scientific "devices for saving labour, and cheapening production. There is no "such demand in this country and India's scientific literature "is therefore negligible. The greatest industry is agriculture and "the masses of the people are badly off; a poor man is too preoccupied "with the struggle of keeping body and soul together to afford the "leisure, even if he had the capacity to appreciate and enjoy literature. "There must be readiness to welcome and applaud literary effort if "literary activity is to flourish."

Encouragement of Literature.

180. The total expenditure on the encouragement of literature during the year amounted to Rs. 4,185. Grants were given to certain literary societies, of which the Deccan Vernacular Translation Society, the Gujarat Vernacular Society, and the Karnatak Vidyavardhak Sangha were the chief.

Libraries.

181. The total number of registered public libraries increased by 16 to 379, of which 309 were in British Districts and 70 in Indian States. The power of registering public libraries in each District has since been transferred from the Director of Public Instruction to the District Magistrate, and to the Collector of Bombay in the case of libraries in Bombay City.

The Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, and the Sassoon Mechanics' Institute, Bombay, maintain useful libraries for the benefit of their members. The Secretary of the former Society reports—

"Extension of facilities in the use of our library has been one of the "outstanding developments of the year. The arrangements for "reciprocal use of libraries between the University of Bombay and "ourselves, having proved a success in its first year of trial, was con- "tinued, special arrangements for reading by University students "being the one alteration suggested by experience. A much greater "step has been taken by the Society by throwing open the use of the "library to persons living in any part of India."

With a view to encouraging a taste for science, art, and literature, public lectures by distinguished scholars are arranged for every year under the auspices of the Dnyan Prasarak Mandali. Five lectures were delivered during the year, four of them being illustrated by the magic lantern and other apparatus.

P. LORY,
Director of Public Instruction.

POONA,
20th January 1930.

APPENDIX I

APPENDIX

Statement showing the classification of scholars according to of the Bombay Presidency (excluding

	I.—Europeans and Anglo-Indians		II.—Indian Christians including Goans and East Indians		Brahmins	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys.	Girls.
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION ...	...	...	3	...	21	4
Colleges for Men						
Art and Science	21	5	221	50	2,657	114
Law	...	...	19	1	549	...
Medicine	2	1	64	7	227	16
Education	...	...	4	2	37	1
Engineering	...	...	5	...	78	...
Agriculture	...	...	5	...	90	...
Commerce	2	...	17	...	90	...
Total ...	25	6	338	60	3,749	135
Secondary Schools						
High Schools for Boys	1,242	127	4,780	443	20,555	327
High Schools for Girls	366	1,801	266	2,020	16	918
Middle Schools for Boys	381	252	1,025	258	4,307	87
Middle Schools for Girls	167	335	197	1,112	7	368
Total ...	2,156	2,515	6,268	3,833	24,885	1,720
Primary Schools						
For Boys ... Upper Primary.	...	...	1,151	50	11,666	160
For Boys ... Lower Primary.	4	...	12,011	3,356	46,054	9,268
For Girls ... Upper Primary.	...	...	24	559	20	1,663
For Girls ... Lower Primary.	...	3	425	3,243	94	22,430
Total ... Upper Primary.	...	...	1,175	609	11,686	1,823
Total ... Lower Primary.	4	3	12,436	6,599	46,148	31,698
Total, Primary ...	4	3	13,611	7,208	57,834	33,521
Special Education						
Art Schools for Men	6	4	55	12	157	7
Medical Schools for Men ...	...	...	8	10	239	33
Normal and Training Schools for Men ...	...	...	96	...	150	...
Normal and Training Schools for Women ...	...	35	...	254	...	184
Engineering Schools for Boys ...	1	...	7	...	195	..

I

race or creed in Recognised institutions in the British Districts Sind) on 31st March 1928.

III.—Hindus

A.—Advanced						B.—Intermediate.			
Other Hindus.		Jains excluding Chaturth Jains.		Total.		Marathas.		Kunbis, Kolis, and other cultivating classes.	
Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
11	2	1	...	33	6	2	...	...	...
1,322	44	231	4	4,210	162	219	8	130	...
203	2	52	...	804	2	34	2	33	...
100	10	14	...	341	26	8	3	3	...
6	1	...	...	43	2	1	...	...	...
40	...	8	...	126	...	10	...	6	...
40	...	3	1	133	1	19	...	22	...
82	...	9	...	181	...	2	...	1	...
1,804	59	318	5	5,871	199	295	13	195	...
10,149	122	2,476	7	3,174	456	4,820	31	3,120	3
51	963	1	107	68	1,988	11	117	...	26
2,495	28	912	10	7,714	125	1,402	6	1,733	1
19	273	1	45	27	706	2	18	...	24
14,708	1,386	3,390	169	40,983	3,275	6,235	172	4,853	54
5,524	50	1,611	19	18,801	229	10,650	67	13,338	122
41,164	4,137	11,368	1,689	98,586	15,094	110,438	8,184	129,531	9,086
...	980	...	380	20	3,023	...	255	...	579
170	18,702	23	4,735	287	45,867	64	8,725	60	8,680
5,524	1,030	1,611	399	18,821	3,252	10,650	322	13,338	701
41,334	22,639	11,391	6,424	98,873	60,961	110,502	16,909	129,591	17,766
46,858	23,669	13,002	6,823	117,694	64,213	121,152	17,231	142,929	18,467
120	3	9	...	286	10	68	...	8	...
...	...	34	...	273	33	9	2	10	...
23	...	4	...	177	...	140	...	67	...
...	30	...	14	...	178	...	28	...	6
14	...	2	...	211	...	7	...	1	...

III—Hindus

B.—Intermediate—*contd.*

	Artisans and other classes including Chaturth Jains.		Lingayats.		Total.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION	...	...	...	...	2	...
College for Men						
Arts and Science	65	1	198	...	612	9
Law	...	...	25	...	92	2
Medicine	...	...	4	...	15	3
Education	...	...	1	...	2	...
Engineering	9	...	6	..	31	...
Agriculture	...	...	5	...	46	...
Commerce	1	...	...	...	4	...
Total ...	75	1	239	...	804	14
Secondary Schools.						
High Schools for Boys	2,968	17	1,813	2	12,721	53
High Schools for Girls	2	14	...	1	13	158
Middle Schools for Boys	871	8	579	...	4,585	15
Middle Schools for Girls	...	64	...	12	2	118
Total ...	3,841	103	2,392	15	17,321	344
Primary Schools.						
For Boys ... Upper Primary.	6,935	45	8,425	21	39,348	255
For Boys ... Lower Primary.	52,200	3,860	51,456	5,061	343,625	26,191
For Girls ... Upper Primary.	...	460	...	227	...	1,521
For Girls ... Lower Primary.	29	10,219	...	7,878	153	35,502
Total ... Upper Primary.	6,935	505	8,425	248	39,348	1,776
Total ... Lower Primary.	52,229	14,079	51,456	12,939	343,778	61.693
Total, Primary ...	59,164	14,584	59,881	13,187	383,126	63,469
Special Education.						
Art Schools for Men	49	...	10	...	135	...
Medical Schools for Men	19	...	1	...	39	2
Normal and Training School for Men ...	79	...	30	...	316	...
Normal and Training School for Women ...	...	42	...	14	...	90
Engineering Schools for Boys ...	3	...	2	...	13	...

I—continued.

—contd.

C.—Backward.								D.—Others.	
Depressed classes.		Jungle Tribes.		Criminal and Hill Tribes.		Total.			
Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	...	...	...	1	...	11	...	29	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	...	...	...	1	...	11	...	87	...
676	4	45	...	12	...	733	4	459	1
2	3	...	2	...	...	2	5	...	...
310	...	10	...	6	1	326	1	144	...
...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3
988	10	55	2	18	1	1,061	13	603	4
3,228	20	1,130	1	275	9	4,633	30	2,624	13
48,852	5,755	16,168	884	2,903	331	67,923	6,970	31,329	1,989
1	45	...	20	10	6	11	71	...	139
77	1,667	1	357	48	140	126	2,164	36	3,756
3,929	65	1,130	21	285	15	4,644	101	2,624	152
48,929	7,422	16,169	1,241	2,951	471	68,049	9,134	31,365	5,745
52,158	7,487	17,299	1,262	3,236	486	72,693	9,235	33,989	5,897
2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	9	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
61	...	30	...	6	...	97	...	5	...
...	3	...	4	...	...	...	7	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

	III.—Hindus —*contd.*		IV.—Muhammadans.		V.—Parsis.	
	Total Hindus.					
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION ...	35	6	3	...	5	...
Colleges for Men						
Arts and Science	4,862	171	273	1	502	100
Law	954	4	40	...	41	...
Medicine	356	29	37	...	41	9
Education	45	2	4	...	...	...
Engineering	157	...	15	...	7	...
Agriculture	179	1	17	...	8	...
Commerce	185	...	13	...	51	1
Total ...	6,773	213	402	1	655	110
Secondary Schools.						
High Schools for Boys	47,087	514	4,337	26	4,747	131
High Schools for Girls	83	2,151	34	156	87	2,401
Middle Schools for Boys	12,679	141	1,448	10	408	90
Middle School for Girls	29	830	5	29	23	253
Total ...	59,968	3,636	5,824	221	5,265	2,875
Primary Schools.						
For Boys ... Upper Primary.	65,406	527	7,210	27	37	1
For Boys ... Lower Primary.	541,463	50,244	85,745	11,056	2,958	780
For Girls ... Upper Primary.	31	4,754	5	440	...	141
For Girls ... Lower Primary.	602	87,289	1,003	19,775	343	2,743
Total ... Upper Primary.	65,437	5,281	7,215	467	37	142
Total ... Lower Primary.	542,065	137,533	86,748	30,831	3,301	3,523
Total, Primary ...	607,502	142,814	93,963	31,298	3,338	3,665
Special Education.						
Art Schools for Men	432	10	26	...	27	6
Medical Schools for Men	313	35	3	...	1	...
Normal and Training Schools for Men ...	595	...	96	...	...	...
Normal and Training Schools for Women ...	...	275	...	8	...	23
Engineering School for Boys ...	224	...	2	...	7	...

I—*continued.*

VI.—Others								Total of pupils of all castes	
Punjabi Sikhs		Budhists		Jews and others		Total			
Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46	6
2	...	...	...	33	19	35	19	5,914	346
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,054	5
...	1	...	...	2	2	2	3	502	49
...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	53	7
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	184	...
...	...	1	...	12	...	13	...	222	1
...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	270	1
2	1	1	...	49	24	52	25	8,245	415
19	...	1	...	586	216	606	216	62,799	1,457
5	6	...	...	47	142	52	148	888	8,677
4	1	...	...	120	22	124	23	16,155	774
...	...	...	1	8	33	8	34	429	2,593
28	7	1	1	761	413	790	421	80,271	13,501
...	...	...	...	38	1	38	1	73,842	606
19	1	1	...	705	281	725	282	642,906	65,718
...	...	...	...	...	28	...	28	60	5,922
...	21	...	...	8	399	8	420	2,381	113,473
...	...	...	...	38	29	38	29	73,902	6,526
19	22	1	...	713	680	733	702	645,287	179,191
19	22	1	...	751	709	771	731	719,189	185,719
...	...	5	...	6	1	11	1	557	33
...	...	...	2	...	2	...	4	325	49
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	787	...
...	...	...	...	...	7	...	7	...	602
1	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	243	...

	I.—Europeans and Anglo-Indians		II.—Indian Christians including Goans and East Indians		Brahmins	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Special Education—contd.						
Technical and Industrial Schools for Boys	5	...	216	18	366	3
Technical and Industrial Schools for Girls	...	...	52	169	3	126
Commercial Schools for Boys	11	4	414	11	377	1
Commercial Schools for Girls	...	37	...	...	...	...
Agricultural Schools for Boys	...	...	...	...	55	...
Reformatory Schools for Boys	...	...	22	...	18	...
Schools for Defectives—Boys	3	...	9	...	36	9
Schools for Defectives—Girls	...	...	16	20	...	...
Schools for Adults—Men	...	...	40	...	162	...
Schools for Adults—Women	...	1	...	11	...	257
Other Schools for Boys	...	...	6	...	1,251	160
Other Schools for Girls	4	39	...	12	...	107
Total	30	120	941	512	3,009	837
Total, Recognised	2,215	2,644	21,158	11,613	89,477	36,213
Unrecognised Institutions for Boys	...	...	357	72	1,370	35
Unrecognised Institutions for Girls	...	...	6	23	2	728
Total, Unrecognised	...	...	363	94	1,372	763
Grand Total	2,215	2,644	21,521	11,707	90,749	36,976

I—*continued.*

III.—Hindus

A.—Advanced						B.—Intermediate			
Other Hindus		Jains excluding Chaturth Jains		Total		Marathas		Kunbis, Kolis, and other cultivating classes	
Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
211	8	19	...	596	11	113	4	122	23
...	7	...	...	3	133	...	6	...	...
331	...	28	...	736	1	25	...	11	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	...	3	...	63	...	42	...	45	...
32	...	10	...	60	...	58	...	61	...
33	5	17	1	86	15	26	2	8	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
219	12	25	...	406	12	1,187	4	749	35
...	74	...	5	...	336	...	21	...	2
43	7	59	...	1,353	167	37	1	3	...
...	23	...	....	...	130	...	15	...	...
1,031	169	210	20	4,250	1,026	1,712	83	1,085	66
62,401	25,483	16,920	7,017	168,798	68,713	129,394	17,499	149,062	18,587
1,672	77	174	39	3,216	151	868	39	1,976	55
...	161	18	316	20	1,205	...	38	18	46
1,672	258	192	355	3,636	1,356	868	77	1,994	101
64,073	25,721	17,112	7,372	172,034	70,069	130,262	17,576	151,056	18,868

III.—Hindus

B.—Intermediate—*contd.*

	Artisans and other classes including Chaturth Jains		Lingayats		Total	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Special Education—concld.						
Technical and Industrial Schools for Boys	197	3	1	...	423	30
Technical and Industrial Schools for Girls	...	5	...	...	...	11
Commercial Schools for Boys	3	...	19	...	58	...
Commercial Schools for Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agricultural Schools for Boys	7	...	21	...	115	...
Reformatory Schools for Boys	32	...	8	...	159	...
Schools for Defectives Boys	12	2	1	...	47	4
Schools for Defectives Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools for Adults Men	194	3	198	...	2,328	49
Schools for Adults Women	...	7	...	1	...	31
Other Schools for Boys	2	...	217	...	259	1
Other Schools for Girls	...	...	...	...	...	15
Total	587	62	508	15	3,892	226
Total, Recognised	63,667	14,750	63,020	13,217	405,143	64,053
Unrecognised Institutions for Boys	422	23	335	17	3,601	134
Unrecognised Institutions for Girls	...	20	...	...	18	104
Total, Unrecognised	422	43	335	17	3,619	238
Grand Total	64,089	14,793	63,355	13,234	408,762	64,291

I—continued.

—contd.

C.—Backward								D.—Others	
Depressed classes		Jungle tribes		Criminal and Hill tribes		Total			
Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
69	1	18	8	168	62	255	71	145	103
4	8	...	...	...	...	4	8	...	...
3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	2	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	...
44	...	15	...	20	...	79	...	6	...
2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
2	1	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...
842	45	1,666	178	103	...	2,611	223	183	...
...	9	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,030	67	1,730	190	297	62	3,057	319	355	103
54,186	7,564	19,084	1,454	3,552	549	76,822	9,567	35,034	6,004
425	65	794	28	8	4	1,227	97	250	13
9	10	...	1	...	...	9	11	4	7
434	75	794	29	8	4	1,236	108	254	20
54,620	7,639	19,878	1,483	3,560	553	78,058	9,675	35,288	6,024

	III.—Hindus—*concld.*		IV.—Muhammadans		V.—Parsis	
	Total Hindus					
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Special Education—concld.						
Technical and Industrial Schools for Boys	1,419	215	52	...	171	...
Technical and Industrial Schools for Girls	7	152	...	...	...	...
Commercial Schools for Boys	799	1	74	...	314	7
Commercial Schools for Girls	.....	.....	...	...	...	6
Agricultural Schools for Boys	181	.....	1	...	...	...
Reformatory Schools for Boys	304	.....	203	...	2	...
Schools for Defectives—Boys	135	19	28	1	9	...
Schools for Defectives—Girls	2	1	...	...	1	...
Schools for Adults—Men	5,528	277	1,572	45	14	...
Schools for Adults—Women	.....	376	...	8	...	57
Other Schools for Boys	1,615	168	1,200	134	143	...
Other Schools for Girls	.....	145	...	...	...	155
Total	11,554	1,674	3,262	197	689	254
Total, Recognised	685,797	148,337	103,451	31,717	9,947	6,904
Unrecognised Institutions for Boys	8,294	395	5,699	1,717	19	11
Unrecognised Institutions for Girls	51	1,327	259	833	20	21
Total, Unrecognised	*8,345	1,722	5,958	2,550	39	32
Grand Total	694,142	150,059	109,409	34,267	9,986	6,936

I—*continued.*

VI.—Others								Total of pupils of all castes	
Punjabi Sikhs		Budhists		Jews and others		Total			
Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
7	...	...	...	5	...	12	...	1,875	228
...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	59	323
4	...	1	...	13	4	18	4	1,630	27
...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	45
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	182	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	536	...
...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	185	20
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	21
...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	7,157	323
...	6	...	...	...	10	...	16	...	469
...	...	...	...	14	...	14	...	2,978	302
...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	4	355
12	6	6	2	43	32	61	40	16,537	2,797
61	36	9	3	1,604	1,178	1,674	1,217	824,242	202,432
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,369	2,195
...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	336	2,206
...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	14,705	4,401
61	36	9	3	1,604	1,181	1,674	1,220	838,947	206,833

APPENDIX

Classification of scholars according to race or creed in Districts of Sind on

	I.—Europeans and Anglo-Indians		II.—Indian Christians including Goans and East Indians		Brahmins	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION						
Colleges for Men						
Arts and Science	2	1	25	2	21	1
Law	...	...	1	...	2	...
Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...
Education	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering	...	...	6	...	25	...
Agriculture	...	...	...	...	...	...
Commerce	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	2	1	32	2	48	1
Secondary Schools						
High Schools for Boys	...	...	23	...	280	1
High Schools for Girls	...	2	...	17	...	7
Middle Schools for Boys	...	...	3	...	312	3
Middle Schools for Girls	...	...	...	3	...	5
Total ...	...	2	26	20	592	16
Primary Schools						
For Boys ... Upper Primary.	...	...	...	...	61	1
For Boys ... Lower Primary.	37	10	123	1	1,115	34
For Girls ... Upper Primary.	1	1	1	19	...	42
For Girls ... Lower Primary.	8	10	21	141	...	608
Total ... Upper Primary.	1	1	1	19	61	43
Total ... Lower Primary.	45	20	144	142	1,115	642
Total, Primary ...	46	21	145	161	1,176	685
Special Education						
Art Schools for Men	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical Schools for ... Men ...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Medical Schools for ... Women ...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Normal and Training Schools for ... Men ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Normal and Training Schools for ... Women ...	...	...	...	4	...	4
Engineering Schools for Boys ...	...	...	...	...	...	...

I—*continued.*

Recognised and Unrecognised institutions in the British 31st March 1928.

III.—Hindus

A.—Advanced						B.—Intermediate			
Other Hindus		Jains excluding Chaturth Jains		Total		Marathas		Kunbis, Kolis and other cultivating classes	
Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
561	34	12	...	594	35	2	...	...	...
22	...	1	...	25	...	1	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
80	...	11	...	116	...	2	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
663	34	24	...	735	35	5	...	...	...
4,839	28	96	...	5,216	29	40	2	16	...
...	893	...	...	...	900	...	...	...	...
3,771	12	50	...	4,133	15	204	1	45	...
1	139	...	...	1	144	...	...	...	...
8,611	1,072	146	...	9,349	1,088	244	3	61	...
2,915	4	3	...	2,979	5	...	...	76	...
32,320	1,341	223	4	33,658	1,379	426	19	804	27
...	301	...	2	...	345	...	10	...	5
12	10,680	...	159	12	11,447	...	152	...	77
2,915	305	3	2	2,979	350	...	10	76	5
32,332	12,021	223	163	33,670	12,826	426	171	804	104
35,247	12,326	226	165	36,649	13,176	426	181	880	109
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
36	1	...	...	38	1	3	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...
...	21	...	...	...	25	...	2	...	...
12	...	...	...	22	...	...	...	1	...

III.—Hindus

B.—Intermediate—*contd.*

	Artisans and other classes including Chaturth Jains		Lingayats		Total	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION						
Colleges for Men.						
Arts and Science	...	...	...	...	2	...
Law	...	...	...	...	1	...
Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...
Education	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering	...	...	...	...	2	...
Agriculture	...	...	...	...	...	...
Commerce	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	5	...
Secondary Schools						
High Schools for Boys	43	...	...	...	99	2
High Schools for Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle Schools for Boys	77	...	...	...	326	1
Middle Schools for Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	120	...	...	...	425	3
Primary Schools						
For Boys ... Upper Primary.	190	...	...	...	266	...
For Boys ... Lower Primary.	2,010	37	...	...	3,240	83
For Girls ... Upper Primary.	...	10	...	2	...	27
For Girls ... Lower Primary.	...	302	1	5	1	536
Total .. Upper Primary.	190	10	...	2	266	27
Total .. Lower Primary.	2,010	339	1	5	3,241	619
Total, Primary ...	2,200	349	1	7	3,507	646
Special Education						
Arts Schools for Men	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical Schools for Men ...	...	...	...	...	3	...
Medical Schools for Women ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Normal and Training Schools for Men ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Normal and Training Schools for Women ...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Engineering Schools for Boys ...	...	...	...	...	1	...

I—*continued.*

—*contd.*

C.—Backward								D.—Others	
Depressed classes		Jungle Tribes		Criminal and Hill Tribes		Total			
Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
21	...	...	...	...	...	21	...	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
65	...	...	...	...	...	65	...	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
86	...	...	...	...	...	86	...	2	...
56	...	...	...	4	...	60	...	10	...
1,356	215	28	4	96	5	1,480	224	212	4
...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	5
4	124	...	5	...	2	4	131	...	62
56	2	...	...	4	...	60	2	10	5
1,360	339	28	9	96	7	1,484	355	212	66
1,416	341	28	9	100	7	1,544	357	222	71
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

	III.—Hindus—*concld.*		IV.—Muhammadans		V.—Parsis	
	Total					
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION, *Colleges for Men*						
Arts and Science	597	35	77	...	25	3
Law	26	.....	11	...	2	...
Medicine	.....	.....	...	...	...	...
Education	.....	.....	...	...	...	...
Engineering	118	.....	9	...	5	...
Agriculture	.....	.....	...	...	...	...
Commerce	.....	.....	...	...	...	...
Total ...	741	35	97	...	32	3
Secondary Schools						
High Schools for Boys	5,336	31	2,155	...	199	...
High Schools for Girls	.....	900	...	8	...	177
Middle Schools for Boys	4,525	16	1,102	...	9	...
Middle Schools for Girls	1	144	...	7	...	...
Total ...	9,862	1,091	3,257	15	208	177
Primary Schools						
For Boys ... Upper Primary.	3,315	5	3,637	38	...	...
For Boys ... Lower Primary.	38,590	1,690	43,422	4,696	185	7
For Girls ... Upper Primary.	.....	379	6	94	...	2
For Girls ... Lower Primary.	17	12,176	699	5,957	...	112
Total ... Upper Primary.	3,315	384	3,643	132	...	2
Total ... Lower Primary.	38,607	13,866	44,141	10,653	185	119
Total, Primary ...	41,922	14,250	47,784	10,785	185	121
Special Education						
Art Schools for Men	.....	.....	...	...	...	...
Medical Schools for Men ...	41	1	8	...	1	...
Medical Schools for Women ...	.....	.....	...	5	...	...
Normal and Training Schools for Men ...	13	.....	39	...	...	...
Normal and Training Schools for Women ...	.....	27	...	4	...	...
Engineering Schools for Boys ...	23	.....	...	...	2	...

I—*continued.*

VI.—Others								Total of pupils of all Castes	
Punjabi Sikhs		Budhists		Jews and others		Total			
Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
3	...	...	...	1	2	4	2	730	43
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	138	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	...	...	...	1	2	4	2	908	43
26	...	...	...	18	...	44	...	7,757	31
...	5	...	...	...	14	...	19	...	1,123
79	...	...	...	6	...	85	...	5,724	16
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	154
105	5	...	...	24	14	129	19	13,482	1,324
52	..	...	...	1	...	53	...	7,005	43
428	22	...	...	42	1	470	23	82,847	6,427
...	1	...	...	...	8	...	9	8	504
...	121	...	...	5	69	5	190	750	18,586
52	1	...	...	1	8	53	9	7,013	547
428	143	...	...	47	70	475	213	83,597	25,013
480	144	...	...	48	78	528	222	90,610	25,560
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...		...	56	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	53	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	...

	I.—Europeans and Anglo-Indians		II.—Indian Christians, including Goans and East Indians		Brahmins	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Special Education—concld.						
Technical and Industrial Schools for Men	...	...	...	...	...	...
Technical and Industrial Schools for Women	...	...	...	...	...	...
Commercial Schools for Boys	...	...	32	15	45	...
Agricultural Schools for Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...
Reformatory Schools for Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools for Defectives ... Boys	...	...	2	...	3	...
Schools for Defectives ... Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools for Adults ... Men	...	...	23	...	24	...
Schools for Adults ... Women	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Schools for ... Boys	...	...	...	...	137	...
Other Schools for ... Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	57	20	211	4
Total, Recognised	48	24	260	203	2,027	706
Unrecognised Institutions for Boys	...	...	...	...	1	...
Unrecognised Institutions for Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, Unrecognised	...	...	...	...	1	...
Grand Total	48	24	260	203	2,028	706

I—*continued.*

III.—Hindus

A.—Advanced						B.—Intermediate			
Other Hindus		Jains excluding Chaturth Jains		Total		Marathas		Kunbis, Kolis and other cultivating classes	
Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
5	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...
...	74	...	...	...	74	...	...	...	...
212	...	17	...	274	...	10	...	8	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
410	...	...	...	434	...	7	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
203	7	10	...	350	7	...	...	14	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
918	103	27	...	1,156	107	20	2	23	...
45,439	13,535	423	165	47,889	14,406	695	186	964	109
171	7	...	...	172	7	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
171	7	...	...	172	7	...	...	...	...
45,610	13,542	423	165	48,061	14,413	695	186	964	109

B.—Intermediate—*concld.*

	Artisans and other classes including Chaturth Jains		Lingayats		Total	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Special Education—concld.						
Technical and Industrial Schools for Men	10	...	...	...	10	...
Technical and Industrial Schools for Women	...	...	...	...	...	...
Commercial Schools for Boys	4	...	...	...	22	...
Agricultural Schools for Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...
Reformatory Schools for Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools for Defectives ... Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools for Defectives ... Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools for Adults ... Men	8	...	...	...	15	...
Schools for Adults ... Women	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Schools for ... Boys	21	...	...	...	35	...
Other Schools for ... Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	43	...	...	...	86	2
Total, Recognised	2,363	349	1	7	4,023	651
Unrecognised Institutions for Boys	113	...	...	...	113	...
Unrecognised Institutions for Girls	...	70	...	...	...	70
Total, Unrecognised	113	70	...	...	113	70
Grand Total	2,476	419	1	7	4,136	721

I—*continued.*

—*contd.*

C.—Backward								D.—Others	
Depressed Classes		Jungle tribes		Criminal and Hill Tribes		Total			
Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	...	...	...	...	...	21	...	20	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26	...	...	...	...	...	26	...	20	...
1,529	341	29	9	100	7	1,657	357	244	71
...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
1,529	341	28	9	101	7	1,658	357	244	71

	III.—Hindus—*concld.*		IV.—Muhammadans		V.—Parsis	
	Total Hindus					
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Special Education—concld.						
Technical and Industrial Schools for Men	15	...	60	...	...	...
Technical and Industrial Schools for Women	...	74	...	...	...	...
Commercial Schools for Boys	296	...	51	...	22	1
Agricultural Schools for Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...
Reformatory Schools for Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools for Defectives ... Boys	20	...	4	...	...	...
Schools for Defectives ... Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools for Adults ... Men	490	...	270	...	...	...
Schools for Adults ... Women	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Schools for ... Boys	390	7	47	1	...	...
Other Schools for ... Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1,288	109	479	10	25	1
Total, Recognised	53,813	15,485	51,617	10,810	450	302
Unrecognised Institutions for Boys	286	7	9,536	2,118	...	...
Unrecognised Institutions for Girls	...	70	79	298	...	...
Total, Unrecognised	286	77	9,615	2,416	...	...
Grand Total	54,099	15,562	61,232	13,226	450	302

I—*concluded.*

VI.—Others								Total of pupils of all castes	
Punjabi Sikhs		Buddhists		Jews and others		Total			
Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	77	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	74
15	...	...	...	2	...	17	...	418	16
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26	...	...	...	...	...	26	...	809	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	437	8
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
50	...	...	...	2	...	52	...	1,901	140
638	149	...	...	75	94	713	243	106,901	27,067
11	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	9,833	2,125
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	79	368
11	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	9,912	2,493
649	149	...	...	75	94	724	243	116,813	29,560

APPENDIX II

SPECIAL RECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS FOR MUHAMMADANS AND PUPILS ATTENDING THEM AND SIMILAR INSTITUTIONS, ON 31ST MARCH 1928

(a) *Presidency proper*

Class of institutions and Management		No. of special schools and classes	Number of Muhammadan pupils		
			In special institutions	In other institutions	Total
Colleges		.....	.....	403	403
Secondary Schools					
Government ...	Boys ...	2	323	664	987
	Girls ...	.....	.....	4	4
Local Board ...	Boys ...	1	27	75	102
	Girls ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Municipal ...	Boys ...	3	97	366	463
	Girls ...	.....	.....	4	4
Aided ...	Boys ...	5	703	2,940	3,643
	Girls ...	.....	.....	216	216
Unaided ...	Boys ...	.....	.....	626	626
	Girls ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	Boys ...	11	1,150	4,671	5,821
	Girls ...	.....	.....	224	224
Primary Schools					
Government ...	Boys ...	5	308 (61)	234	542 (61)
	Girls ...	1	134	33	167
Local Board ...	Boys ...	635	30,209	22,222	52,431
	Girls ...	81	3,221	1,091	4,312
Municipal ...	Boys ...	251	29,298	7,652	36,950
	Girls ...	133	10,445	476	10,921
Aided ...	Boys ...	131	9,086	2,979	12,065
	Girls ...	63	4,056	1,159	5,315
Unaided ...	Boys ...	25	1,682	368	2,050
	Girls ...	7	504	4	508
Total ...	Boys ...	1,047	70,583 (61)	33,455	104,038 (61)
	Girls ...	285	18,460	2,763	21,223

Class of institutions and Management			No. of special schools and classes	Number of Muhammadan pupils		
				In special institutions	In other institutions	Total
Training and other Special Schools						
Training Institutions.	Boys	...	2	75	21	96
	Girls	...	1	5	3	8
Other Institutions	Boys	...	46	2,349	998	3,347
	Girls	...	.....	.....	8	8
Total	Boys	...	48	2,424	1,019	3,443
	Girls	...	1	5	11	16
Grand Total	Boys	...	1,106	74,157 (61)	39,548	113,705 (61)
	Girls	...	286	18,465	2,998	21,463
	Total	...	1,392	92,622 (61)	42,546	135,168 (61)

(b) *Sind*

Colleges		...	.....	.....	97	97
Secondary Schools						
Government	Boys	...	.....	.....	545	545
	Girls	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
District Board.	Local Boys	...	1	140	185	325
	Local Girls	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Municipal	Boys	...	.....	.....	452	452
	Girls	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Aided	Boys	...	2	1,066	827	1,893
	Girls	...	.....	.....	15	15
Unaided	Boys	...	1	31	11	42
	Girls	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	Boys	...	4	1,237	2,020	3,257
	Girls	...	.....	.....	15	15

Class of institutions and Management			No. of special schools and classes	Number of Muhammadan pupils		
				In special institutions	In other institutions	Total
Primary Schools						
Government	Boys	...	.....	.....	19	19
	Girls	...	.....	.....	37	37
District Board.	Local Boys	...	5	135	21,828	21,963
	Local Girls	...	.....	.....	328	328
Municipal	Boys	...	29	2,619	3,830	6,449
	Girls	...	25	2,369	553	2,922
Aided	Boys	...	654	21,347	2,035	23,382
	Girls	...	59	2,317	1,152	3,469
Unaided	Boys	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Girls	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	Boys	...	688	24,101	27,712	51,813
	Girls	...	84	4,686	2,070	6,756
Training and other Special Schools						
Training Institutions.	Boys	...	.....	.....	39	39
	Girls	...	.....	.....	4	4
Other Institutions	Boys	...	.....	.....	441	441
	Girls	...	.....	.....	5	5
Total	Boys	...	.....	.....	480	480
	Girls	...	.....	.....	9	9
Grand Total	Boys	...	692	25,338	30,309	55,647
	Girls	...	84	4,686	2,094	6,780
	Total	...	776	30,024	32,403	62,427

APPENDIX III

MAKTABS AND MULLA SCHOOLS

(a) *Presidency proper—1927-28*

		Primary Schools	Other Schools	Unrecognised Schools	Total
1. Institutions for	Boys ...	53	17	90	160
	Girls ...	31	7	17	55
2. Pupils ...	Boys ...	3,144	1,430	3,833	8,407
	Girls ...	1,979	372	1,040	3,391
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
3. Expenditure from Provincial or Imperial Funds.		9,285	4,686	.....	13,971
4. Expenditure from District Local Board Funds.		170	.....	.....	170
5. Expenditure from Municipal Funds.		302	124	.....	426
6. Fees		.....	250	.....	250
7. Other sources		19,856	11,769	.....	31,625
Total expenditure ...		29,613	16,829	.....	46,442

(b) *Sind—1927-28*

		Primary Schools	Other Schools	Unrecognised Schools	Total
1. Institutions for	Boys ...	650	1	701	1,352
	Girls ...	83	.....	33	116
2. Pupils ...	Boys ...	21,771	42	7,717	29,530
	Girls ...	2,559	.....	1,669	4,228
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
3. Expenditure from Provincial or Imperial Funds.		1,43,069	438	.....	1,43,507
4. Expenditure from District Local Board Funds.		.....	.....	.....	.....
5. Expenditure from Municipal Funds.		480	914	.....	1,394
6. Fees		60	.....	.....	60
7. Other sources		1,68,775	.....	.....	1,68,775
Total expenditure ...		3,12,384	1,352	.....	3,13,736

Patha Shalas.

(c) *Whole Presidency—1927-28*

	Primary Schools	Other Schools	Unrecognised Schools	Total
1. Institutions for Boys ...	17	27	14	58
1. Institutions for Girls ...	1	.....	2	3
2. Pupils ... Boys ...	660	1,047	438	2,145
2. Pupils ... Girls ...	47	.....	147	194
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
3. Expenditure from Provincial or Imperial Funds.	2,489	7,818	.....	10,307
4. Expenditure from Dirtrict Local Board Funds.	.....	600	.....	600
5. Expenditure from Municipal Funds.	.....	2,984	.....	2,984
6. Fees ...	141	706	.....	847
Other Sources ...	8,605	23,460	.....	32,065
Total expenditure ...	11,235	35,568	.....	46,803

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

BRITISH DISTRICTS—1927-28

General Summary of Educational Institutions and Scholars

		Percentage of Scholars to population			
		Recognised Institutions		All Institutions	
Area in square miles ...	123,541	1928	1927	1928	1927
Population—					
Males	10,138,575	Males	9·18	8·86	9·43	9·12
Females	9,153,144	Females... ...	2·51	2·35	2·58	2·43
Total ...	19,291,719	Total ...	6·02	5·78	6·18	5·95

	Schools			Scholars			Stages of Instruction of scholars entered in column 4
	1928	1927	Increase or decrease	1928	1927	Increase or decrease	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
RECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS							
Universities	1	1	...	52	43	+ 9	(a) 52
For Males							
Arts Colleges	14	14	...	7,033	6,984	+ 49	(a) 2,271 (b) 4,762
Professional Colleges ...	11	10	+ 1	2,526	2,487	+ 39	(a) 1,832 (b) 694
High Schools	194	187	+ 7	72,044	68,040	+ 4,004	(c) 72,044
Middle Schools	282	255	+ 27	22,669	19,485	+ 3,184	(c) 22,669
Primary Schools	12,759	12,300	+459	879,394	851,483	+ 27,911	(d) 879,394
Special Schools	407	351	+ 56	19,363	17,624	+ 1,739	.....
Total ...	13,668	13,118	+550	1,003,081	966,146	+36,935	.....
For Females							
Arts Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
Professional Colleges ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
High Schools	52	48	+ 4	10,688	9,683	+ 1,005	(c) 10,688
Middle Schools	42	39	+ 3	3,177	3,086	+ 91	(c) 3,177
Primary Schools	1,614	1,535	+ 79	141,684	133,243	+ 8,441	(d) 141,684
Special Schools	44	44	...	2,012	1,935	+ 77	.....
Total ...	1,752	1,666	+ 86	157,561	147,947	+ 9,614	.....
UNRECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS							
For Males	1,222	1,332	−110	28,522	30,827	− 2,305	.....
For Females	71	95	− 24	2,989	3,794	− 805	.....
Total ...	1,293	1,427	−134	31,511	34,621	− 3,110	.....
Grand Total ...	16,713	16,211	+502	1,192,153	1,148,714	+ 43,439	.....

(a) Graduate and Post graduate classes. (b) Intermediate classes.
(c) Secondary stage. (d) Primary stage.

GENERAL SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION

BOMBAY

BRITISH DISTRICTS—

General Summary of

	Total expenditure		
	1928	1927	Increase or decrease
	1	2	3
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Direction and Inspection	18,43,805	14,32,609	+ 4,11,196
Universities	8,01,812	6,64,640	+ 1,36,672
Miscellaneous*	35,96,621	34,72,549	+ 1,24,072
Total	62,41,738	55,69,798	+ 6,71,940
Institutions for Males			
Universities	48,821	43,332	+ 5,489
Arts Colleges	18,48,315	19,17,917	— 69,602
Professional Colleges	12,00,645	12,26,809	— 26,164
High Schools	61,71,482	49,54,941	+ 2,16,541
Middle Schools	11,17,882	10,38,119	+ 79,763
Primary Schools	1,64,74,386	1,63,36,065	+ 1,38,321
Special Schools	17,84,227	17,37,722	+ 46,505
Total	2,76,45,758	2,72,54,905	+ 3,90,853
Institutions for Females			
Arts Colleges	.....	.....	.....
Professional Colleges	.....	.....	.....
High Schools	12,18,410	11,65,886	+ 52,524
Middle Schools	2,77,332	2,89,985	— 12,653
Primary Schools	32,81,485	35,21,363	— 2,39,878
Special Schools	3,29,014	3,47,512	— 18,498
Total	51,06,241	53,24,746	— 2,18,505
Total — Direct	3,27,51,999	3,25,79,651	+ 1,72,348
Total — Indirect	62,41,738	55,69,798	+ 6,71,940
Grand Total	3,89,93,737	3,81,49,449	+ 8,44,288

N.B.—For explanation of certain terms used in the

* Includes expenditure

† Include both District

PRESIDENCY

1927-28

Expenditure on Education

Percentage of expenditure from				Cost per scholar to				Total cost per scholar
Govt. funds	Local funds†	Fees	Other sources	Govt. funds	Local funds†	Fees	Other sources	
4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
70·8	29·2	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....
10·8	.....	83·4	5·8	.....	.....	...	.....	.....
42·9	11·5	12·4	33·2	.....	.....	...	.....	.....
47·1	15·3	17·8	19·8	.....	.....	...	.....	.....
83·4	.....	2·3	14·3	783	.....	21	135	939
30·7	1·5	48·0	19·8	81	4	126	52	263
53·0	13·8	29·2	4·0	252	65	139	19	475
29·3	2·3	52·6	15·8	21	2	38	11	72
22·5	11·1	42·1	24·3	11	5	21	12	49
65·2	24·9	2·6	7·3	12	5	1	1	19
61·7	5·5	14·9	17·9	57	5	14	16	92
53·7	16·8	18·6	10·9	15	5	5	3	28
.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....
.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....
35·7	0·5	40·6	23·2	41	1	46	26	114
35·3	0·9	25·1	38·7	31	1	22	33	87
46·7	37·7	1·8	13·8	11	9	...	3	23
51·3	3·6	7·7	37·4	84	6	13	61	164
33·8	24·7	12·7	16·8	14	8	4	6	32
52·2	18·1	17·6	12·1	15	5	5	3	28
.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....
51·4	17·6	17·7	13·3	17	6	6	5	34

tables please see **memorandum printed separately.**

en buildings.

and Municipal Board Funds.

BOMBAY

BRITISH DISTRICTS—

I.—Classification of

	For		
	Government	District Board	Municipal Board
	1	2	3
RECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS			
Universities	.....	.....	.....
Colleges—			
Arts and Science*	5	.....	.....
Law	1	.....	.....
Medicine	1	.....	1
Education	1	.....	.....
Engineering	1	.....	.....
Agriculture	1	.....	.....
Commerce	1	.....	.....
Forestry	.....	.....	.....
Veterinary Science	.....	.....	.....
Intermediate and 2nd Grade Colleges	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	11	.....	1
High Schools	25	1	20
Middle Schools { English	3	51	47
Middle Schools { Vernacular...	.....	.....	.....
Primary Schools	25	9,211	1,087
Total ...	53	9,263	1,154
Special Schools—			
Art	2	.....	.....
Law	.....	.....	.....
Medical	3	.....	.....
Normal and Training	10	.....	.....
Engineering	1	.....	.....
Technical and Industrial	4	3	4
Commercial	4	.....	.....
Agricultural	6	.....	.....
Reformatory	1	.....	.....
Schools for Defectives	.....	.....	.....
Schools for Adults	3	41	56
Other Schools	1	.....	6
Total ...	35	44	66
Total for Recognised Institutions ...	99	9,307	1,221
Unrecognised Institutions ...	.....	.....	.....
Grand Total, all Institutions ...	99	9,307	1,221

* Includes on

PRESIDENCY

1927-28

Educational Institutions

Males			For Females					
Aided	Unaided	Total	Government	District Board	Municipal Board	Aided	Unaided	Total
4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....
7	2	14	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....
.....	3	4	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....
.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....
1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....
8	5	25	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....
130	18	194	1	.....	.....	49	2	52
146	33	282	5	.....	5	27	5	42
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....
2,223	208	12,759	6	704	519	363	22	1,614
2,506	259	13,235	12	704	524	439	29	1,708
.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....
.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	1	...	1
2	.....	12	5	.....	.....	12	1	18
1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....
10	2	23	.....	.....	.....	6	3	9
4	25	33	.....	.....	.....	1	...	1
.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....
3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....
6	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	1	...	1
133	14	247	.....	.....	.....	8	...	8
56	7	70	.....	.....	.....	4	2	6
314	48	407	5	.....	.....	33	6	44
2,729	312	13,668	17	704	524	472	35	1,752
.....	1,222	1,222	.....	.....	.....	...	71	71
2,729	1,534	14,890	17	704	524	472	106	1,823

Oriental Colleges.

BOMBAY

BRITISH DISTRICTS—

II-A.—Distribution of Scholars attending

	Government			District Board			Municipal Board		
	Scholars on roll on March 31st	Average daily attendance	Number of residents in approved hostels	Scholars on roll on March 31st	Average daily attendance	Number of residents in approved hostels	Scholars on roll on March 31st	Average daily attendance	Number of residents in approved hostels
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
READING—									
IN RECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS									
University and Intermediate Education (a).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arts and Science (b) & (c).	2,040	1,825	679	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law	431	375	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine	412	401	216	...	...	...	139	125	92
Education	60	54	22	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering	184	145	88	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agriculture	223	210	134	...	...	...	...	...	...
Commerce	271	214	61	...	...	...	...	...	...
Forestry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Veterinary Science ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	3,671	3,224	1,200	...	...	...	139	125	92
School and Special Education									
In High Schools ...	8,621	8,024	1,015	222	217	64	4,974	4,380	162
,, Middle English ...	787	760	...	1,883	1,609	101	4,439	3,910	44
Schools. Vernacular.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
,, Primary Schools ...	2,932	2,434	99	568,083	406,929	515	193,024	143,747	...
Total ...	12,330	11,218	1,114	570,188	408,755	680	202,437	152,037	206
In Art Schools ...	590	494	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
,, Law Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
,, Medical Schools ...	431	415	206	...	...	...	...	...	...
,, Normal and Training Schools.	786	650	732	...	...	...	...	...	...
,, Engineering Schools...	243	203	37	...	...	...	...	...	...
,, Technical and Industrial Schools.	202	169	32	324	261	...	253	198	40
,, Commercial Schools...	112	94	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
,, Agricultural Schools...	182	169	127	...	...	...	...	...	...
,, Reformatory Schools .	156	157	156	...	...	...	...	...	...
,, Schools for Defectives.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
,, Schools for Adults ...	73	58	...	1,065	689	...	1,543	903	...
,, Other Schools ...	98	85	...	...	...	...	155	125	...
Total ...	2,853	2,494	1,290	1,389	950	...	1,956	1,226	40
Total for recognised institutions ...	18,854	16,936	3,604	571,577	409,705	680	204,532	153,388	338
IN UNRECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total, all Institutions for Males ...	18,854	16,936	3,604	571,577	409,705	680	204,532	153,388	338

(a) Scholars reading more than one of the following

(b Includes no scholars

(c) Includes no scholars

PRESIDENCY

1927-28

Educational Institutions for Males

Aided			Unaided						
Scholars on roll on March 31st	Average daily attendance	Number of residents in approved hostels	Scholars on roll on March 31st	Average daily attendance	Number of residents in approved hostels	Grand total of scholars on rolls	Grand total of average daily attendance	Grand total of residents in approved hostels	Number of females included in column 16
10	11	12	13	14	15	16.	17	18	19
62	26	...	...	...	...	52	26	...	6
4,589	3,968	1,054	404	374	75	7,033	6,167	1,808	389
...	...	...	618	497	67	1,099	872	67	5
...	...	...	...	...	...	551	526	303	49
...	...	...	...	...	...	60	54	22	7
138	119	85	...	...	...	322	264	173	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	223	210	134	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	271	214	61	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4,779	4,113	1,139	1,022	871	142	9,611	8,333	2,573	458
49,040	43,600	2,475	9,187	8,411	26	72,044	64,632	3,742	1,488
13,889	11,869	380	1,671	1,385	51	22,669	19,533	576	790
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
107,073	81,577	942	8,292	6,079	...	879,394	640,766	1,556	72,794
170,002	137,046	3,797	19,150	15,875	77	974,107	724,931	5,874	75,072
...	...	...	...	...	...	590	494	...	33
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	431	415	206	50
74	74	69	...	...	...	840	724	801	...
25	23	...	...	...	...	268	226	37	...
390	768	307	511	444	...	2,180	1,840	379	229
160	91	...	1,829	1,251	...	2,091	1,436	...	42
...	...	...	...	...	...	182	169	127	...
380	392	380	...	...	...	536	549	536	...
231	149	52	...	...	...	231	149	52	20
5,092	3,509	...	511	296	...	8,289	5,455	...	323
3,151	2,501	51	321	228	...	3,726	2,939	51	310
9,593	7,507	859	3,172	2,219	...	19,363	14,396	2,189	1,007
184,774	148,666	5,795	23,344	18,965	219	1,003,081	747,660	10,636	76,537
...	...	...	28,522	20,478	45	28,522	20,478	45	4,320
184,774	148,666	5,795	51,866	39,443	264	1,031,603	768,138	10,681	80,857

ubjects should be entered under only one head :—
lso reading *Law*.
n *Oriental Colleges*.

BOMBAY.

BRITISH DISTRICTS—

II-B.—Distribution of Scholars attending

	Government			District Board			Municipal Board		
	Scholars on roll on March 31st	Average daily attendance	Number of residents in approved hostels	Scholars on roll on March 31st	Average daily attendance	Number of residents in approved hostels	Scholars on roll on March 31st	Average daily attendance	Number of residents in approved hostels
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
READING—									
IN RECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS									
University and Intermediate Education (a)									
Arts and Science (b) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Education ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School and Special Education									
In High Schools ...	170	145	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Middle Schools. English ...	322	277	...	...	...	...	323	255	...
„ Middle Schools. Vernacular...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Primary Schools ...	1,130	904	...	41,013	27,809	...	68,893	46,722	...
Total ...	1,622	1,326	...	41,013	27,809	...	69,216	46,977	...
In Medical Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Normal and Training Schools ...	214	199	178	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Technical and Industrial Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Commercial Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ School for Defectives.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Schools for Adults ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Other Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	214	199	178	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total for recognised institutions ...	1,836	1,525	178	41,013	27,809	...	69,216	46,977	...
IN UNRECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total, all Institutions for Females ...	1,836	1,525	178	41,013	27,809	...	69,216	46,977	...
Grand Total, all Institutions, Males and Females ...	20,690	18,461	3,782	612,590	437,514	680	273,748	200,365	338

(a) Scholars reading more than one of the following

(b) Includes no scholars

PRESIDENCY

1927-28

Educational Institutions for Females

Aided			Unaided						
Scholars on roll on March 31st	Average daily attendance	Number of residents in approved hostels	Scholars on roll on March 31st	Average daily attendance	Number of residents in approved hostels	Grand total of scholars on rolls	Grand total of average daily attendance	Grand total of residents in approved hostels	Number of males included in column 16
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10,142	8,572	1,661	376	256	...	10,688	8,973	1,661	888
2,410	2,056	313	122	91	...	3,177	2,679	313	430
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29,009	21,394	492	1,639	1,262	...	141,684	98,091	492	3,199
41,561	32,022	2,466	2,137	1,609	...	155,549	109,743	2,466	4,517
6	5	...	...	...	...	6	5	...	...
401	355	267	22	17	...	637	571	445	...
319	247	94	137	58	...	456	305	94	59
45	30	6	...	...	...	45	30	6	...
40	35	40	...	...	...	40	35	40	19
469	363	...	...	...	...	469	353	...	...
240	205	...	119	103	...	359	308	...	4
1,520	1,330	407	278	178	...	2,012	1,607	585	82
43,081	33,352	2,873	2,415	1,787	...	157,561	111,350	3,051	4,599
...	...	...	2,989	2,082	...	2,989	2,082	...	415
43,081	33,352	2,873	5,404	3,869	...	160,550	113,432	3,051	5,014
227,855	181,918	8,669	57,270	43,319	264	1,192,153	881,570	13,732	...

Subjects should be entered under only one head.
In Oriental Colleges.

III-A.—Expenditure on

Expenditure on Buildings includes Rs. 3,04,961 spent by the Public Works Department on educational buildings.

Rs.

"Miscellaneous" includes the following main items:—

(1)	Scholarships	6,08,760
(2)	Hostel Charges	7,65,547
(3)	Expenditure on Committee of Direction for Technical and Industrial Education	19,899
(4)	Dakshina Grants	25,350
(5)	Grant for the Encouragement of Literature	22,399

	Government Institutions					
	Government funds	Board funds	Municipal funds	Fees	Other sources	Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6
UNIVERSITY AND INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Universities ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arts Colleges ...	3,80,555	.....	.....	2,47,575	1,57,789	7,85,919
Professional Colleges—						
Law ...	.....	.....	.....	50,901	.....	50,901
Medicine ...	2,19,891	.....	.....	1,11,421	8,882	3,40,194
Education ...	61,725	.....	.....	.....	.....	61,725
Engineering ...	1,70,634	.....	.....	27,205	869	1,98,758
Agriculture ...	1,26,726	.....	.....	10,185	.....	1,36,911
Commerce ...	25,687	.....	.....	36,914	18,499	81,100
Forestry ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Veterinary Science ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Intermediate Colleges ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	9,85,268	.....	.....	4,84,201	1,86,039	16,55,508
SCHOOL EDUCATION						
General						
High Schools ...	5,79,115	.....	.....	3,73,856	3,330	9,56,301
Middle Schools—						
English ...	22,654	.....	.....	10,718	.....	33,372
Vernacular ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Primary Schools ...	87,748	.....	.....	2,020	.....	89,768
Total ...	6,89,517	.....	.....	3,86,594	3,330	10,79,441

PRESIDENCY

1927-28

Education for Males

Rs.

(6) Examination Charges 48,793
(7) Charges in connection with Primary, Middle and High School Scholarship Examinations 1,988
(8) Charges in connection with Organisation of Physical Trainning in Schools and Colleges 6,243
(9) Grant to Bombay Boy Scouts Council 40,000
(10) Grant to Girl Guide Association 5,000

District Board and Municipal Institutions						Aided Institutions	
Government funds	Board funds	Municipal funds	Fees	Other sources	Total	Government funds	Board funds
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,27,000	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,87,000	4,875
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	1,55,297	34,012	8,466	1,97,775	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32,000	375
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	1,55,297	34,012	8,466	1,97,775	3,46,000	5,250
66,035	1,700	77,027	1,53,879	21,045	3,19,686	3,68,260	5,784
53,985	18,451	82,618	1,02,268	9,169	2,72,491	1,75,326	7,116
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,01,63,410	14,76,183	25,18,876	2,31,248	2,10,811	1,46,00,528	4,94,216	13,820
1,02,83,430	14,96,334	26,78,521	4,88,395	2,41,025	1,51,92,705	15,37,802	26,720

BOMBAY

BRITISH DISTRICTS—

III-A.—Expenditure on

Direction ...
Inspection ...
Buildings, etc. ...
Miscellaneous ...

Total ...

—	Aided Institutions—*contd.*				Recognised (Unaided) Institutions		
	Municipal funds	Fees	Other sources	Total	Fees	Other sources	Total
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
UNIVERSITY AND INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION							
Universities ...	...	6,70,188	52,945	8,50,133	...	...	...
Arts Colleges ...	21,950	6,01,210	1,87,642	10,02,677	38,745	20,974	59,719
Professional Colleges—							
Law ...	...	.....	.....	...	54,547	...	54,547
Medicine ...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...
Education ...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...
Engineering ...	10,000	25,750	10,609	78,734	...	...	...
Agriculture ...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...
Commerce ...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...
Forestry ...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...
Veterinary Science ...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...
Intermediate Colleges...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...
Total ...	31,950	12,97,148	2,51,196	19,31,544	93,292	20,974	1,14,266
SCHOOL EDUCATION							
General							
High Schools ...	37,560	17,28,806	6,44,522	32,84,932	4,63,056	1,47,507	6,10,563
Middle Schools—							
English ...	16,250	3,24,270	1,94,468	7,17,430	28,327	66,262	94,589
Vernacular ...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...
Primary Schools ...	1,03,435	1,80,529	9,00,366	16,92,366	18,897	72,827	91,724
Total ...	1,57,245	22,33,605	17,39,356	56,94,728	5,10,280	2,86,596	7,96,876

PRESIDENCY

1927-28

Education for Males—contd.

Total expenditure from					
Government funds	Board funds	Municipal funds	Fees	Other sources	Grand total
22	23	24	25	26	27
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1,81,085	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,81,085
10,60,319	2,61,107	2,06,486	221	81	15,28,214
5,68,336	1,23,062	96,552	6,205	4,87,956	13,82,101
7,64,590	1,39,927	41,984	2,09,776	5,10,239	16,66,516
26,74,330	5,24,096	3,45,022	2,16,202	9,98,276	47,57,916
1,27,000	.....	.....	6,70,188	52,945	8,50,133
5,67,555	4,875	21,950	8,87,530	3,66,405	18,48 315
.....	.....	.....	1,05,448	.....	1,05,448
2,19,891	.....	1,55,297	1,45,433	17,348	5,37,969
61,725	.....	.....	.....	.....	61,725
2,02,684	375	10,000	52,955	11,478	2,77,492
1,26,736	.....	.....	10,185	.....	1,36,911
25,687	.....	.....	36,914	18,499	81,100
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
13,31,268	5,250	1,87,247	19,08,653	4,66,675	38,99,093
15,13,410	7,484	1,14,587	27,19,597	8,16,404	51,71,482
2,51,965	25,567	98,868	4,71,583	2,69,899	11,17,882
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,07,45,374	14,90,003	26,22,311	4,32,594	11,84,004	1,64,74,386
1,25,10,749	15,23,054	28,35,766	96,23,674	22,70,307	2,27,63,750

BOMBAY

BRITISH DISTRICTS—

III-A.—Expenditure on

—	Government Institutions.					
	Government funds	Board funds	Municipal funds	Fees	Other sources	Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6
Special	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Art Schools ...	1,16,739	.....	.....	10,290	3,359	1,30,388
Law Schools ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Medical Schools ...	2,12,984	.....	.....	22,265	5,305	2,40,554
Normal and Training Schools.	2,24,910	778	11,290	.....	5,110	2,42,088
Engineering Schools ...	26,325	.....	.....	9,450	.....	35,775
Technical and Industrial Schools.	29,100	15	.....	2,000	378	31,493
Commercial Schools ...	3,982	.....	.....	8,272	1,617	13,871
Agricultural Schools ...	58,061	.....	.....	.....	3,470	61,531
Reformatory Schools ...	43,366	.....	.....	.....	.....	43,366
Schools for Defectives ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Schools for Adults ...	720	.....	.....	.....	.....	720
Other Schools ...	85,178	.....	.....	.....	.....	85,178
Total ...	8,01,365	793	11,290	52,277	19,239	8,84,964
Grand Total ...	24,76,150	793	11,290	9,23,072	2,08,608	36,19,913

PRESIDENCY

1927-28

Education for Males—concld.

District Board and Municipal Institutions						Aided Institutions	
Government funds	Board funds	Municipal funds	Fees	Other sources	Total	Government funds	Board funds
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,760	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,200	.....
25,380	17,002	19,844	2,056	8,913	93,195	1,43,155	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	390	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	76,553	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,467	.....
4,732	.....	8,802	.....	.....	13,534	13,111	141
1,540	.....	3,650	.....	2	5,192	16,156	600
31,652	17,002	32,296	2,056	8,915	91,921	2,67,792	741
1,03,15,082	15,13,336	28,66,114	5,29,463	2,58,406	1,54,82,401	21,51,594	32,711

—	Aided Institutions—*concld.*				Recognised (Unaided) Institutions		
	Municipal funds	Fees	Other sources	Total	Fees	Other sources	Total
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Special	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Art Schools ...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...
Law Schools ...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...
Medical Schools ...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...
Normal and Training Schools.	...	.....	8,330	14,090	...	...	...
Engineering Schools .	...	3,120	2,601	6,921	...	...	...
Technical and Industrial Schools.	20,600	89,817	1,04,023	3,57,595	68	3,393	3,461
Commercial Schools .	1,325	1,453	4,933	8,101	1,00,444	18,652	1,19,096
Agricultural Schools .	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...
Reformatory Schools .	1,275	2,384	22,752	1,02,964	...	...	...
Schools for Defectives.	8,543	100	32,220	52,330	...	...	...
Schools for Adults ...	3,307	10,166	33,486	60,211	...	4,148	4,148
Other Schools ...	1,951	3,580	49,512	71,799	73	6,553	6,626
Total ...	37,001	1,10,620	2,57,857	6,74,011	1,00,585	32,746	1,33,331
Grand Total ...	2,26,196	36,41,373	22,48,409	83,00,283	7,04,157	3,40,316	10,44,473

PRESIDENCY

1927-28

Education for Males—concld.

Total expenditure from					
Government funds	Board funds	Municipal funds	Fees	Other sources	Grand Total
22	23	24	25	26	27
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1,16,739	.....	.....	10,290	3,359	1,30,388
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2,12,984	.....	.....	22,265	5,305	2,40,554
2,30,670	778	11,290	.....	13,440	2,56,178
27,525	.....	.....	12,570	2,601	42,696
1,97,635	17,017	40,444	93,941	1,16,707	4,65,744
4,372	.....	1,325	1,10,169	25,202	1,41,068
58,061	.....	.....	.....	3,470	61,531
1,19,919	.....	1,275	2,384	22,752	1,46,330
11,467	.....	8,543	100	32,220	52,330
18,563	141	12,109	10,166	37,634	78,613
1,02,874	600	5,601	3,653	56,067	1,68,795
11,00,809	18,536	80,587	2,65,538	3,18,757	17,84,227
1,76,17,156	20,70,926	34,48,622	60,14,267	40,54,015	3,32,04,986

Expenditure on Buildings includes Rs. 3,698 spent by the Public Works Department

"Miscellaneous" includes the following main items :—

	Rs.
(1) Scholarships	35,864
(2) Hostel charges	4,36,025
(3) Examination charges ...	3,623

—	Government Institutions					
	Government funds	Board funds	Municipal funds	Fees	Other sources	Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
SCHOOL EDUCATION						
General						
High Schools ...	20,020	.....	.....	1,420	.....	21,440
Middle Schools—						
English ...	42,374	.....	.....	2,232	31	44,637
Primary Schools	46,914	.....	.....	.....	60	46,974
Total ...	1,09,308	.....	.....	3,652	91	1,13,051
Special						
Medical Schools ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Normal and Training Schools.	1,02,074	720	1,388	.....	1,148	1,05,330
Technical and Industrial Schools.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Commercial Schools.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Schools for Defectives.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Agricultural Schools.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Schools for Adults.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other Schools ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	1,02,074	720	1,388	.....	1,148	1,05,330
Grand Total for Females.	2,11,382	720	1,388	3,652	1,239	2,18,381
Grand Total for Males.	24,76,150	793	11,290	9,23,072	2,08,608	36,19,913
Grand Total for all.	26,87,532	1,513	12,678	9,26,724	2,09,847	38,38,294

PRESIDENCY

1927-28

Education for Females

on educational buildings.

District Board and Municipal Institutions						Aided Institutions	
Government funds	Board funds	Municipal funds	Fees	Other sources	Total	Government funds	Board funds
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,15,264	500
342	.....	2,368	.....	.....	2,710	55,326	.....
12,97,533	1,62,473	10,10,435	.....	23,136	24,93,577	1,89,135	3,360
12,97,875	1,62,473	10,12,803	.....	23,136	24,96,287	6,59,725	3,860
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	550
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	44,462	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,962	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,300	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,880	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,272	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,698	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	66,574	550
12,97,875	1,62,473	10,12,803	.....	23,136	24,96,287	7,26,299	4,410
1,03,15,082	15,13,336	28,66,114	5,29,463	2,58,406	1,54,82,401	21,51,594	32,711
1,16,12,957	16,75,809	38,78,917	5,29,463	2,81,542	1,79,78,688	28,77,893	37,121

Inspection ...
Buildings, etc. ...
Miscellaneous ...

Total ...

—	Aided Institutions—*contd.*				Recognised (Unaided) Institutions		
	Municipal funds	Fees	Other sources	Total	Fees	Other sources	Total
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
SCHOOL EDUCATION	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
General							
High Schools ...	6,084	4,83,742	2,73,601	11,79,191	9,951	7,828	17,779
Middle Schools—English ...	325	65,215	95,057	2,15,923	2,115	11,947	14,062
Primary Schools	62,276	53,635	3,97,900	7,06,306	3,873	30,755	34,628
Total ...	68,685	6,02,592	7,66,558	21,01,420	15,939	50,530	66,469
Special							
Medical Schools ...	.....	.....	1,769	2,319	...	...	.....
Normal and Training Schools.	5,701	5,571	46,557	1,02,291	845	2,016	2,861
Technical and Industrial Schools.	964	4,839	35,827	51,592	510	2,632	3,142
Commercial Schools.	.....	4,916	.....	7,216	...	...	.....
Schools for Defectives.	.....	.....	4,141	6,021	...	...	.....
Agricultural Schools.	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....
Schools for Adults	2,444	2,879	17,985	29,580	...	...	.....
Other Schools ...	.....	2,799	3,599	8,096	3,091	7,475	10,566
Total ...	9,109	21,004	1,09,878	2,07,115	4,446	12,123	16,569
Grand Total for Females.	77,794	6,23,596	8,76,436	23,08,535	20,385	62,653	83,038
Grand Total for Males.	2,26,196	36,41,373	22,48,409	83,00,283	7,04,157	3,40,316	10,44,473
Grand Total for all	3,03,990	42,64,969	31,24,845	1,06,08,818	7,24,542	4,02,969	11,27,511

PRESIDENCY

1927-28

Education for Females—concld.

Total expenditure from					
Government funds	Board funds	Municipal funds	Fees	Other sources	Grand Total
22	23	24	25	26	27
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
63,721	6,067	64,718	.....	.....	1,34,506
14,531	1,436	3,934	.....	51,946	71,847
98,498	6,148	3,506	2,30,857	1,37,148	4,76,157
1,76,750	13,651	72,158	2,30,857	1,89,094	6,82,510
4,35,284	500	6,084	4,95,113	2,81,429	12,18,410
98,042	.....	2,693	69,562	1,07,035	2,77,332
15,33,582	1,65,833	10,72,711	57,508	4,51,851	32,81,485
20,66,908	1,66,333	10,81,488	6,22,183	8,40,315	47,77,227
.....	550	.....	.....	1,769	2,319
1,46,536	720	7,089	6,416	49,721	2,10,482
9,962	.....	964	5,349	38,459	54,734
2,300	.....	.....	4,916	.....	7,216
1,880	.....	.....	.....	4,141	6,021
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6,272	.....	2,444	2,879	17,985	29,580
1,698	.....	.....	5,890	11,074	18,662
1,68,648	1,270	10,497	25,450	1,23,149	3,29,014
24,12,306	1,81,254	11,64,143	8,78,490	11,52,558	57,88,751
1,76,17,156	20,70,926	34,48,622	60,14,267	40,54,015	3,32,04,986
2,00,29,462	22,52,180	46,12,765	68,92,757	52,06,573	3,89,93,737

BOMBAY

BRITISH DISTRICTS—

IV-A.—Race or Creed of Male Scholars

		Europeans and Anglo-Indians	Indian Christians	Hin	
				Advanced	Intermediate
		1	2	3a	3b
	Total, Male Population ...	28,259	121,362	1,044,051	4,713,175
	School Education				
	Classes				
Primary	‡I	676	6,100	43,625	122,400
	II	242	3,286	24,559	69,063
	III	238	2,684	23,591	62,319
	IV	234	2,189	21,185	50,242
	V	221	1,917	20,080	43,118
§ Middle	VI	183	1,331	19,868	23,952
	VII	132	981	14,912	14,587
	VIII	109	754	13,324	11,676
§ High	IX	81	403	7,245	2,463
	X	90	148	5,929	1,712
	XI	.....	98	5,027	1,385
	XII	.....	109	5,330	1,457
	Total ...	2,206	20,050	204,675	404,379
	University and Intermediate Education.				
	Intermediate classes—				
	1st year	7	82	1,649	250
	2nd year	8	87	1,519	204
	Degree classes—				
	1st year	4	33	727	76
	2nd year	4	38	783	67
	3rd year	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Post-graduate classes—				
	1st year	.....	7	44	3
	2nd year	.....	2	115	16
	Research students	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	23	249	4,837	616
	No. of scholars in recognised institutions.	2,229	20,299	209,512	404,995
	No. of scholars in unrecognised institutions.	.....	363	3,408	3,732
	Grand Total ...	2,229	20,662	212,920	408,727

* Statistics of Scholars belonging to Jain, Lingayat and Maratha Communities included under Hindus are as under :—

	Primary Schools.	Secondary Schools.	Colleges.
(1) Jains ...	13,228	3,536	244
(2) Lingayats ...	59,882	2,392	198
(3) Marathas ...	121,578	6,479	223

§ Please draw two broad lines across the table indicating the stages where the High and Middle Departments begin.

PRESIDENCY

1927-28

receiving General Education

dus.* Backward†	Total	Muhammadans	Buddhists	Parsis	Sikhs	Others	Total
3o	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2,092,434	7,849,660	2,083,653	1,487	42,749	5,300	6,105	10,138,575
41,909	207,934	55,154	1	1,096	191	495	271,637
20,304	113,931	26,407	.....	882	111	211	145,070
16,601	102,511	21,556	.....	737	60	179	127,965
12,722	84,149	16,016	1	740	54	180	103,563
9,612	72,810	12,241	.....	630	48	134	88,001
4,144	47,964	7,792	.....	913	61	114	58,408
2,512	32,011	4,796	.....	818	35	92	38,865
1,864	26,864	3,880	.....	693	33	54	32,337
188	9,896	1,072	.....	731	21	49	12,253
149	7,790	804	.....	630	8	28	9,498
103	6,520	623	.....	555	7	19	7,822
87	6,874	537	.....	581	3	29	8,133
110,200	719,254	150,828	2	8,996	632	1,584	903,552
19	1,918	137	.....	194	2	18	2,358
9	1,732	102	.....	184	.....	10	2,123
9	812	56	.....	70	2	2	979
4	854	54	.....	63	1	4	1,018
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	47	3	.....	13	.....	.....	70
.....	131	1	.....	8	.....	.....	142
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
41	5,494	353	.....	532	5	34	6,690
110,241	734,748	151,181	2	9,528	637	1,618	910,242
1,491	8,631	15,573	.....	39	11	.....	24,617
111,732	733,379	166,754	2	9,567	648	1,618	934,859

† The following are included under heading Backward Hindus :—
(1) Aboriginals and Hill Tribes.
(2) Criminal Tribes.
(3) Depressed classes (untouchables), and
(4) The rest.

; Class I represents Infant class.

IV-B.—Race or Creed of Female Scholars

		Europeans and Anglo-Indians	Indian Christians	Hin	
				Advanced	Intermediate
		1	2	3a	3b
Total Female Population ...		13,686	99,313	873,004	4,443,804
School Education					
*Classes					
Primary	‡I	681	3,792	32,638	33,013
	II	265	1,776	14,676	11,870
	III	239	1,450	11,897	8,467
	IV	269	1,269	8,921	5,656
	V	264	994	5,868	3,415
§Middle	VI	228	735	3,581	1,267
	VII	240	601	2,167	734
	VIII	170	265	696	59
§ High	IX	95	161	459	37
	X	89	88	305	18
	XI	.....	33	270	12
	XII	1	58	244	13
	Total ...	2,541	11,222	81,752	64,462
University and Intermediate Education.					
Intermediate classes— 1st year ...		3	20	54	5
2nd year ...		2	19	83	3
Degree classes— 1st year ...		1	5	26	.....
2nd year ...		.....	5	26	1
3rd year ...		.....	.....	.....	.....
Post-graduate classes— 1st year ...		.....	....	7	.....
2nd year ...		.....	3	7	.....
Research students ...		.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	6	52	203	9
No. of scholars in recognised institutions.		2,547	11,274	81,955	64,471
No. of scholars in unrecognised institutions.		.....	94	1,363	308
	Grand Total ..	2,547	11,368	83,318	64,779

* Statistics of Scholars belonging to Jain, Lingayat and Maratha Communities included under Hindus are as under :—

	Primary Schools.	Secondary Schools.	Colleges.
(1) Jains ...	6,988	169	4
(2) Lingayats ..	13,194	15	...
(3) Marathas ...	17,412	175	8

§ Please draw two broad lines across the table indicating the stages where the High and Middle Departments begin.

PRESIDENCY

1927-28

receiving General Education.

dus*		Muham-madans	Bud-dhists	Parsis	Sikhs	Others	Total
Back-ward†	Total						
3c	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1,983,415	7,300,223	1,691,445	247	39,947	2,727	5,556	9,153,144
8,457	74,108	24,761	1	1,211	100	455	105,109
2,979	29,518	7,640	...	785	29	183	40,196
1,849	22,313	4,988	...	871	19	142	29,922
1,237	15,714	2,733	...	764	14	127	20,890
785	10,069	1,506	...	679	6	100	13,618
190	5,038	429	...	658	2	79	7,169
80	2,981	189	...	516	1	45	4,573
6	761	48	...	394	2	23	1,663
1	527	13	...	361	3	30	1,190
.....	323	6	...	250	.....	10	766
.....	282	4	...	203	1	10	533
.....	257	2	...	146	1	10	475
15,577	161,791	42,319	1	6,838	178	1,214	226,104
.....	59	.....	...	29	.....	8	119
.....	86	1	...	48	.....	6	162
.....	26	.....	...	6	.....	3	41
.....	27	.....	...	18	.....	4	54
.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	7	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	7
.....	7	.....	...	2	.....	.....	12
.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	213	1	...	103	.....	21	395
15,577	162,003	42,320	1	6,941	178	1,235	226,499
128	1,799	4,966	...	32	.....	3	6,894
15,705	163,802	47,286	1	6,973	178	1,238	233,393

†The following are included under heading Backward Hindus :—
(1) Aboriginals and Hill Tribes.
(2) Criminal Tribes.
(3) Depressed classes (untouchables), and
(4) The rest.

‡Class I represents Infant class.

BOMBAY

BRITISH DISTRICTS—

V-A.—Race or Creed of Male Scholars

	Europeans and Anglo-Indians	Indian Christians	Hin	
			Advanced	Intermediate
	1	2	3a	3b
School Education.				
Art Schools	6	55	286	135
Law Schools	.....	.....	.....	.....
Medical Schools	.....	8	311	42
Normal and Training Schools	.....	96	190	316
Engineering and Surveying Schools ...	1	7	233	14
Technical and Industrial Schools ...	5	268	604	433
Commercial Schools	11	446	1,010	80
Agricultural Schools...	.....	.....	63	115
Reformatory Schools	.....	22	60	159
Schools for Defectives	3	27	106	47
Schools for Adults	.....	63	840	2,343
Other Schools	4	6	1,703	294
Total ...	30	998	5,406	3,978
University and Intermediate Education.				
Law	.....	20	829	93
Medicine	2	64	341	15
Education	.....	4	43	2
Engineering	.....	11	242	33
Agriculture	.....	5	133	46
Commerce	2	17	181	4
Forestry	.....	.....	.....	.....
Veterinary Science	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	4	121	1,769	193
Grand Total ...	34	1,119	7,175	4,171

* The following are included under Hindus:—

(1) Jains 335

(2) Lingayats 549

(3) Marathas 1,809

PRESIDENCY

1927-28

receiving Vocational and Special Education.

dus *		Muhammadans	Buddhists	Parsis	Sikhs	Others	Total
†Backward	Total						
3c	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
11	432	26	5	27	.....	6	557
.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...
1	354	11	.....	2	6	...	381
102	608	135	.....	.....	1	...	840
.....	247	2	.....	9	1	1	268
404	1,441	112	.....	171	9	5	2,011
5	1,095	125	1	336	19	15	2,048
3	181	1	.....	.....	.....	...	182
85	304	208	.....	2	.....	...	536
4	157	32	.....	10	.....	1	230
2,835	6,018	1,84	.....	14	26	3	7,966
8	2,005	1,247	.....	143	.....	14	3,419
3,458	12,842	3,741	6	714	62	45	18,438
58	980	51	.....	43	.....	...	1,094
...	356	37	.....	41	.....	2	502
.....	45	4	.....	.....	.....	...	53
.....	275	24	.....	12	.....	...	322
.....	179	17	1	8	.....	12	222
.....	185	13	.....	51	.....	2	270
.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...
.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...
58	2,020	146	1	155	.....	16	2,463
3,516	14,862	3,887	7	869	62	61	20,901

† The following are included under the heading "Backward Hindus":—

(1) Aboriginals and Hill Tribes.

(2) Criminal Tribes.

(3) Depressed Classes (Untouchables), and

(4) The rest.

BOMBAY

BRITISH DISTRICTS—

V-B.—Race or Creed of Female Scholars

	Europeans and Anglo-Indians	Indian Christians	Hindus*			
			Advanced	Intermediate	† Backward	Total
	1	2	3 (*a*)	3 (*b*)	3 (*c*)	3
School Education.						
Art Schools	4	12	10	...	...	10
Medical Schools	.....	11	34	2	...	36
Normal and Training Schools	35	258	203	92	7	302
Technical and Industrial Schools.	.....	182	218	41	182	441
Commercial Schools ...	41	26	1	...	...	1
Agricultural Schools ...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...
Schools for Defectives ..	.....	20	15	4	1	20
Schools for Adults... ...	1	11	348	73	232	653
Other Schools	39	12	304	16	...	320
Total ...	120	532	1,133	228	422	1,783
University and Intermediate, Education.						
Law	.....	1	2	2	...	4
Medicine	1	7	26	3	...	29
Education	.....	2	2	...	...	2
Agriculture	.....	...	1	...	...	1
Commerce	.....	...	.....	...	...	...
Total ...	1	10	31	5	...	36
Grand Total ...	121	542	1,164	233	422	1,819

* The following are included under "Hindus":—

(1) Jains 21

(2) Lingayats 15

(3) Marathas 90

PRESIDENCY

1927-28

receiving Vocational and Special Education

Muhammadans	Buddhists	Parsis	Sikhs	Others	Total
4	5	6	7	8	9
.....	.....	6	.....	1	33
5	2	.....	.....	2	56
12	.....	23	.....	7	637
.....	.....	.....	.....	2	625
.....	.....	14	.....	6	88
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	41
54	.....	57	6	10	792
135	.....	155	.....	4	665
207	2	255	6	32	2,937
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
.....	.....	9	1	2	49
.....	.....	.....	.....	3	7
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	10	1	5	63
207	2	265	7	37	3,000

† The following are included under the heading "Backward Hindus" :—

(1) Aboriginals and Hill Tribes.

(2) Criminal Tribes.

(3) Depressed Classes (Untouchables), and

(4) The rest.

BOMBAY

BRITISH DISTRICTS—

VI-A.—Men

Class of Institutions	Trained Teachers with the following educational qualifications				
	A Degree	Passed Matric or School Final	Passed Middle School	Passed Primary School	Lower qualifications
	1	2	3	4	5
Primary Schools					
Government	.....	3	.....	83	.....
Local Board and Municipal ...	3	7	.....	13,763	.....
Aided	7	14	19	501	10
Unaided	.....	.....	.....	28	.....
Total ...	10	24	19	14,375	10
Middle Schools					
Government	16	6	.....	.....	3
Local Board and Municipal ...	3	8	1	21	7
Aided	8	18	.....	34	19
Unaided	5	3	.....	4	3
Total ...	32	35	1	59	32
High Schools					
Government	249	29	.....	5	26
Local Board and Municipal ...	14	7	1	8	9
Aided	143	79	.....	79	100
Unaided	19	14	.....	19	27
Total ...	425	129	1	111	162
Grand Total ...	467	188	21	14,545	204

PRESIDENCY

1927-28

Teachers

Untrained Teachers						
Possessing a degree		*Possessing no degree*		Total trained teachers	Total untrained teachers	Grand Total of teachers
Certificated	Uncertificated	Certificated	Uncertificated			
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
.....	.....	1	33	86	34	120
.....	.....	1,278	11,487	13,773	12,765	26,538
3	.....	17	3,408	551	3,423	3,974
.....	.....	1	293	28	294	322
3	.....	1,297	15,216	14,438	16,516	30,954
1	5	2	1	25	9	34
8	22	43	187	40	260	300
13	93	48	484	79	638	717
1	27	6	81	15	115	130
23	147	99	753	159	1,022	1,181
19	69	19	43	309	150	459
39	64	31	135	39	269	308
102	694	164	917	401	1,877	2,278
6	141	3	127	79	277	356
166	968	217	1,222	828	2,573	3,401
192	1,115	1,613	17,191	15,425	20,111	35,536

Class of Institutions	Trained Teachers with the following educational qualifications				
	A Degree	Passed Matric or School Final	Passed Middle School	Passed Primary School	Lower qualifications
	1	2	3	4	5
Primary Schools					
Government	.....	.....	.....	47	.....
Local Board and Municipal ...	.....	.....	.....	1,880	.....
Aided	3	3	29	397	2
Unaided	.....	.....	.....	13	.....
Total ...	3	3	29	2,337	2
Middle Schools					
Government	8	.....	.....	2	1
Local Board and Municipal ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Aided	3	2	.....	10	3
Unaided	.....	1	.....	2	3
Total ...	11	3	.....	14	7
High Schools					
Government	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Local Board and Municipal ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Aided	20	19	.....	15	15
Unaided	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Total ...	23	20	.....	15	16
Grand Total ...	37	26	29	2,366	25

PRESIDENCY

1927-28

Teachers

Untrained Teachers				Total trained teachers	Total untrained teachers	Grand Total of teachers
Possessing a degree		*Possessing no degree*				
Certificated	Uncertificated	Certificated	Uncertificated			
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	.....	.....	8	47	9	56
.....	.....	21	1,342	1,880	1,363	3,243
5	2	.....	685	434	692	1,126
.....	.....	.....	35	13	35	48
6	2	21	2,070	2,374	2,099	4,473
.....	5	1	4	11	10	21
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1
.....	3	6	27	18	36	54
.....	2	.....	8	6	10	16
.....	11	7	39	35	57	92
.....	1	2	2	3	5	8
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
11	36	11	92	69	150	219
.....	3	.....	15	2	18	20
11	40	13	109	74	173	247
17	53	41	2,218	2,483	2,329	4,812

Total European population ... {Male ... 28,259 / Female ... 13,686
Total ... 41,945

	Institutions	Scholars on roll on March 31st	Number of females in institutions for males and *vice versa*	Number of Non-Europeans on roll
	1	2	3	4
Institutions for Males				
Arts Colleges	.....	.....	.....	.....
Training Colleges	.....	.....	.....	.....
High Schools	7	1,463	139	308
Middle Schools	9	528	230	43
Primary Schools	.....	.....	.....	.....
Training Schools	.....	.....	.....	.....
Technical and Industrial Schools	.....	.....	.....	.....
Commercial Schools	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other Schools	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	16	1,991	369	351
* *Institutions for Females*				
Arts Colleges	.....	.....	.....	.....
Training Colleges	.....	.....	.....	.....
High Schools	13	2,592	423	691
Middle Schools	6	352	127	79
Primary Schools	.....	.....	.....	.....
Training Schools	2	48	.....	20
Technical and Industrial Schools	.....	.....	.....	.....
Commercial Schools	1	45	.....	8
Other Schools	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	22	3,037	550	798
Grand Total, for Institutions ...	38	5,028	919	1,149

Expenditure on Buildings includes Rs. *nil* spent by the Public Works Department.

"Miscellaneous" includes the following main items :—

	Rs.
(1) Scholarships	11,426
(2) Hostel (Boarding) charges	5,05,090
(3) Kindergarten charges	600
Total ...	5,17,116

PRESIDENCY
1927-28
Education

Percentage to European population of those at School ... Males ... 7·6
Females... 20·8
Total ... 11·9

Teachers		Expenditure from				
Trained	Untrained	Government funds	*Local funds	Fees	Other sources	Total expenditure
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
55	30	1,37,638	552	1,35,001	73,251	3,46,442
19	24	31,088	.....	15,315	37,488	83,891
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
74	54	1,68,726	552	1,50,316	1,10,739	4,30,333
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
139	73	1,79,902	.....	2,06,654	67,715	4,54,271
12	16	18,327	.....	16,115	21,727	56,169
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12	3	13,406	.....	3,110	6,115	22,631
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	.....	2,300	.....	4,916	.....	7,216
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
165	92	2,13,935	.....	2,30,795	95,557	5,40,287
239	146	3,82,661	552	3,81,111	2,06,296	9,70,620
Inspection ...		11,388	.....	.....	.....	11,388
Buildings, etc. ...		17,618	.....	.....	14,618	32,236
Miscellaneous ...		1,03,620	.....	2,78,835	1,34,661	5,17,116
Total ...		1,32,626	.....	2,78,835	1,49,279	5,60,740
Grand Total ...		5,15,287	552	6,59,946	3,55,575	15,31,360

* Include both District and Municipal Fund.

BOMBAY

BRITISH DISTRICTS—

VIII.—Examination

Examinations	Males					
	Number of Examinees			Number Passed		
	Public*	Private	Total	Public*	Private	Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6
DEGREE EXAMINATIONS						
Arts and Science						
D.Litt.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ph.D.	...	...	...	...	...	...
D.Sc.	...	...	...	...	...	...
M.A.	69	9	78	49	6	55
M.Sc.	22	...	22	19	...	19
B.A. (Honours)	389	10	399	313	3	316
B.Sc. (Honours)	...	...	...	...	...	...
B.A. (Pass)	275	378	653	139	125	264
B.Sc. (Pass)	283	74	357	186	33	219
Law						
Master of Law	...	10	10	...	3	3
Bachelor of Law	895	...	895	395	...	395
Medicine						
M.D.	9	...	9	4	...	4
M.B., B. S.	538	...	538	151	...	151
L.M.S. (Bombay)	...	...	...	...	...	...
M.C.P. & S. (Bombay)	9	...	9	3	...	3
M.S.F.M. (Calcutta)	...	...	...	...	...	...
M.S.	8	...	8	3	...	3
M. Obstetrics	...	...	...	...	...	...
B.Hyg.	4	...	4	1	...	1
D.P.H.	...	...	...	...	...	...
B.Sc. (Sanitary)	...	...	...	...	...	...
D.T.M. (Calcutta)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering						
Master of C. E.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bachelor of C. E.	96	...	96	66	...	66
Bachelor of M. E.	7	...	7	4	...	4
Education						
B.T.	45	...	45	36	...	36
Commerce						
Master of Commerce	4	...	4	3	...	3
Bachelor of Commerce	132	...	132	54	...	54
Agriculture						
Master of Agriculture	...	5	5	...	3	3
Bachelor of Agriculture	73	...	73	38	...	38

* *i.e.*, Appearing from

PRESIDENCY
1927-28
Results

FEMALES

Number of Examinees			Number Passed		
Public*	Private	Total	Public*	Private	Total
7	8	9	10	11	12
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
13	.....	13	6	.....	6
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
34	.....	34	31	.....	31
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15	13	28	12	4	16
4	.....	4	1	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
36	.....	36	14	.....	14
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	.....	6	6	.....	6
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

a recognised institution.

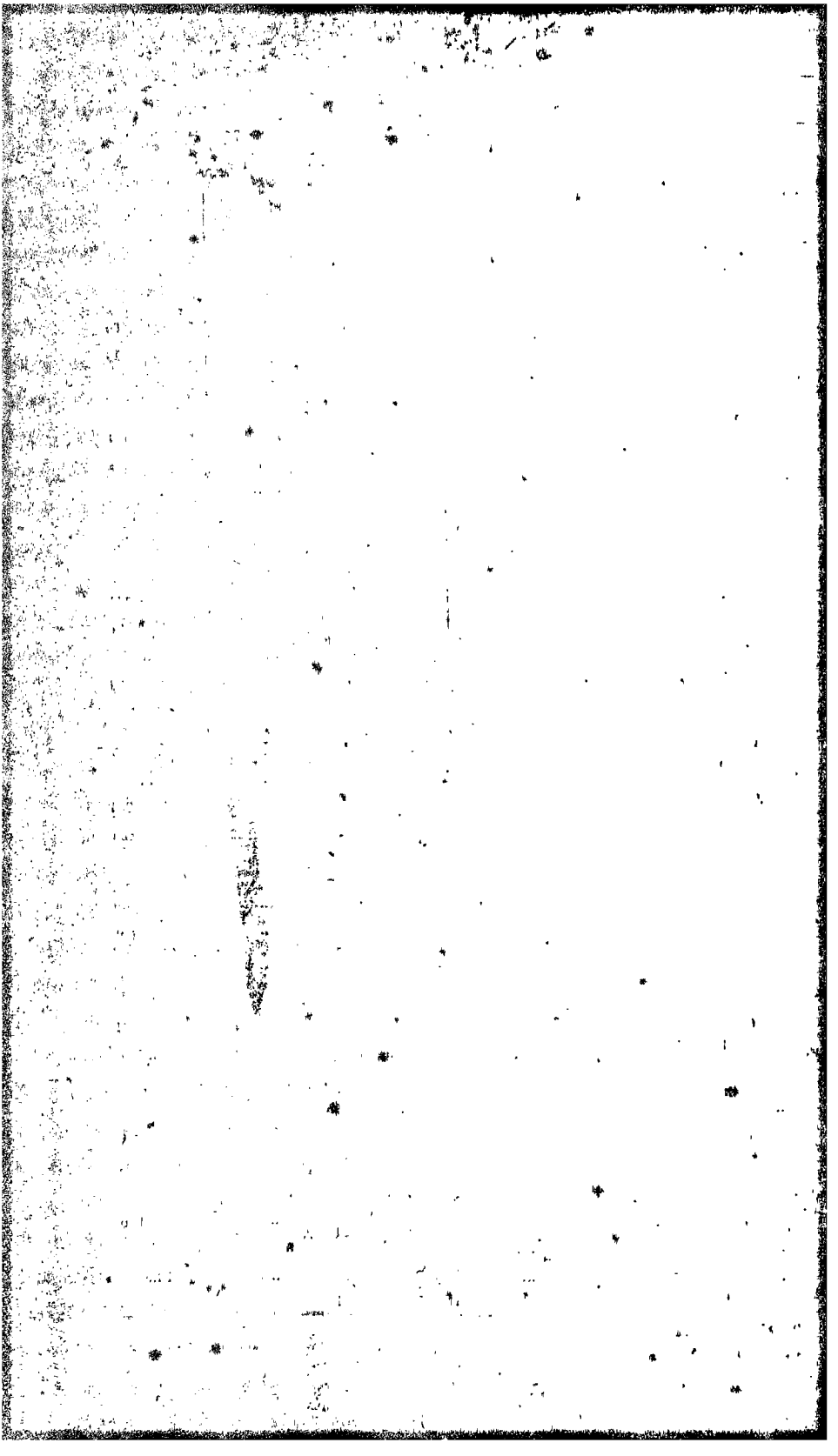
Examinations	Males					
	Number of Examinees			Number Passed		
	Public*	Private	Total	Public*	Private	Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6
INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATIONS						
Intermediate in Arts	1,107	469	1,576	538	130	668
Intermediate in Science	716	182	898	407	76	483
Licentiate of Civil Engineering ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Certificate in Teaching (S.T.C.) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Intermediate in Commerce ...	183	...	183	88	...	88
Intermediate in Agriculture ...	79	...	79	58	...	58
Veterinary Examinations (G.B.V.C.).	...	...	...	...	...	...
SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS						
(a) *On completion of High School Course*						
School Leaving Examination for the purposes of Matriculation.	7,034	776	7,810	2,774	261	3,035
School Leaving Examination for the purposes of Government Service.	2,849	493	3,342	950	153	1,103
European High School	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cambridge School Certificate ...	60	4	64	24	1	25
(b) *On completion of Middle School Course*						
Cambridge Junior	86	1	87	43	...	43
European Middle	...	...	...	...	...	...
Anglo-Vernacular Middle	11,322	50	11,372	8,760	36	8,796
Vernacular Middle (Final)... ...	11,427	2,331	13,758	5,849	443	6,292
(c) *On completion of Primary Course*						
Upper Primary	7,850	...	7,850	4,467	...	4,467
Lower Primary	79,971	...	79,971	51,122	...	51,122
(d) *On completion of Vocational Course*						
For Teacher's Certificates—						
Vernacular, Higher	82	...	82	64	...	64
Vernacular, Lower	...	...	...	...	...	...
At Art Schools	16	...	16	9	...	9
At Law Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...
At Medical Schools (L.C.P.S.) ...	393	...	393	86	...	86
At Engineering Schools	83	...	83	61	...	61
At Technical and Industrial Schools.	119	...	119	96	...	96
At Commercial Schools	841	84	925	218	22	240
At Agricultural Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...
At other Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...

* *i.e.*, Appearing from

FEMALES

Number of Examinees			Number Passed		
Public*	Private	Total	Public*	Private	Total
7	8	9	10	11	12
114	18	132	63	6	69
36	6	42	18	1	19
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	1	1	.....	1
1	.....	1	1	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
336	25	361	138	4	142
11	7	18	8	3	11
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
75	2	77	37	1	38
101	.....	101	55	.....	55
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,088	.....	1,088	832	.....	832
1,497	120	1,617	625	25	650
373	.....	373	239	.....	239
8,390	.....	8,390	5,726	.....	5,726
300	7	307	255	7	262
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
38	.....	38	9	.....	9
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	.....	7	5	.....	5
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

a recognised institution.



15 JUL 1933

Supplement to the Report on Public Instruction in Bombay for 1927-28

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Royal Asiatic Society.

Supplement to the Report on Public Instruction in Bombay for 1927-28.

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Statement of Recognised and Unrecognised Institutions for Boys and Girls.

Table showing all kinds of Recognised and Unrecognised
Presidency and the

Division.	Number of recognised educational institutions and pupils on 31st March 1928.		Increase or Decrease over previous year.	
	Institutions.	Pupils.	Institutions.	Pupils.
1	2	3	4	5
Bombay Division.				
Bombay City Total ...	659	102,757	+11	+5,580
Bombay Suburban District ...	98	9,364	+2	−1,463
Thana	464	33,658	+81	+6,275
Kolaba	453	24,341	+98	+1,600
Ratnagiri	800	50,917	+33	+1,551
Nasik	597	44,657	+17	+1,948
Total (Mofussil) ...	2,412	162,937	+231	+9,911
Central Division.				
Poona	1,032	76,787	+109	+4,666
Satara	1,077	71,800	+3	−224
Sholapur	636	44,964	+17	+1,010
Ahmednagar	843	47,908	−16	+2,291
East Khandesh	868	69,868	.....	+2,190
West Khandesh	440	32,818	+45	+1,894
Total ...	4,896	344,145	+158	+11,827
Northern Division.				
Ahmedabad	606	62,636	+15	+1,051
Kaira	671	55,688	+16	+86
Panch Mahals	247	18,317	+2	+762
Broach	342	26,453	+5	+1,068
Surat	657	61,628	+7	+587
Total ...	2,523	224,722	+45	+3,554

Institutions in each of the several Districts of the Bombay pupils attending them.

Number of unrecognised institutions and pupils on 31st March.		Area in square miles.	Estimate of Population.	Percentage of pupils in columns 3 and 7 to population (col. 9).	Number of towns and inhabited villages.	Number of villages with schools.	Average number of square miles to each village with a school.
Institutions.	Pupils.						
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
2	132	24	1,175,914	8·7	1	1	24·0
6	240	142	152,840	6·3	87	28	5·1
.....	...	3,434	759,916	4·4	1,556	345	10·0
39	864	2,169	562,942	4·5	1,573	362	6·0
37	1,051	3,989	1,154,244	4·5	1,305	477	8·4
3	74	5,877	832,576	5·4	1,647	420	13·9
85	2,229	15,611	3,462,518	4·8	6,168	1,632	9·6
8	737	5,357	1,009,033	7·6	1,157	645	8·3
5	326	4,910	1,026,259	7·02	1,342	825	5·9
12	669	4,556	742,010	6·1	718	427	10·6
13	649	6,610	731,552	6·6	1,346	513	12·8
29	508	4,551	1,075,837	6·5	1,478	605	7·5
57	1,008	6,401	641,847	5·2	1,427	342	18·7
124	3,897	32,385	5,226,538	6·4	7,468	3,357	9·6
84	3,964	3,824	890,911	7·5	871	324	11·8
21	1,163	1,596	710,982	8·0	579	359	4·4
24	1,130	1,606	374,860	5·2	668	159	10·1
65	2,552	1,468	307,745	9·4	404	249	6·0
65	3,558	1,651	674,351	9·7	782	438	3·7
259	12,367	10,145	2,958,849	8·0	3,304	1,529	6·6

Division.	Number of recognised educational institutions and pupils on 31st March 1928.		Increase or Decrease over previous year.	
	Institutions.	Pupils.	Institutions.	Pupils.
1	2	3	4	5
Southern Division.				
Dharwar	1,002	75,424	+120	+6,014
Belgaum	710	53,471	− 53	−1,713
Bijapur	699	42,040	+ 42	+1,932
Kanara	364	19,893	+ 9	+ 453
Total ...	2,775	190,828	+118	+6,686
Sind.				
Karachi	480	39,172	+ 43	+3,935
Hyderabad	339	22,255	− 1	+1,055
Nawabshah	232	12,742	+ 10	+ 774
Thar and Parkar	173	6,278	.....	− 134
Sukkur	367	26,502	+ 12	+2,534
Upper Sind Frontier	147	6,371	− 7	− 203
Larkana	417	21,933	+ 16	+1,030
Total ...	2,155	135,253	+ 73	+8,991
Grand Total ...	15,420	1,160,642	+636	+46,549

Number of unrecognised institutions and pupils on 31st March.		Area in square miles.	Estimate of Population.	Percentage of pupils in columns 3 and 7 to population (col. 9).	Number of towns and inhabited villages.	Number of villages with schools.	Average number of square miles to each village with a school.
Institutions.	Pupils.						
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
20	342	4,606	1,036,924	7·3	1,277	590	7·8
1	35	4,611	952,996	5·6	1,069	538	8·6
4	104	5,707	796,876	5·3	1,128	570	10·0
.....	...	3,946	401,727	5·0	1,264	265	14·9
25	481	18,870	3,188,523	6·0	4,738	1,963	9·6
42	781	11,231	542,065	7·3	793	200	56·1
101	1,512	4,417	573,450	4·1	862	327	13·5
63	988	3,889	418,660	3·3	731	202	19·2
101	1,388	13,636	396,331	1·9	904	132	103·3
179	3,230	5,612	510,292	5·8	671	431	13·3
61	975	2,664	240,619	3·1	410	194	13·8
251	3,531	5,057	597,960	4·3	763	360	14·0
798	12,405	46,506	3,279,377	4·5	5,134	1,846	25·2
1,293	31,511	123,541	19,291,719	6·2	26,813	10,328	12·0

Table showing the number of Primary Schools under in different

—	Number of schools in 1926-27.	Number of pupils in 1926-27.	Number of schools in 1927-28.	Number in Lower Infants.	
				Boys.	Girls.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Bombay City.					
Municipal	318	45,957	317	14,487	9,690
Approved	145	16,966	143	3,520	2,194
Total ...	463	62,923	460	18,007	11,884
Bombay Division.					
Government	6	311	6	31	26
District Local Board ...	1,617	97,042	1,765	29,407	6,582
Municipal—					
Non-Local Authority ...	114	16,349	112	2,937	1,627
Local Authority ...	58	10,844	68	3,019	1,298
Approved	264	13,483	329	4,841	1,832
Total ...	2,059	138,029	2,280	40,235	11,365
Central Division.					
Government	8	1,932	6	190	182
District Local Board ...	3,582	212,662	3,755	62,447	15,412
Municipal—					
Non-Local Authority ...	168	27,062	155	4,989	2,433
Local Authority ...	199	35,979	227	9,258	5,556
Approved	561	26,848	501	6,728	3,366
Total ...	4,518	304,483	4,644	83,612	26,949

each management and the number of Boys and Girls standards.

of pupils in 1927-28.

Primary Stage.

Standard I.		Standard II.		Standard III.		Standard IV.	
Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
4,651	2,991	4,533	1,738	4,085	1,487	2,879	1,220
2,068	1,009	1,759	935	1,779	828	1,861	718
6,719	4,000	6,292	2,673	5,864	2,315	4,740	1,938
24	23	27	9	26	3	22	1
15,690	2,701	14,864	2,100	12,010	1,318	9,312	699
1,811	789	1,782	721	1,564	433	1,531	281
1,653	639	1,537	602	1,173	405	1,319	303
2,521	654	2,217	503	1,824	298	807	198
21,699	4,806	20,427	3,935	16,597	2,457	12,991	1,482
102	79	109	53	90	57	113	59
36,106	4,821	31,273	3,451	23,498	1,871	20,551	1,037
3,579	1,055	2,974	819	2,681	553	2,538	377
4,352	2,245	4,130	1,575	3,396	1,246	3,495	948
3,283	1,273	2,934	1,030	2,613	696	2,192	539
47,422	9,473	41,420	6,928	32,278	4,423	28,889	2,860

	Number of pupils				
			Upper Primary		
	Total.		Standard V.		Standard
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.
1	15	16	17	18	19
Bombay City.					
Municipal	30,635	17,126	377	378	318
Approved	10,987	5,684	69	147	39
Total ...	41,622	22,810	446	525	357
Bombay Division.					
Government	130	62	32	...	41
District Local Board ...	81,283	13,400	3,707	179	2,080
Municipal—					
Non-Local Authority ...	9,625	3,851	742	112	418
Local Authority ...	8,701	3,247	427	113	255
Approved	12,210	3,485	112	50	37
Total ...	111,949	24,045	5,020	454	2,831
Central Division.					
Government	604	430	49	31	44
District Local Board ...	173,875	26,592	9,954	194	5,667
Municipal—					
Non-Local Authority ...	16,761	5,237	1,782	91	1,218
Local Authority ...	24,631	11,470	1,673	272	1,063
Approved	17,750	6,904	454	181	243
Total ...	233,621	50,633	13,912	769	8,235

in 1927-28.

Stage.					Grand Total [Lower and Upper Primary Stages.]		
VI.	Standard VII.		Total.				
Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
155	120	...	815	533	31,450	17,659	49,109
82	15	36	123	265	11,110	5,949	17,059
237	135	36	938	798	42,560	23,608	66,168
...	53	...	126	...	256	62	318
58	1,750	4	7,537	241	88,820	13,641	102,461
81	323	4	1,433	197	11,108	4,048	15,156
53	164	1	846	167	9,547	3,414	12,961
38	51	6	200	94	12,410	3,579	15,989
230	2,341	15	10,192	699	122,141	24,744	146,885
38	64	...	157	69	761	499	1,260
82	4,206	5	19,827	281	193,702	26,873	220,575
51	942	2	3,942	144	20,703	5,381	26,084
190	933	...	3,669	462	28,300	11,932	40,232
164	225	...	922	345	18,672	7,249	25,921
525	6,370	7	28,517	1,301	262,138	51,934	314,072

1	Number of schools in 1926-27. 2	Number of pupils in 1926-27. 3	Number of schools in 1927-28. 4	Number	
				Lower	
				Infants.	
				Boys. 5	Girls. 6
Northern Division.					
Government	7	861	7	106	44
District Local Board ...	1,611	121,326	1,611	25,241	9,913
Municipal—					
Non-Local Authority ...	75	12,951	74	2,542	1,160
Local Authority ...	221	40,810	225	9,697	4,926
Approved	383	22,744	411	6,204	3,981
Total ...	2,297	198,692	2,328	43,790	20,024
Southern Division.					
Government	11	1,322	10	296	153
District Local Board ...	1,882	117,261	1,854	33,437	10,923
Municipal—					
Non-Local Authority ...	108	16,178	107	3,369	1,838
Local Authority ...	113	18,870	118	5,338	3,219
Approved	435	17,807	565	6,532	1,940
Total ...	2,549	171,438	2,654	48,972	18,073
Sind.					
Government	2	406	2	31	71
District Local Board ...	916	44,678	930	14,244	1,578
Municipal—					
Non-Local Authority ...	25	3,584	21	956	263
Local Authority ...	167	21,582	182	7,167	5,071
Approved	839	38,911	872	12,034	7,693
Total ...	1,949	109,161	2,007	34,432	14,676
Grand Total ...	13,835	984,726	14,373	269,048	102,971

of pupils 1927-28.

Primary Stage.

Standard I.		Standard II.		Standard III.		Standard IV.	
Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
87	48	94	39	101	42	92	39
16,698	4,960	15,080	4,124	12,902	2,812	11,323	1,888
1,634	611	1,374	677	1,263	512	1,250	438
5,219	2,528	4,454	1,972	3,936	1,484	3,599	817
2,722	2,217	2,144	1,715	1,645	1,295	832	872
26,360	10,364	23,146	8,527	19,847	6,145	17,096	4,054
151	76	88	36	92	57	85	57
17,010	3,307	15,468	2,299	12,064	1,397	9,854	752
2,112	946	1,873	730	1,542	517	1,316	332
2,190	1,045	1,896	687	1,576	475	1,536	257
3,554	728	2,820	414	2,076	261	1,581	143
25,017	6,102	22,145	4,166	17,350	2,707	14,372	1,541
44	36	29	33	42	33	59	15
8,117	613	6,447	327	4,944	173	4,370	108
449	112	406	63	326	41	319	17
2,641	1,415	2,365	842	2,078	533	1,718	271
5,420	2,400	4,036	1,594	3,067	1,168	2,288	543
16,671	4,576	13,283	2,859	10,457	1,948	8,754	954
143,888	39,321	126,713	29,088	102,393	19,995	86,842	12,829

	Number.				
	Upper Primary				
	Total.		Standard V.		Standard
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.
1	15	16	17	18	19
Northern Division.					
Government	480	212	37	30	36
District Local Board ...	81,244	23,697	6,352	978	3,970
Municipal—					
Non-Local Authority ...	8,063	3,398	809	120	433
Local Authority ...	26,905	11,727	1,283	318	674
Approved	13,547	10,080	235	320	151
Total ...	130,239	49,114	8,716	1,766	5,264
Southern Division.					
Government	712	379	21	27	9
District Local Board ...	87,833	18,678	5,487	282	3,378
Municipal—					
Non-Local Authority ...	10,212	4,363	839	107	479
Local Authority ...	12,536	5,683	730	91	345
Approved	16,563	3,486	546	16	165
Total ...	127,856	32,589	7,623	523	4,376
Sind.					
Government	205	188	...	17	...
District Local Board ...	38,122	2,799	2,777	53	1,696
Municipal—					
Non-Local Authority ...	2,456	496	99	7	10
Local Authority ...	15,969	8,132	90	75	54
Approved	26,845	13,398	628	219	210
Total ...	83,597	25,013	3,594	371	1,970
Grand Total ...	728,884	204,204	39,311	4,408	23,033

of pupils in 1927-28.

Stage.					Grand Total [Lower and Upper Primary Stages].		
VI.	Standard VII.		Total.				
Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
33	34	...	107	63	587	275	862
639	2,930	7	13,252	1,624	94,496	25,321	119,817
106	273	...	1,515	226	9,578	3,624	13,202
164	386	...	2,343	482	29,248	12,209	41,457
204	157	19	543	543	14,090	10,623	24,713
1,146	3,780	26	17,760	2,938	147,999	52,052	200,051
14	25	...	55	41	767	420	1,187
124	3,626	7	12,491	413	100,324	19,091	119,415
62	451	1	1,769	170	11,981	4,533	16,514
57	319	...	1,394	148	13,930	5,831	19,761
4	75	...	786	20	17,349	3,506	20,855
261	4,496	8	16,495	792	144,351	33,381	177,732
15	...	...	...	32	205	220	425
24	1,357	...	5,830	77	43,952	2,876	46,828
1	4	1	113	9	2,569	505	3,074
24	23	...	167	99	16,136	8,231	24,367
90	65	21	903	330	27,748	13,728	41,476
154	1,449	22	7,013	547	90,610	25,560	116,170
2,553	18,571	114	80,915	7,075	809,799	211,279	1,021,078

Table showing the Examination results of Government, District Local Board, Municipal, and approved Primary Schools in the British Districts of the Bombay Presidency [1927-28].

Standard.	Boys.			Girls.		
	Number of pupils at the time of the annual examination.	Number of pupils promoted.	Percentage.	Number of pupils at the time of the annual examination.	Number of pupils promoted.	Percentage.
Infants ...	229,387	133,926	58·4	70,668	42,910	60·7
I	123,189	98,037	79·6	26,896	21,672	80·6
II	108,723	83,046	76·4	20,321	15,650	77·0
III	89,557	68,793	76·8	14,832	11,715	74·9
IV	81,062	51,229	63·2	8,143	5,642	69·3
V	32,395	22,935	70·8	3,237	2,382	73·6
VI	18,808	13,269	70·5	1,315	817	62·1
VII	7,802	4,448	57·0	131	88	67·2
Total ...	690,923	475,683	68·8	145,543	100,876	69·3

Table showing the Receipts and Expenditure on Primary Education of Local Bodies in the British Districts of the Bombay Presidency for the year 1927-28.

Table showing the Receipts and Expenditure of Local Bodies Presidency for

District and Management.	Opening balance on 1st April 1927.	Receipts (Recurring and				
		Government grant.		Local Cess and other Local Board taxation.	Municipal funds.	Fees.
		Recurring.	Non-recurring.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
BOMBAY DIVISION.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bombay Suburban District.						
District Local Board ...	29,639	35,333	230	20,779	...	2,487
Non-Local Authority Municipalities.	...	16,536	...	2,404	13,914	
Total ...	29,639	51,869	230	23,183	13,914	2,487
Local Authority Municipalities.	...	24,750	2,000	2,511	35,718	...
Grand Total ...	29,639	76,619	2,230	25,694	49,632	2,487
Thana.						
District Local Board ...	3,69,212	2,77,257	4,101	1,22,645	...	...
Non-Local Authority Municipalities.	...	16,940	...	5,378	11,562	...
Total ...	3,69,212	2,94,197	4,101	1,28,023	11,562	...
Local Authority Municipalities.	2,610	32,679	...	244	39,277	565
Grand Total ...	3,71,822	3,26,876	4,101	1,28,267	50,839	565
Kolaba.						
District Local Board ...	36,106	2,56,983	18,166	39,043	...	8,510
Non-Local Authority Municipalities.	...	46,847	...	546	19,938	2,028
Total ...	36,106	3,03,830	18,166	39,589	19,938	10,538
Local Authority Municipalities.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total ...	36,106	3,03,830	18,166	39,589	19,938	10,538

on Primary Education in the British Districts of the Bombay the year 1927-28.

Non-recurring).		Expenditure.						
		Recurring.						
Miscellaneous.	Total including Opening balance.	On Primary schools maintained.	On Approved schools.	On Management.	Non-recurring.	Total.	Closing balance on 31st March, 1928.	Expenditure on scholarships included in the total recurring expenditure.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1,185	89,653	33,275	7,149	7,272	1,587	49,283	40,370	...
...	32,854	22,183	4,766	4,848	1,057	32,854	...	...
1,185	1,22,507	55,458	11,915	12,120	2,644	82,137	40,370	...
...	64,979	48,453	11,168	5,358	...	64,979	...	...
1,185	1,87,486	1,03,911	23,083	17,478	2,644	1,47,116	40,370	...
14,031	7,87,246	3,07,932	2,536	20,135	8,200	3,38,803	4,48,443	200
...	33,880	30,793	253	2,014	820	33,880	...	...
14,031	8,21,126	3,38,725	2,789	22,149	9,020	3,72,683	4,48,443	200
1,822	77,197	72,476	1,202	1,886	...	75,564	1,633	...
15,853	8,98,323	4,11,201	3,991	24,035	9,020	4,48,247	4,50,076	200
325	3,59,133	2,69,776	2,400	13,948	13,684	2,99,808	59,325	1,724
59	69,418	64,950	1,640	2,828	...	69,418	...	...
384	4,28,551	3,34,726	4,040	16,776	13,684	3,69,226	59,325	1,724
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
384	4,28,551	3,34,726	4,040	16,776	13,684	3,69,226	59,325	1,724

District and Management.	Opening balance on 1st April, 1927.	Receipts (Recurring and				
		Government grant.		Local Cess and other Local Board taxation.	Municipal funds.	Fees.
		Recurring.	Non-recurring.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
BOMBAY DIVISION —*concld.*	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ratnagiri.						
District Local Board ...	1,32,667	4,39,585	...	2,576	...	13,407
Non-Local Authority Municipalities.	...	42,694	...	14,631	14,904	3,293
Total ...	1,32,667	4,82,279	...	17,207	14,904	16,700
Local Authority Municipalities.	...	9,601	...	50	10,391	196
Grand Total ...	1,32,667	4,91,880	...	17,257	25,295	16,896
Nasik.						
District Local Board ...	82,978	4,07,884	1,747	59,438	...	7,724
Non-Local Authority Municipalities.	...	50,953	...	24,732	6,154	1,520
Total ...	82,978	4,58,837	1,747	84,170	6,154	9,244
Local Authority Municipalities.	2,775	49,775	1,126	956	66,857	3,244
Grand Total ...	85,753	5,08,612	2,873	85,126	73,011	12,488
Bombay City.						
Local Authority Municipality, Bombay.	4,15,987	8,76,398	...	...	20,42,667	5,752
Total ...	4,15,987	8,76,398	...	...	20,42,667	5,752
Abstract.						
District Local Boards ...	6,50,602	14,17,042	24,244	2,44,481	...	32,128
Non-Local Authority Municipalities.	...	1,73,970	...	47,691	66,472	6,841
Total ...	6,50,602	15,91,012	24,244	2,92,172	66,472	38,969
Local Authority Municipalities.	5,385	1,16,805	3,126	3,761	1,52,243	4,005
Bombay Municipality ...	4,15,987	8,76,398	...	...	20,42,667	5,752
Grand Total ...	10,71,974	25,84,215	27,370	2,95,933	22,61,382	48,726

Non-recurring).		Expenditure.						
		Recurring.						
Miscellaneous.	Total including Opening balance.	On Primary schools maintained.	On Approved schools.	On Management.	Non-recurring.	Total.	Closing balance on 31st March, 1928.	Expenditure on scholarships included in the total recurring expenditure.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
5,000	5,93,235	4,86,244	16,112	28,815	15,155	5,46,326	46,909	3,246
127	75,649	68,971	1,878	3,200	1,600	75,649	...	93
5,127	6,68,884	5,55,215	17,990	32,015	16,755	6,21,975	46,909	3,339
84	20,322	18,617	518	1,187	...	20,322	...	78
5,211	6,89,206	5,73,832	18,508	33,202	16,755	6,42,297	46,909	3,417
2,097	5,61,868	4,69,719	3,229	8,740	1,747	4,83,435	78,433	4,259
117	83,476	77,354	4,662	1,460	...	83,476	...	...
2,214	6,45,344	5,47,073	7,891	10,200	1,747	5,66,911	78,433	4,259
876	1,25,609	1,07,974	2,024	4,281	8,876	1,23,155	2,454	226
3,090	7,70,953	6,55,047	9,915	14,481	10,623	6,90,066	80,887	4,485
40,618	33,81,422	26,12,109	1,74,703	1,35,816	...	29,22,628	4,58,794	3,558
40,618	33,81,422	26,12,109	1,74,703	1,35,816	...	29,22,628	4,58,794	3,558
22,638	23,91,135	15,66,946	31,426	78,910	40,373	17,17,655	6,73,480	9,429
303	2,95,277	2,64,251	13,199	14,350	3,477	2,95,277	...	93
22,941	26,86,412	18,31,197	44,625	93,260	43,850	20,12,932	6,73,480	9,522
2,782	2,88,107	2,47,520	14,912	12,712	8,876	2,84,020	4,087	304
40,618	33,81,422	26,12,109	1,74,703	1,35,816	...	29,22,628	4,58,794	3,558
66,341	63,55,941	46,90,826	2,34,240	2,41,788	52,726	52,19,580	11,36,361	13,384

District and Management.	Opening balance on 1st April, 1927.	Receipts (Recurring and				
		Government grant.		Local Cess and other Local Board taxation.	Municipal funds.	Fees.
		Recurring.	Non-recurring.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
CENTRAL DIVISION.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Poona.						
District Local Board ...	84,363	4,71,294	16,718	55,936	1,393	15,399
Non-Local Authority Municipalities.	...	39,918	...	2,571	23,450	900
Total ...	84,363	5,11,212	16,718	58,507	24,843	16,299
Local Authority Municipalities.	...	1,65,300	...	2,991	1,52,815	5,569
Grand Total ...	84,363	6,76,512	16,718	61,498	1,77,658	21,868
Satara.						
District Local Board ...	4,74,515	6,24,428	...	2,84,984	14,282	26,552
Non-Local Authority Municipalities.	...	70,881	...	9,641	35,118	4,686
Total ...	4,74,515	6,95,309	...	2,94,625	49,400	31,238
Local Authority Municipalities.	...	22,941	...	...	18,710	1,461
Grand Total ...	4,74,515	7,18,250	...	2,94,625	68,110	32,699
Sholapur.						
District Local Board ...	2,14,164	3,00,324	25,478	1,27,160	...	11,488
Non-Local Authority Municipalities.	...	9,907	...	744	3,654	812
Total ...	2,14,164	3,10,231	25,478	1,27,904	3,654	12,300
Local Authority Municipalities.	...	93,241	...	5,884	1,18,528	486
Grand Total ...	2,14,164	4,03,472	25,478	1,33,788	1,22,182	12,786

Non-recurring).		Expenditure.						
		Recurring.					Closing balance on 31st March, 1928.	Expenditure on scholarships included in the total recurring expenditure.
Miscellaneous.	Total including Opening balance.	On Primary schools maintained.	On Approved schools.	On Management.	Non-recurring.	Total.		
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
3,835	6,48,938	5,02,293	11,366	34,364	20,737	5,68,760	80,178	...
...	66,839	55,092	11,747	...	...	66,839	...	...
3,835	7,15,777	5,57,385	23,113	34,364	20,737	6,35,599	80,178	...
1,281	3,27,956	2,62,965	49,989	12,126	2,876	3,27,956	...	...
5,116	10,43,733	8,20,350	73,102	46,490	23,613	9,63,555	80,178	...
21	14,24,782	7,48,348	2,196	92,231	...	8,42,775	5,82,007	...
...	1,20,326	1,14,768	5,558	...	...	1,20,326	...	...
21	15,45,108	8,63,116	7,754	92,231	...	9,63,101	5,82,007	...
...	43,112	40,376	2,736	...	...	43,112	...	...
21	15,88,220	9,03,492	10,490	92,231	...	10,06,213	5,82,007	...
6,675	6,85,289	3,77,101	1,062	19,107	25,578	4,22,848	2,62,441	
11	15,128	15,080	48	...	...	15,128	...	...
6,686	7,00,417	3,92,181	1,110	19,107	25,578	4,37,976	2,62,441	...
1,150	2,19,289	1,93,143	12,641	6,355	7,150	2,19,289	...	...
7,836	9,19,706	5,85,324	13,751	25,462	32,728	6,57,265	2,62,441	...

District and Management.	Opening balance on 1st April, 1927.	Receipts (Recurring and				
		Government grant.		Local Cess and other Local Board taxation.	Municipal funds.	Fees.
		Recurring.	Non-recurring.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
CENTRAL DIVISION —*contd.*						
Ahmednagar.						
District Local Board ...	37,287	4,31,839	...	1,16,225	...	391
Non-Local Authority Municipalities.	...	6,673	...	1,872	2,632	578
Total ...	37,287	4,38,512	...	1,18,097	2,632	969
Local Authority Municipalities.	...	48,484	...	460	52,904	1,347
Grand Total ...	37,287	4,86,996	...	1,18,557	55,536	2,316
East Khandesh.						
District Local Board ...	31,783	6,56,266	...	2,03,707	...	22,934
Non-Local Authority Municipalities.	...	1,18,197	...	61,102	...	5,407
Total ...	31,783	7,74,463	...	2,64,809	...	28,341
Local Authority Municipalities.	...	45,843	...	3,710	14,566	516
Grand Total ...	31,783	8,20,306	...	2,68,519	14,566	28,857
West Khandesh.						
District Local Board ...	56,002	2,91,276	2,003	88,155	...	...
Non-Local Authority Municipalities.	...	49,080	...	−53	−1,755	...
Total ...	56,002	3,40,356	2,003	88,102	−1,755	...
Local Authority Municipalities.	...	44,809	...	2,214	66,036	583
Grand Total ...	56,002	3,85,165	2,003	90,316	64,281	583

Non-recurring).		Expenditure.						
		Recurring.						
Miscellaneous.	Total including Opening balance.	On Primary schools maintained.	On Approved schools.	On Management.	Non-recurring.	Total.	Closing balance on 31st March, 1928.	Expenditure on scholarships included in the total ecurring expenditure.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
12	5,85,754	5,09,557	17,831	29,070	5,929	5,62,387	23,367	...
...	11,755	11,755	...	...	...	11,755	...	...
12	5,97,509	5,21,312	17,831	29,070	5,929	5,74,142	23,367	...
4,043	1,07,238	91,203	8,844	3,191	4,000	1,07,238	...	...
4,055	7,04,747	6,12,515	26,675	32,261	9,929	6,81,380	23,367	...
2,909	9,17,599	7,54,034	922	38,548	5,694	7,99,198	1,18,401	...
82	1,84,788	1,83,161	1,627	...	...	1,84,788	...	...
2,991	11,02,387	9,37,195	2,549	38,548	5,694	9,83,986	1,18,401	...
28,406	93,041	90,860	240	1,941	...	93,041	...	...
31,397	11,95,428	10,28,055	2,789	40,489	5,694	10,77,027	1,18,401	...
4,954	4,42,390	3,29,714	2,306	31,373	42,146	4,05,539	36,851	...
...	47,272	47,000	272	...	...	47,272	...	...
4,954	4,89,662	3,76,714	2,578	31,373	42,146	4,52,811	36,851	...
3,272	1,16,914	98,242	2,150	7,231	9,291	1,16,914	...	...
8,226	6,06,576	4,74,956	4,728	38,604	51,437	5,69,725	36,851	...

District and Management.	Opening balance on 1st April, 1927.	Receipts (Recurring and				
		Government grant.		Local Cess and other Local Board taxation.	Municipal funds.	Fees.
		Recurring.	Non-recurring.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
CENTRAL DIVISION —*concld.*	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Abstract.						
District Local Board ...	8,98,114	27,75,427	44,199	8,76,167	15,675	76,764
Non-Local Authority Municipalities.	...	2,94,656	...	75,877	63,099	12,383
Total ...	8,98,114	30,70,083	44,199	9,52,044	78,774	89,147
Local Authority Municipalities.	...	4,20,618	...	15,259	4,23,559	9,962
Grand Total ...	8,98,114	34,90,701	44,199	9,67,303	5,02,333	99,109
NORTHERN DIVISION.						
Ahmedabad.						
District Local Board ...	1,12,929	3,95,096	15,879	46,709	...	8,886
Non-Local Authority Municipalities.	...	33,920	...	102	30,005	2,313
Total ...	1,12,929	4,29,016	15,879	46,811	30,005	11,199
Local Authority Municipalities.	...	1,94,955	279	1,665	2,98,425	999
Grand Total ...	1,12,929	6,23,971	16,158	48,476	3,28,430	12,198
Kaira.						
District Local Board ...	3,095	5,04,014	13,351	52,597	...	10,862
Non-Local Authority Municipalities.	494	41,519	...	3,298	33,354	2,370
Total ...	3,589	5,45,533	13,351	55,895	33,354	13,232
Local Authority Municipalities.	1,381	34,728	860	...	33,140	1,706
Grand Total ...	4,970	5,80,261	14,211	55,895	66,494	14,938

Non-recurring).		Expenditure.						
		Recurring.						
Miscellaneous.	Total including Opening balance.	On Primary schools maintained.	On Approved schools.	On Management.	Non-recurring.	Total.	Closing balance on 31st March, 1928.	Expenditure on scholarships included in the total recurring expenditure.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
18,406	47,04,752	32,21,047	35,683	2,44,693	1,00,084	36,01,507	11,03,245	...
93	4,46,108	4,26,856	19,252	...	...	4,46,108	...	...
18,499	51,50,860	36,47,903	54,935	2,44,693	1,00,084	40,47,615	11,03,245	...
38,152	9,07,550	7,76,789	76,600	30,844	23,317	9,07,550	...	...
56,651	60,58,410	44,24,692	1,31,535	2,75,537	1,23,401	49,55,165	11,03,245	...
3,897	5,83,396	4,76,111	...	...	5,620	4,81,731	1,01,665	2,697
95	66,435	66,395	40	...	...	66,435	...	124
3,992	6,49,831	5,42,506	40	...	5,620	5,48,166	1,01,665	2,821
...	4,96,323	4,60,280	24,300	11,464	279	4,96,323	...	1,882
3,992	11,46,154	10,02,786	24,340	11,464	5,899	10,44,489	1,01,665	4,709
338	5,84,257	5,54,252	...	...	374	5,54,626	29,631	4,323
277	81,312	79,469	...	...	1,349	80,818	494	15
615	6,65,569	6,33,721	...	...	1,723	6,35,444	30,125	4,338
462	72,277	64,286	2,052	...	...	66,338	5,939	...
1,077	7,37,846	6,98,007	2,052	...	1,723	7,01,782	36,064	4,338

District and Management.	Opening balance on 1st April, 1927.	Receipts (Recurring and				
		Government grant.		Local Cess and other Local Board taxation.	Municipal funds.	Fees.
		Recurring.	Non-recurring.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
NORTHERN DIVISION —*contd.*	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Panch Mahals.						
District Local Board ...	15,450	1,98,248	8,648	12,444	...	2,382
Local Authority Municipalities.	...	30,469	15	...	36,869	10
Total ...	15,450	2,28,717	8,663	12,444	36,869	2,392
Broach.						
District Local Board ...	20,044	3,06,788	1,960	63,037	...	4,816
Non-Local Authority Municipalities.	...	18,147	...	155	18,210	...
Total ...	20,044	3,24,935	1,960	63,192	18,210	4,816
Local Authority Municipalities.	41,229	44,824	65	...	31,124	840
Grand Total ...	61,273	3,69,759	2,025	63,192	49,334	5,656
Surat.						
District Local Board ...	11,207	4,62,003	...	55,263	...	8,665
Local Authority Municipalities.	1,392	1,36,524	250	1,049	1,32,635	132
Total ...	12,599	5,98,527	250	56,312	1,32,635	8,797

Non-recurring).		Expenditure.						
		Recurring.						
Miscellaneous.	Total including Opening balance.	On Primary schools maintained.	On Approved schools.	On Management.	Non-recurring.	Total.	Closing balance on 31st March, 1923.	Expenditure on scholarships included in the total recurring expenditure.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
697	2,37,869	2,10,757	2,473	19,269	3,604	2,36,103	1,766	8,818
233	67,596	55,261	8,339	2,040	15	65,655	1,941	1,124
930	3,05,465	2,66,018	10,812	21,309	3,619	3,01,758	3,707	9,942
2,715	3,99,360	3,63,807	.	...	652	3,64,459	34,901	5,334
77	36,589	35,623	...	966	...	36,589	...	115
2,792	4,35,949	3,99,430	...	966	652	4,01,048	34,901	5,449
1,383	1,19,465	79,728	6,118	3,224	3,065	92,135	27,330	306
4,175	5,55,414	4,79,158	6,118	4,190	3,717	4,93,183	62,231	5,755
4,204	5,41,342	5,21,842	...	...	2,652	5,24,494	16,848	2,457
33	2,72,015	2,40,392	19,204	9,954	250	2,69,800	2,215	556
4,237	8,13,357	7,62,234	19,204	9,954	2,902	7,94,294	19,063	3,013

District and Management.	Opening balance on 1st April, 1927.	Receipts (Recurring and				
		Government grant.		Local Cess and other Local Board taxation.	Municipal funds.	Fees.
		Recurring.	Non-recurring.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
NORTHERN DIVISION —*concld.*	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Abstract.						
District Local Board ...	1,62,725	18,66,149	39,838	2,30,050	...	35,611
Non-Local Authority Municipalities.	494	93,586	...	3,555	81,569	4,683
Total ...	1,63,219	19,59,735	39,838	2,33,605	81,569	40,294
Local Authority Municipalities.	44,002	4,41,500	1,469	2,714	5,32,193	3,687
Grand Total ...	2,07,221	24,01,235	41,307	2,36,319	6,13,762	43,981
SOUTHERN DIVISION.						
Dharwar.						
District Local Board ...	2,55,886	6,42,395	93	79,721	...	16,973
Non-Local Authority Municipalities.	...	35,594	...	...	10,367	1,435
Total ...	2,55,886	6,77,989	93	79,721	10,367	18,408
Local Authority Municipalities.	...	1,20,956	...	72	1,29,998	4,352
Grand Total ...	2,55,886	7,98,945	93	79,793	1,40,365	22,760
Belgaum.						
District Local Board ...	5,10,575	5,13,691	...	1,10,132	...	7
Non-Local Authority Municipalities.	...	75,280	...	...	2,107	698
Total ...	5,10,575	5,88,971	...	1,10,132	2,107	705
Local Authority Municipalities.	...	12,701	...	...	16,161	827
Grand Total ...	5,10,575	6,01,672	...	1,10,132	18,268	1,532

Non-recurring).		Expenditure.						
		Recurring.					Closing balance on 31st March, 1928.	Expenditure on scholarships included in the total recurring expenditure.
Miscellaneous.	Total including Opening balance.	On Primary schools maintained.	On Approved schools.	On Management.	Non-recurring.	Total.		
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
11,351	23,46,224	21,26,769	2,473	19,269	12,902	21,61,413	1,84,811	23,629
449	1,84,336	1,81,487	40	966	1,349	1,83,842	494	254
12,300	25,30,560	23,08,256	2,513	20,235	14,251	23,45,255	1,85,305	23,883
2,111	10,27,676	8,99,947	60,013	26,682	3,609	9,90,251	37,425	3,868
14,411	35,58,236	32,08,203	62,526	46,917	17,860	33,35,506	2,22,730	27,751
26,122	10,21,190	7,09,879	14,494	16,405	70,204	8,10,982	2,10,208	...
294	47,690	51,714	1,152	...	...	52,866	−5,176	...
26,416	10,68,880	7,61,593	15,646	16,405	70,204	8,63,848	2,05,032	...
728	2,56,106	2,34,098	8,476	...	13,532	2,56,106	...	...
27,144	13,24,986	9,95,691	24,122	16,405	83,736	11,19,954	2,05,032	...
23,968	11,53,373	5,86,450	5,555	10,714	1,289	6,04,008	5,54,365	2,435
257	78,342	1,10,100	...	...	1,957	1,12,057	−33,715	
24,225	12,36,715	6,96,550	5,555	10,714	3,246	7,16,065	5,20,650	2,435
...	29,689	28,018	864	...	807	29,689	...	...
24,225	12,66,404	7,24,568	6,419	10,714	4,053	7,45,754	5,20,650	2,435

District and Management.	Opening balance on 1st April, 1927.	Receipts (Recurring and				
		Government grant.		Local Cess and other Local Board taxation.	Municipal funds.	Fees.
		Recurring.	Non-recurring.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
SOUTHERN DIVISION —*concld.*	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bijapur.						
District Local Board ...	35,204	4,02,960	...	49,368	...	13,258
Non-Local Authority Municipalities.	...	19,932	...	...	3,140	...
Total ...	35,204	4,22,892	...	49,368	3,140	13,258
Local Authority Municipalities.	...	52,462	...	1,384	52,902	154
Grand Total ...	35,204	4,75,354	...	50,752	56,042	13,412
Kanara.						
District Local Board ...	92,119	2,53,180	...	23,957	...	2,595
Non-Local Authority Municipalities.	...	57,397	...	17	24,888	934
Total ...	92,119	3,10,577	...	23,974	24,888	3,529
Local Authority Municipalities.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total ...	92,119	3,10,577	...	23,974	24,888	3,529
Abstract.						
District Local Boards ...	8,93,784	18,12,226	93	2,63,178	...	32,833
Non-Local Authority Municipalities.	...	1,88,203	...	17	40,502	3,067
Total ...	8,93,784	20,00,429	93	2,63,195	40,502	35,900
Local Authority Municipalities.	...	1,86,119	...	1,456	1,99,061	5,333
Grand Total ...	8,93,784	21,86,548	93	2,64,651	2,39,563	41,233

Non-Recurring).		Expenditure.						
		Recurring.					Closing balance on 31st March, 1928.	Expenditure on scholarships included in the total recurring expenditure.
Miscellaneous.	Total including Opening balance.	On Primary schools maintained.	On Approved schools.	On Management.	Non-recurring.	Total.		
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
26,542	5,27,332	4,67,109	13,586	23,899	...	5,04,594	22,738	...
...	23,072	45,672	...	...	...	45,672	– 22,600	...
26,542	5,50,404	5,12,781	13,586	23,899	...	5,50,266	138	...
1,635	1,08,537	1,01,233	6,010	...	1,294	1,08,537	...	...
28,177	6,58,941	6,14,014	19,596	23,899	1,294	6,58,803	138	...
2,377	3,74,228	3,08,635	2,297	21,345	...	3,32,277	41,951	...
52	83,288	70,196	1,765	...	...	71,961	11,327	...
2,429	4,57,516	3,78,831	4,062	21,345	...	4,04,238	53,278	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,429	4,57,516	3,78,831	4,062	21,345	...	4,04,238	53,278	...
79,009	30,81,123	20,72,073	35,932	72,363	71,493	22,51,861	8,29,262	2,435
603	2,32,392	2,77,682	2,917	....	1,957	2,82,556	– 50,164	...
79,612	33,13,515	23,49,755	38,849	72,363	73,450	25,34,417	7,79,098	2,435
2,363	3,94,332	3,63,349	15,350	...	15,633	3,94,332	...	...
81,975	37,07,847	27,13,104	54,199	72,363	89,083	29,28,749	7,79,098	2,435

District and Management.	Opening balance on 1st April, 1927.	Receipts (Recurring and				
		Government grant.		Local Cess and other Local Board taxation.	Municipal funds.	Fees.
		Recurring.	Non-recurring.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
SIND.						
Karachi.						
District Local Board ...	27,790	93,739	19,458	39,021	...	8
Non-Local Authority Municipalities.	...	21,235	...	...	14,500	2
Total ...	27,790	1,14,974	19,458	39,021	14,500	10
Local Authority Municipalities.	...	2,81,020	...	...	3,53,175	53
Grand Total ...	27,790	3,95,994	19,458	39,021	3,67,675	63
Hyderabad.						
District Local Board ...	1,63,969	97,643	40,973	67,873	...	...
Non-Local Authority Municipalities.	...	8,687	...	...	1,553	2
Total ...	1,63,969	1,06,330	40,973	67,873	1,553	2
Local Authority Municipalities.	41,670	76,514	500	483	37,798	81
Grand Total ...	2,05,639	1,82,844	41,473	68,356	39,351	83
Nawabshah.						
District Local Board ...	5,868	1,92,565	...	42,960	...	...
Non-Local Authority Municipalities.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	5,868	1,92,565	...	42,960	...	...
Local Authority Municipalities.	...	8,306	...	...	12,360	...
Grand Total ...	5,868	2,00,871	...	42,960	12,360	...

Non-recurring).		Expenditure.						
		Recurring.						
Miscellaneous.	Total including Opening balance.	On Primary schools maintained.	On Approved schools.	On Management.	Non-recurring.	Total.	Closing balance on 31st March, 1928.	Expenditure on scholarships included in the total recurring expenditure.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2,081	1,82,097	1,19,944	...	22,816	8,948	1,51,708	30,389	3,097
10	35,747	32,896	...	6,132	2,779	41,807	-6,060	505
2,091	2,17,844	1,52,840	...	28,948	11,727	1,93,515	24,329	3,602
100	6,34,348	5,01,435	86,834	46,079	...	6,34,348	...	67
2,191	8,52,192	6,54,275	86,834	75,027	11,727	8,27,863	24,329	3,669
7,159	3,77,617	1,47,038	...	18,900	3,569	1,69,507	2,08,110	1,710
...	10,242	22,028	366	3,076	...	25,470	-15,228	...
7,159	3,87,859	1,69,066	366	21,976	3,569	1,94,977	1,92,882	1,710
1,525	1,58,571	79,470	41,707	9,611	...	1,30,788	27,783	386
8,684	5,46,430	2,48,536	42,073	31,587	3,569	3,25,765	2,20,665	2,096
1,160	2,42,553	2,09,930	1,028	17,750	...	2,28,708	13,845	3,420
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,160	2,42,553	2,09,930	1,028	17,750	...	2,28,708	13,845	3,420
107	20,773	15,240	768	2,523	202	18,733	2,040	...
1,267	2,63,326	2,25,170	1,796	20,273	202	2,47,441	15,885	3,420

District and Management.	Opening balance on 1st April, 1927.	Receipts (Recurring and				
		Government grant.		Local Cess and other Local Board taxation.	Municipal funds.	Fees.
		Recurring.	Non-recurring.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
SIND—*contd.*						
Thar and Parkar.						
District Local Board ...	140	61,156	16,666	29,792	...	...
Non-Local Authority Municipalities.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	140	61,156	16,666	29,792	...	...
Local Authority Municipalities.	...	5,411	...	...	6,433	...
Grand Total ...	140	66,567	16,666	29,792	6,433	...
Larkana.						
District Local Board ...	17,035	2,67,576	240	78,667	...	...
Non-Local Authority Municipalities.	...	8,292	...	...	8,682	...
Total ...	17,035	2,75,868	240	78,667	8,682	...
Local Authority Municipalities.	...	17,696	...	...	21,525	5
Grand Total ...	17,035	2,93,564	240	78,667	30,207	5
Upper Sind Frontier.						
District Local Board ...	77,927	99,346	188	56,777	...	...
Non-Local Authority Municipalities.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	77,927	99,346	188	56,777	...	...
Local Authority Municipalities.	...	6,336	...	...	7,313	...
Grand Total ...	77,927	1,05,682	188	56,777	7,313	...

Non-recurring).		Expenditure.						
		Recurring.						
Miscellaneous.	Total including Opening balance.	On Primary schools maintained.	On Approved schools.	On Management.	Non-recurring.	Total.	Closing balance on 31st March, 1928.	Expenditure on scholarships included in the total recurring expenditure.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1,364	1,09,118	1,13,914	...	...	1,493	1,15,407	-6,289	3,798
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,364	1,09,118	1,13,914	...	...	1,493	1,15,407	-6,289	3,798
30	11,874	11,676	198	...	...	11,874	...	...
1,394	1,20,992	1,25,590	198	...	1,493	1,27,281	-6,289	3,798
477	3,63,995	3,25,682	500	27,851	145	3,54,178	9,817	2,184
4	16,978	19,136	...	1,567	...	20,703	-3,725	...
481	3,80,973	3,44,818	500	29,418	145	3,74,881	6,092	2,184
390	39,616	32,780	1,757	4,710	....	39,247	369	...
871	4,20,589	3,77,598	2,257	34,128	145	4,14,128	6,461	2,184
533	2,34,771	1,23,915	...	18,495	...	1,42,410	92,361	3,793
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
533	2,34,771	1,23,915	..	18,495	...	1,42,410	92,361	3,793
...	13,649	11,869	375	343	...	12,587	1,062	96
533	2,48,420	1,35,784	375	18,838	...	1,54,997	93,423	3,889

District and Management.	Opening balance on 1st April, 1927.	Receipts (Recurring and				
		Government grant.		Local Cess and other Local Board taxation.	Municipal funds.	Fees.
		Recurring.	Non-recurring.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
SIND—*concld.*						
Sukkur.						
District Local Board ...	42,128	1,97,885	...	56,025	...	...
Non-Local Authority Municipalities.	...	2,584	...	...	1,269	...
Total ...	42,128	2,00,469	...	56,025	1,269	...
Local Authority Municipalities.	...	68,492	...	11	81,585	...
Grand Total ...	42,128	2,68,961	...	56,036	82,854	...
Abstract.						
District Local Board ...	3,34,857	10,09,910	77,525	3,71,115	...	8
Non-Local Authority Municipalities.	...	40,798	...	...	26,004	4
Total ...	3,34,857	10,50,708	77,525	3,71,115	26,004	12
Local Authority Municipalities.	41,670	4,63,775	500	494	5,20,189	139
Grand Total ...	3,76,527	15,14,483	78,025	3,71,609	5,46,193	151
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.						
Abstract.						
District Local Board ...	29,40,082	88,80,754	1,85,899	19,84,991	15,675	1,77,344
Non-Local Authority Municipalities.	494	7,91,213	...	1,27,140	2,77,646	26,978
Total ...	29,40,576	96,71,967	1,85,899	21,12,131	2,93,321	2,04,322
Local Authority Municipalities.	5,07,044	25,02,710	5,095	23,684	38,67,510	28,876
Grand Total ...	34,47,620	1,21,74,677	1,90,994	21,35,815	41,60,831	2,33,200

Non-recurring).		Expenditure.						
		Recurring.						
Miscellaneous.	Total including Opening balance.	On Primary schools maintained.	On Approved schools.	On Management.	Non-recurring.	Total.	Closing balance on 31st March, 1928.	Expenditure on scholarships included in the total recurring expenditure.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
710	2,96,748	2,48,222	...	19,510	3,516	2,71,248	25,500	2,141
...	3,853	4,278	...	341	...	4,619	-766	...
710	3,00,601	2,52,500	...	19,851	3,516	2,75,867	24,734	2,141
867	1,50,955	1,16,905	23,184	7,195	...	1,47,284	3,671	442
1,577	4,51,556	3,69,405	23,184	27,046	3,516	4,23,151	28,405	2,583
13,484	18,06,899	12,88,645	1,528	1,25,322	17,671	14,33,166	3,73,733	20,143
14	66,820	78,338	366	11,116	2,779	92,599	-25,779	505
13,498	18,73,719	13,66,983	1,894	1,36,438	20,450	15,25,765	3,47,954	20,648
3,019	10,29,786	7,69,375	1,54,823	70,461	202	9,94,861	34,925	991
16,517	29,03,505	21,36,358	1,56,717	2,06,899	20,652	25,20,626	3,82,879	21,637
1,45,388	1,43,30,133	1,02,75,480	1,07,042	5,40,557	2,42,523	1,11,65,602	31,64,531	55,636
1,462	12,24,933	12,28,614	35,774	26,432	9,562	13,00,382	-75,449	852
1,46,850	1,55,55,066	1,15,04,094	1,42,816	5,66,989	2,52,085	1,24,65,984	30,89,082	56,488
89,045	70,23,966	56,65,499	4,95,891	2,76,515	50,830	64,88,735	5,35,231	8,721
2,35,895	2,25,79,032	1,71,69,593	6,38,707	8,43,504	3,02,915	1,89,54,719	36,24,313	65,209

The following table shows the number and average pay of Primary Schools in the British Districts of each Division

Names of Divisions and Boards.	Num		
	Trained Head Masters and Mistresses.	Untrained Head Masters and Mistresses.	Trained Assistants and Mistresses.
Men Teachers.			
Bombay Division—			
District Local Board	778	924	862
Municipal—			
Bombay City	198	26	440
Mofussil	104	35	260
Central Division—			
District Local Board	1,406	2,204	1,814
Municipal	231	44	779
Northern Division—			
District Local Board	1,288	148	1,144
Municipal	206	13	588
Southern Division—			
District Local Board	1,360	387	1,204
Municipal	153	24	346
Sind—			
District Local Board	798	105	640
Municipal	122	10	340
Total (Bombay Presidency)—			
District Local Board	5,630	3,768	5,664
Municipal—			
Excluding Bombay City	816	126	2,313
Including Bombay City	1,014	152	2,753
Women Teachers.			
Bombay Division—			
District Local Board	41	22	12
Municipal—			
Bombay City	75	18	266
Mofussil	32	9	41
Central Division—			
District Local Board	73	53	34
Municipal	80	3	132
Northern Division—			
District Local Board	170	4	117
Municipal	78	1	197

all full-time teachers in District Local Board and Municipal of the Bombay Presidency during the year 1927-28.

ber of		Average pay of				
Untrained Assistants and Mistresses who have passed the Vernacular Final Examination.	Untrained and unpassed Assistants and Mistresses.	Trained Head Masters and Mistresses.	Untrained Head Masters and Mistresses.	Trained Assistants and Mistresses.	Untrained Assistants and Mistresses who have passed the Vernacular Final Examination.	Untrained and unpassed Assistants and Mistresses.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
471	100	38·0	27·3	31·8	24·4	19·9
603	177	115·3	55·5	95·5	51·2	40·0
302	49	48·4	26·6	34·3	24·3	20·4
1,524	82	39·8	26·6	32·1	19·0	18·9
798	56	49·5	25·9	34·0	22·6	19·0
1,025	32	43·7	29·8	35·7	24·1	20·9
621	75	47·6	27·6	34·4	24·4	19·7
407	21	47·4	24·4	38·3	23·3	19·5
396	52	53·0	28·2	37·2	22·1	19·5
503	6	52·1	26·9	40·2	23·7	20·0
222	35	53·6	25·0	39·3	24·8	21·6
3,930	241	44·0	26·7	35·0	19·2	19·7
2,339	267	50·5	26·6	35·4	23·4	19·9
2,942	444	63·1	31·6	45·0	29·1	27·9
24	14	39·1	24·8	30·9	24·6	19·8
73	213	120·6	60·3	110·6	50·0	40·0
49	30	45·2	25·1	32·4	22·3	20·3
49	20	43·9	23·3	28·9	20·7	16·9
133	48	44·9	20·0	29·4	23·0	18·2
80	3	48·9	31·0	34·2	22·7	20·0
126	27	53·4	15·0	41·0	23·7	20·4

Names of Divisions and Boards.	Num		
	Trained Head Masters and Mistresses.	Untrained Head Masters and Mistresses.	Trained Assistants and Mistresses.
Women Teachers—contd.			
Southern Division—			
District Local Board	98	9	122
Municipal	45	3	86
Sind—			
District Local Board	14	13	13
Municipal	66	5	90
Total (Bombay Presidency)—			
District Local Board	396	101	298
Municipal—			
Excluding Bombay City...	301	21	546
Including Bombay City...	376	39	812

ber of		Average pay of				
Untrained Assistants and Mistresses who have passed the Vernacular Final Examination.	Untrained and unpassed Assistants and Mistresses.	Trained Head Masters and Mistresses.	Untrained Head Masters and Mistresses.	Trained Assistants and Mistresses.	Untrained Assistants and Mistresses who have passed the Vernacular Final Examination.	Untrained and unpassed Assistants and Mistresses.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
33	11	47·1	26·0	34·3	25·5	18·6
56	53	47·2	24·0	36·5	22·9	18·0
11	18	53·1	12·8	30·6	28·2	20·0
39	111	48·7	24·7	35·1	25·3	20·5
197	66	46·7	22·8	33·3	23·2	18·8
403	269	48·3	23·6	35·9	24·1	19·5
476	482	62·7	40·6	60·3	27·4	28·6

SUBSIDIARY FORM

Statistical Return of Colleges in the British Districts of the

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on rolls on		
		Reading for the First Year Arts, Inter Arts or Inter Science.	Reading for a degree, *e.g.*, B. A., B. Sc., B. E., B. Ag., etc.	Reading for a Higher degree, *e.g.*, M. A., M. Com., LL. M., M. D., etc.
1	2	3	4	5
Bombay—				
University School of Economics and Sociology, Bombay	1	...	...	52
ARTS COLLEGES.				
Government.				
Bombay—				
Elphinstone College, Bombay ...	1	283	147	20
Poona—				
Deccan College, Poona	1	195	68	13
Ahmedabad—				
Gujarat College, Ahmedabad	1	458	204	3
Dharwar—				
Karnatak College, Dharwar	1	340	95	1
Total ...	4	1,276	514	37
Bombay—				
Royal Institute of Science	1	71	103	39
Aided.				
Bombay—				
Wilson College, Bombay	1	540	239	24
St. Xavier's College, Bombay ...	1	740	240	14
Poona—				
Fergusson College, Poona	1	701	430	45
Sir Parashurambhau College, Poona ...	1	413	146	15
Surat—				
M. T. B. Arts College, Surat	1	213	56	...
Karachi—				
D. J. Sind College, Karachi	1	403	209	4
Hyderabad—				
Sind National College	1	125	31	1
Total ...	7	3,135	1,351	103
Unaided.				
Nasik—				
Gokhale Education Society's H. P. T. Arts College, Nasik	1	91	29	...
Satara—				
Willingdon College, Kupwad (Sangli) ...	1	189	95	...
Total ...	2	280	124	...
Total Arts Colleges ...	14	4,762	2,092	179

No. 1.

Bombay Presidency for the Official Year 1927-28.

31st March 1928.				Expenditure.				
Reading for an additional degree, *e.g.*, LL.B., B.T., etc.	Total.	Average Monthly Number.	Average Daily Attendance.	Provincial Revenues.	Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	52	63	26	40,701	...	...	1,120	...
...	450	447	397	78,050	...	...	63,818	18,785
...	276	271	236	1,17,017	...	...	30,277	..
...	665	665	658	65,356	...	...	80,439	39,285
...	436	425	335	60,883	...	...	48,621	8,091
...	1,827	1,808	1,626	3,21,306	...	...	2,28,155	66,161
..	213	217	199	59,249	...	...	24,420	86,594
...	803	805	704	33,093	...	...	1,17,675	...
...	994	973	890	51,048	...	...	1,70,355	...
...	1,176	1,121	938	34,943	...	...	1,09,824	...
...	574	563	483	15,579	...	...	55,757	...
..	269	266	234	11,221	...	...	30,315	...
...	616	610	597	33,339	2,875	9,950	90,178	10,691
...	157	156	122	7,777	2,000	12,000	27,106	2,300
...	4,589	4,494	3,968	1,87,000	4,875	21,950	6,01,210	12,991
...	120	121	111	...	...	...	12,742	6,003
...	284	273	263	...	...	...	26,003	...
...	404	394	374	...	...	...	38,745	6,003
...	7,033	6,913	6,167	5,67,555	4,875	21,950	8,87,530	1,71,749

SUBSIDIARY FORM No. 1—*contd.*

District and Name or Class or Institutions.	Expenditure—*contd.*		Annual cost of educating each student.	
	Subscription and other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.
1	15	16	17	18
Bombay—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
University School of Economics and Sociology, Bombay	7,000	48,821	775	646
ARTS COLLEGES.				
Government.				
Bombay—				
Elphinstone College, Bombay... ...	2,145	1,62,798	364	175
Poona—				
Deccan College, Poona	...	1,47,294	542	432
Ahmedabad—				
Gujarat College, Ahmebabad	...	1,85,080	278	98
Dharwar—				
Karnatak College, Dharwar	553	1,18,148	278	143
Total ...	2,698	6,13,320	339	178
Bombay—				
Royal Institute of Science	2,336	1,72,599	795	273
Aided.				
Bombay—				
Wilson College, Bombay	34,696	1,85,464	230	41
St. Xavier's College, Bombay	...	2,21,403	227	52
Poona—				
Fergusson College, Poona	33,644	1,78,411	159	31
Sir Parashrambhau College, Poona ...	55,340	1,26,676	225	28
Surat—				
M. T. B. Arts College, Surat	17,671	59,207	223	42
Karachi—				
D. J. Sind College, Karachi	27,749	1,74,782	286	55
Hyderabad—				
Sind National College	5,551	56,734	364	50
Total ...	1,74,651	10,02,677	223	42
Unaided.				
Nasik—				
Gokhale Education Society's H. P. T. Arts College, Nasik	10,865	29,610	245	...
Satara—				
Willingdon College, Kupwad (Sangli) ...	4,106	30,109	110	...
Total ...	14,971	59,719	152	...
Total Arts Colleges ...	1,94,656	18,48,315	267	82

SUBSIDIARY FORM No. 1—*contd.*

PROFESSIONAL COLLEGES.

SUBSIDIARY FORM

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on		
		Reading for the First Year Arts, Inter Arts or Inter Science.	Reading for a Degree, *e.g.*, B. A., B. Sc., B. E., B. Ag., etc.	Reading for a Higher Degree, *e.g.*, M. A., M. Com., LL.M., M. D., etc.
1	2	3	4	5
PROFESSIONAL COLLEGES.				
Government.				
Bombay—				
Government Law College	1	...	...	...
Grant Medical College	1	127	285	...
Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics	1	143	125	3
Secondary Training College	1	...	...	...
Poona—				
College of Engineering	1	143	41	...
Agricultural College	1	108	115	...
Total ...	6	521	566	3
Municipal.				
Bombay—				
Seth G. S. Medical College	1	76	63	...
Aided.				
Karachi—				
N. E. D. Civil Engineering College ...	1	97	41	...
Unaided.				
Poona—				
Law College	1	...	...	...
Ahmedabad—				
Sir Lallubhai Shah Law College ...	1	...	...	...
Karachi—				
Sind Collegiate Board's Law College ...	1	...	...	...
Total ...	3	...	...	...
Total, Professional Colleges ...	11	694	670	3

No. 1—*concld.*

31st March 1928.		Average Monthly Number	Average daily attendance.	Expenditure.				
Reading for an additional degree, *e.g.*, LL.B., B.T., etc.	Total.			Provincial Revenues.	Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
481	481	450	375	...	...	...	50,901	...
...	412	412	401	2,19,891	...	...	1,11,421	2,473
...	271	271	214	25,687	...	...	36,914	18,499
60	60	59	54	61,725	...	...	...	...
...	184	183	145	1,70,684	...	...	27,205	...
...	223	230	210	1,26,726	...	...	10,185	...
541	1,631	1,605	1,399	6,04,713	...	...	2,36,626	20,972
...	139	130	125	...	...	1,55,297	34,012	...
...	138	119	119	32,000	375	10,000	25,750	3,361
410	410	410	304	...	...	...	32,731	...
168	168	174	157	...	...	...	16,145	...
40	40	38	36	...	...	...	5,671	...
618	618	622	497	...	...	...	54,547	...
1,159	2,526	2,476	2,140	6,36,713	375	1,65,297	3,50,935	24,333

SUBSIDIARY FORM No. 1—*concld.*

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Expenditure—*contd.*		Annual cost of educating each student.	
	Subscription and other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.
1	15	16	17	18
PROFESSIONAL COLLEGES.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Government.				
Bombay—				
Government Law College	...	50,901	113	...
Grant Medical College	6,409	3,40,194	826	534
Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics	...	81,100	299	95
Secondary Training College	...	61,725	1,046	1,046
Poona—				
College of Engineering	869	1,98,758	1,086	932
Agricultural College	...	1,36,911	595	551
Total ...	7,278	8,69,589	541	377
Municipal				
Bombay—				
Seth G. S. Medical College ...	8,466	1,97,775	1,521	...
Aided.				
Karachi—				
N. E. D. Civil Engineering College ...	7,248	78,734	661	268
Unaided.				
Poona—				
Law College	...	32,731	80	...
Ahmedabad—				
Sir Lallubhai Shah Law College ...	...	16,145	93	...
Karachi—				
Sind Collegiate Board's Law College ...	...	5,671	149	...
Total ...	...	54,547	88	...
Total, Professional Colleges ...	22,992	12,00,645	485	257

SUBSIDIARY FORM No. 2.

SUBSIDIARY

Statistical Return of High and Middle Schools

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the Rolls on 31st March 1928.			Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.
		In High stage.	In Middle stage.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
HIGH SCHOOLS.						
ANGLO-VERNACULAR.						
Government.						
Bombay—						
Elphinstone High School ...	1	507	367	874	898	871
Thana—						
B. J. High School ...	1	226	92	318	305	296
Ratnagiri—						
Ratnagiri High School ...	1	253	...	253	249	221
Nasik—						
Nasik High School ...	1	337	202	539	536	504
Poona—						
Anglo-Urdu High School, Poona.	1	95	82	177	180	158
Satara—						
High School, Satara ...	1	278	161	439	448	400
Sholapur—						
Northcote High School, Sholapur.	1	240	178	418	425	371
East Khandesh—						
G. S. High School, Jalgaon.	1	252	96	348	347	305
West Khandesh—						
Garud High School, Dhulia ...	1	238	172	410	404	369
Ahmedabad—						
R. C. High School, Ahmedabad.	1	280	...	280	275	262
Kaira—						
Government High School, Nadiad.	1	190	89	279	275	260
Panch Mahals—						
Telang High School, Godhra ...	1	136	95	231	229	217
Broach—						
R. S. Dalal High School, Broach.	1	228	146	374	368	352
Surat—						
Sorabji J. J. High School, Surat.	1	264	...	264	262	248
Dharwar—						
Dharwar High School ...	1	224	92	316	299	281
Anglo-Urdu High School, Hubli.	1	88	79	167	170	146
Belgaum—						
Sirdars' High School, Belgaum.	1	238	166	404	418	327
Bijapur—						
Bijapur High School ...	1	221	154	375	356	328
Karwar—						
Karwar High School ...	1	294	...	294	278	244

FORM No. 2.

(*English*) *for Boys for the Official Year 1927-28.*

Expenditure.							Annual cost of educating each pupil.		Drawing grant.
Provincial Revenues.	Local Cess.	Municipal Fund.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscription and other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
50,710	...	...	47,242	...	8	97,960	109	57	...
21,595	...	...	13,673	...	...	35,268	117	72	...
17,547	...	...	11,761	...	2,201	31,509	128	71	...
25,464	...	...	20,005	...	...	45,469	85	47	...
19,701	...	...	5,681	...	...	25,382	141	109	...
20,218	...	...	16,527	...	...	36,745	82	45	...
29,990	...	...	14,889	...	...	44,879	106	71	...
19,738	...	...	14,192	...	...	33,930	98	56	...
21,650	...	...	15,221	...	...	36,871	91	53	...
23,018	...	...	13,138	...	...	36,156	132	91	...
21,918	...	...	10,719	...	...	32,637	119	80	...
16,356	...	...	8,557	170	197	25,280	110	71	...
19,875	...	...	14,834	155	...	34,864	95	54	...
17,513	...	...	11,478	...	...	28,991	111	67	...
26,728	...	...	12,305	...	7	39,040	131	89	...
21,650	...	...	5,583	...	...	27,233	160	127	...
32,484	...	...	15,888	...	39	48,411	116	78	...
32,008	...	...	14,481	...	355	46,844	132	90	...
25,645	...	...	11,950	...	158	37,753	136	92	...

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the Rolls on 31st March 1928.			Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.
		In High stage.	In Middle stage.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
HIGH SCHOOLS—*contd.*						
ANGLO-VERNACULAR—*contd.*						
Government—contd.						
Karachi—						
N. J. High School, Karachi ...	1	486	...	486	551	532
Hyderabad—						
High School, Hyderabad ...	1	203	183	386	418	368
Nawabshah—						
Naushahro Madressah and High School.	1	96	90	186	195	175
Thar and Parkar—						
Mirpurkhas Madressah and High School.	1	62	75	137	156	134
Sukkur—						
High School, Shikarpur ...	1	166	92	258	274	246
Larkana—						
High School, Larkana ...	1	250	158	408	445	409
Total ...	25	5,852	2,769	8,621	8,761	8,024
District Local Board.						
Nawabshah—						
High School, Tharushah ...	1	127	95	222	233	217
Municipal.						
Poona—						
A. V. School, Lonavla ...	1	25	76	101	96	82
Sholapur—						
V. J. High School, Pandharpur.	1	218	177	395	398	360
A. V. School, Barsi ...	1	118	70	188	188	162
Ahmednagar—						
Sir D. M. Petit High School, Sangamner.	1	198	99	297	295	262
East Khandesh—						
D. S. High School, Bhusawal...	1	176	286	462	416	358
Ahmedabad—						
Birla High School, Dhandhuka.	1	64	84	148	145	134
Kaira—						
Edward Memorial High School, Kaira.	1	108	117	225	245	210
Municipal High School, Kapadvanj.	1	129	182	311	304	281
Broach—						
Municipal High School, Ankleshwar.	1	73	113	186	181	166
Municipal High School Jambusar.	1	80	91	171	177	162

FORM No. 2—*contd.*

Expenditure.							Annual cost of educating each pupil.		Drawing grant.
Provincial Revenues.	Local Cess.	Municipal Fund.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscription and other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
38,594	...	...	41,073	...	40	79,707	86	42	...
17,678	...	...	15,532	...	...	33,210	79	42	...
8,162	...	...	6,196	...	...	14,358	74	42	...
11,985	...	...	4,880	...	...	16,865	109	83	...
16,250	...	...	10,345	...	...	26,595	98	59	...
22,638	...	...	17,706	...	...	40,344	91	51	...
5,79,115	...	...	3,73,856	325	3,005	9,56,301	108	65	...
3,340	1,700	...	8,750	258	...	14,048	61	15	137
1,145	...	3,345	1,684	...	...	6,174	64	12	...
3,250	...	1,921	10,733	...	...	15,904	40	8	110
755	...	6,043	4,573	...	307	11,678	62	4	...
3,315	...	500	9,053	...	1,187	14,055	48	11	176
4,600	...	3,224	11,678	...	2,061	21,563	52	11	145
2,522	...	2,141	4,727	...	16,756	26,146	180	17	80
3,023	...	720	8,163	...	...	11,906	49	12	120
3,110	...	605	9,418	...	2	13,135	43	10	130
3,846	...	4,318	4,986	125	9	13,284	73	21	121
1,585	...	2,987	5,438	...	50	10,060	57	9	...

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the Rolls on 31st March 1928.			Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.
		In High stage.	In Middle stage.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
HIGH SCHOOLS—*contd.*						
ANGLO-VERNACULAR—*contd.*						
Municipal—contd.						
Dharwar—						
Lamington High School, Hubli.	1	259	269	528	541	495
Municipal High School, Gadag.	1	240	161	401	439	362
Municipal High School, Ranebennur.	1	65	79	144	155	120
Municipal High School, Haveri.	1	52	77	129	128	107
Belgaum—						
Municipal High School, Nipani	1	80	88	168	171	143
Municipal High School, Gokak.	1	66	72	138	144	130
Kanara—						
Shri Marikamba High School, Sirsi.	1	68	67	135	143	107
Sukkur—						
Tilak High School, Sukkur ...	1	279	171	450	450	394
High School, Rohri ...	1	176	...	176	171	149
Upper Sind Frontier—						
High School, Jacobabad ...	1	125	96	221	236	196
Total ...	20	2,599	2,375	4,974	5,023	4,380
Aided.						
Bombay—						
Israelite High School, Mazgaon.	1	62	131	193	203	173
Wilson High School, Girgaum	1	309	207	516	510	467
Robert Money School, Girgaum.	1	269	215	484	503	429
Chikitsak Samooha High School, Girgaum.	1	245	156	401	395	354
Maratha High School, Girgaum.	1	210	147	357	354	299
Anjuman-i-Islam High School, Hornby Road.	1	92	153	245	248	208
B. J. Parsi Charitable Institution, Queen's Road.	1	124	212	336	346	316
Sir J. J. Parsi Benevolent Institution, Fort.	1	141	132	273	268	250
Esplanade High School, Frere Road.	1	310	295	605	589	547
Fort and Proprietary High School, Frere Road.	1	131	66	197	200	170
New Bombay High School, Chira Bazar.	1	50	74	124	116	96
Gokuldas Tejpal High School, Kalbadevi.	1	217	328	545	569	507
Proprietary and Fort High School, Gowalia Tank Road.	1	62	113	175	173	155

FORM No. 2—*contd.*

Expenditure.							Annual cost of educating each pupil.		Drawing grant.
Provincial Revenues.	Local Cess.	Municipal Fund.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscription and other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
5,968	...	6,411	13,671	...	85	26,135	49	11	181
5,769	...	3,253	15,262	...	...	24,284	56	13	120
1,647	...	4,540	5,211	...	...	11,398	76	11	...
790	...	5,126	3,594	...	6	9,516	74	6	...
1,677	...	4,832	4,127	...	19	10,655	62	10	...
1,448	...	1,097	5,486	...	...	8,031	56	10	...
1,054	...	4,953	4,052	...	8	10,067	70	7	...
7,606	...	10,643	12,084	...	94	30,427	68	17	194
3,751	...	3,338	6,112	...	...	13,201	136	22	141
4,065	...	7,030	5,077	...	78	16,250	69	17	114
60,926	...	77,027	1,45,129	125	20,662	3,03,869	61	12	1,632
4,700	...	...	4,326	68	8,536	17,630	87	23	137
13,866	...	...	25,595	...	22,633	62,094	122	27	249
8,534	...	...	22,004	1,427	9,645	41,610	83	17	250
4,000	...	...	18,332	...	789	23,121	64	10	207
5,567	...	...	15,486	...	158	21,211	60	16	205
6,800	...	...	3,892	339	14,388	25,419	162	27	140
7,139	...	...	963	16,950	...	25,052	44	13	181
10,300	...	...	313	12,647	6,128	29,388	109	38	181
17,537	...	...	38,001	...	6,821	62,359	106	30	...
6,062	...	...	12,177	141	1,801	20,181	101	30	...
2,500	...	...	5,638	...	3,709	11,847	102	29	...
8,177	...	...	18,523	9,516	1,309	37,525	66	16	178
4,579	...	...	11,524	...	2,154	18,257	106	26	...

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March 1928.			Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.
		In High stage.	In Middle stage.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
HIGH SCHOOLS—*contd.*						
ANGLO-VERNACULAR—*contd.*						
Aided—contd.						
Bombay—						
General Education Institute, Dadar.	1	360	355	715	692	612
King George English School, Dadar.	1	427	475	902	887	773
American Mission High School, Byculla.	1	92	130	222	235	183
Gokhale Education Society's Seth D. G. T. High School, Girgaum.	1	242	186	428	435	388
Parel High School, Parel ...	1	123	225	348	363	287
Ram Mohan English School, Girgaum.	1	132	144	276	257	234
Maharashtra High School, Parel.	1	138	199	337	323	317
Thana—						
N. M. Wadia High School, Nargol.	1	72	...	72	74	63
K. D. High School, Chinchani.	1	99	94	193	188	159
New High School, Bassein ...	1	103	99	202	213	180
G. E. Institute's M. H. High School, Thana.	1	171	197	368	377	330
G. E. Institute's English School, Kalyan.	1	217	156	373	361	316
Gokhale Education Society's S. P. H. High School, Bordi.	1	103	88	191	186	153
Kolaba—						
John Elphinstone High School, Alibag.	1	124	95	219	219	193
K. E. Society's High School, Mahad.	1	89	84	173	173	160
Private High School, Pen ...	1	50	90	140	140	120
K. E. Society's Mehendale High School, Roha.	1	99	72	171	163	144
Do. V. K. High School, Panvel.	1	130	147	277	282	249
G. E. Institutes Native Institution, Uran.	1	70	109	179	166	147
Ratnagiri—						
Private High School, Rajapur .	1	143	126	269	268	243
United English School, Chiplun.	1	132	88	220	221	197
S. P. G. Mission High School, Dapoli.	1	60	73	133	133	124

FORM No. 2—*contd.*

Expenditure.							Annual cost of educating each pupil.		
Provincial Revenues.	Local Cess.	Municipal Fund.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscription and other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.	Drawing grant.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
8,531	...	...	24,773	...	100	33,404	48	12	216
12,803	...	...	26,405	...	16,568	55,776	63	14	234
3,526	...	...	6,867	...	6,028	16,421	70	15	192
6,110	...	...	18,928	206	3,541	28,785	66	14	212
2,895	...	...	11,992	...	3,229	18,116	50	8	...
3,500	...	...	9,046	143	5,137	17,826	69	14	120
700	...	...	9,052	...	5,273	15,025	46	2	...
3,800	...	...	4,143	5,109	11,002	24,054	325	51	171
3,855	...	...	5,846	1,080	3,387	14,168	75	20	...
3,450	...	1,050	8,956	...	70	13,526	63	16	253
4,110	...	...	13,852	...	...	17,962	48	11	105
2,176	...	500	11,661	...	...	14,337	40	6	212
2,130	...	...	4,998	...	8,057	15,185	82	11	...
4,002	...	...	6,287	...	6,043	16,332	75	18	228
1,800	...	...	5,696	...	1,223	8,719	49	10	178
1,800	...	500	3,478	375	397	6,550	47	13	100
2,250	...	300	4,851	...	2,716	10,117	62	14	...
2,300	...	1,000	9,128	328	1,200	13,956	49	8	58
907	...	200	4,334	...	52	5,493	33	5	...
4,390	...	100	8,931	323	2,530	16,274	61	16	185
2,425	...	1,000	7,265	...	659	11,349	51	11	151
2,999	...	...	4,335	...	2,100	9,434	68	22	...

SUBSIDIARY

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March 1928.			Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.
		In High stage.	In Middle stage.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
HIGH SCHOOLS—*contd.*						
ANGLO-VERNACULAR—*contd.*						
Aided—contd.						
Ratnagiri—						
A. P. Mission High School, Vengurla.	1	90	84	174	196	143
George V English School, Vengurla.	1	172	133	305	311	278
A. S. Desai High School, Malwan.	1	247	196	443	524	420
Nasik—						
Shikshan Prasarak Mandali's New English School, Nasik.	1	324	318	642	654	570
Nasik Education Society's St. George's High School, Nasik.	1	142	121	263	258	216
Zoroastrian Boarding School, Deolali.	1	90	40	130	134	124
Poona—						
New English School, Poona ...	1	1,183	829	2,012	2,014	1,824
Nutan Marathi Vidyalaya High School, Poona.	1	998	854	1,852	1,831	1,679
M. E. Society's High School, Poona.	1	391	332	723	742	618
Sardar Dastur Hoshang Boys' High School, Poona.	1	89	61	150	149	130
Camp Education Society's High School, Poona.	1	146	264	410	408	338
Shri Shivaji Maratha High School, Poona.	1	141	202	343	357	311
Private English High School, Junnar.	1	77	107	184	189	166
M. E. Society's High School, Baramati.	1	115	86	201	207	173
Satara—						
D. E. Society's New English School, Satara.	1	467	303	770	760	677
Dravid High School, Wai ...	1	177	183	360	367	325
Parsi High School, Panchgani .	1	55	46	101	108	104
Darul Uloom Muslim High School, Panchgani.	1	23	20	43	45	39
Hindu High School, Panchgani.	1	23	26	49	56	48
Tilak High School, Karad ...	1	153	119	272	264	235
Sholapur—						
Shikshan Prasarak Mandal's H. D. High School, Sholapur.	1	371	425	796	697	644

FORM No. 2—*contd.*

Expenditure.							Annual cost of educating each pupil.		Drawing Grant.
Provincial Revenues.	Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscription and all other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
3,095	...	...	3,282	...	4,968	11,345	58	16	201
2,775	...	...	5,576	...	5,451	13,802	44	9	195
6,444	...	...	11,681	3,106	597	21,828	42	12	245
5,299	...	...	18,382	...	...	23,681	36	8	254
2,425	...	...	6,170	...	195	8,790	34	9	20
3,450	...	...	6,203	...	4,416	14,069	105	26	...
21,700	...	...	60,298	...	3,981	85,979	43	11	286
23,870	...	...	55,261	...	3,164	82,295	45	13	282
10,120	...	...	21,540	...	2,253	33,913	46	14	114
2,845	...	...	7,237	3,361	...	13,443	90	19	88
3,094	...	...	12,122	...	2,831	18,047	44	8	90
4,649	...	...	7,691	...	3,259	15,599	44	13	70
2,920	...	200	5,656	...	1,126	9,902	52	15	...
2,720	...	2,000	5,810	...	355	10,885	53	13	113
10,011	...	...	22,583	...	3,718	36,312	48	13	241
4,270	...	360	10,288	1,189	17	16,124	44	12	233
1,700	...	...	12,680	...	12,018	26,398	244	16	...
1,150	...	...	1,874	14,886	...	17,910	398	26	...
500	...	...	5,214	50	8,294	14,058	251	9	...
1,350	...	...	8,240	...	2,538	12,128	46	5	...
9,785	...	...	30,409	...	262	40,456	58	14	201

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March 1928.			Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.
		In High stage.	In Middle stage.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
HIGH SCHOOLS—*contd.*						
ANGLO-VERNACULAR—*contd.*						
Aided—contd.						
Ahmednagar—						
Education Society's High School, Ahmednagar.	1	414	21	435	410	360
American Mission Boys' High School, Ahmednagar.	1	140	101	241	261	228
S. P. G. Mission Boys' High School, Ahmednagar.	1	57	61	118	121	99
East Khandesh—						
A. B. High School, Chalisgaon .	1	105	103	208	207	186
High School, Erandol ...	1	84	52	136	125	113
New English School, Jalgaon...	1	302	309	611	594	514
K. E. Society's High School, Amalner.	1	268	207	475	463	414
West Khandesh—						
J. R. City High School, Dhulia.	1	225	261	486	483	432
Ahmedabad—						
Tutorial High School, Ahmedabad.	1	571	640	1,211	1,190	1,066
J. L. New English School, Ahmedabad.	1	192	238	430	442	390
City High School, Ahmedabad.	1	475	364	839	841	746
I. P. Mission High School, Ahmedabad.	1	62	142	204	205	175
Model High School, Ahmedabad.	1	142	226	368	416	355
M. J. High School, Viramgam .	1	117	242	359	360	289
Modasa Education Society's High School, Modasa.	1	86	99	185	184	150
Kaira—						
Jubilee Institution, Umreth ...	1	172	242	414	420	400
New English School, Nadiad ...	1	254	368	622	650	636
Sansthan English School, Dakore.	1	120	160	280	281	249
Edward Memorial High School, Borsad.	1	104	150	254	243	220
Panch Mahals—						
New English School, Dohad ...	1	66	138	204	221	194
New High School, Godhra ...	1	84	180	264	265	245
Broach—						
Union High School, Broach ...	1	145	158	303	314	280
Pioneer High School, Broach...	1	154	203	357	352	287

FORM No. 2—*contd.*

Expenditure.							Annual cost of educating each Pupil.		Drawing Grant.
Provincial Revenues.	Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscription and all other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
5,875	...	600	14,760	...	...	21,235	52	14	346
7,703	...	...	6,173	...	10,857	24,733	95	30	265
2,468	...	...	376	...	5,730	8,574	71	20	125
2,460	...	1,200	6,712	...	...	10,372	50	12	84
1,655	...	300	4,570	864	715	8,104	65	13	14
3,575	...	...	15,932	...	...	19,507	33	6	164
2,300	...	1,200	14,357	...	10,735	28,592	62	5	...
4,470	1,000	2,000	13,270	822	778	22,340	46	9	262
7,188	...	...	42,727	...	8,041	57,956	49	6	...
5,624	...	...	14,600	...	2,964	23,188	52	13	128
2,761	...	...	30,091	...	11,229	44,081	52	3	...
2,650	...	...	5,480	6,886	3	15,019	73	13	...
3,253	...	...	13,837	...	3,106	20,196	49	6	...
5,521	...	...	7,633	1,310	5,453	19,917	55	3	114
1,600	...	...	5,973	...	3,570	11,143	61	9	...
4,857	...	...	13,055	...	...	17,912	43	12	151
5,606	...	...	18,479	...	2,374	26,459	41	9	199
3,277	...	450	4,605	1,300	2,445	12,077	43	12	147
1,500	...	...	8,461	...	1,050	11,011	45	6	...
1,976	...	1,800	6,667	599	...	11,042	52	11	50
1,884	...	750	9,794	113	...	12,541	48	8	100
4,072	...	...	7,642	...	5,229	16,943	54	13	127
1,222	...	...	10,647	...	4,135	16,004	46	31	...

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March 1928.			Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.
		In High stage.	In Middle stage.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
HIGH SCHOOLS—*contd.*						
ANGLO-VERNACULAR—*contd.*						
Aided—concld.						
Surat—						
I. P. Mission High School, Surat.	1	123	127	250	297	257
T. and T. V. Sarvajanik High School, Surat.	1	456	562	1,018	1,032	952
Union High School, Surat ...	1	228	389	617	654	573
Sir J. J. English School, Surat.	1	97	119	216	217	211
D. C. Omrigar Sarvajanik High School, Pardi.	1	105	31	136	132	120
M. E. M. Pipardiwala High School, Rander.	1	122	69	191	189	165
Bai Avabai High School, Bulsar.	1	326	12	338	349	304
Mandvi High School, Mandvi...	1	51	60	111	112	102
D. E. Italia High School, Chikhli.	1	68	85	153	154	137
Dharwar—						
New English School, Dharwar.	1	192	135	327	344	273
Karnatak High School, Dharwar.	1	171	65	236	220	206
Karnatak Lingayat Education Society's High School, Dharwar.	1	165	66	231	285	210
K. E. Mission High School, Dharwar.	1	113	52	165	161	155
New English School, Hubli ...	1	187	163	350	358	296
Belgaum—						
Beynon Smith High School, Belgaum.	1	372	215	587	599	517
Gilganchi Artal High School, Belgaum.	1	193	80	273	265	220
K. R. E. Society's New English School, Ainapur.	1	89	60	149	145	119
Jadhavjee Anandji High School, Athani.	1	99	99	198	195	166
Bijapur—						
Basweshwar High School, Bagalkot.	1	152	102	254	269	201
P. D. J. High School, Bijapur.	1	199	140	339	346	329
Shri Siddeshwar High School, Bijapur.	1	113	106	219	227	176

FORM No. 2—*contd.*

Expenditure.							Annual cost of educating each pupil.		Drawing grant.
Provincial Revenues.	Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscription and all other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
5,496	...	...	8,695	...	4,117	18,308	62	19	114
13,699	...	...	34,460	...	10,654	58,813	57	13	167
8,910	...	...	22,136	...	1,015	32,061	49	14	54
3,139	...	...	1,215	2,998	5,297	12,649	58	14	128
2,213	...	...	5,014	...	3,554	10,781	82	17	141
3,573	...	...	3,555	5,602	...	12,730	67	18	60
5,960	...	...	13,075	...	20	19,055	55	17	184
1,560	267	...	3,461	...	4,214	9,502	85	14	...
1,255	267	...	3,955	1,999	231	7,707	50	8	...
3,695	...	...	10,354	...	7,094	21,143	62	11	80
2,000	...	...	7,007	...	140	9,147	42	9	...
3,558	...	...	10,314	...	3,308	17,180	60	13	50
3,160	...	...	3,964	...	5,277	12,401	78	20	154
5,219	...	150	9,849	...	4,177	19,395	44	15	107
9,295	...	...	18,810	...	6,364	34,469	58	15	284
4,920	...	...	9,194	...	3,705	17,819	67	19	147
1,346	...	...	4,805	...	3,400	9,551	66	9	10
1,319	...	...	5,579	...	2,605	9,503	49	7	111
1,721	...	1,200	7,241	546	...	10,708	41	6	251
4,328	...	500	11,348	976	1,080	18,232	53	13	167
3,030	...	500	5,932	...	5,058	14,520	65	13	120

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March 1928.			Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.
		In High stage.	In Middle stage.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
HIGH SCHOOLS—*contd.*						
ANGLO-VERNACULAR—*contd.*						
Aided—concld.						
Kanara—						
Edward School, Ankola ...	1	81	81	162	157	146
Gibb High School, Kumta ...	1	116	86	202	211	198
St. Thomas High School, Honnavar.	1	145	109	254	253	235
Karachi—						
Sind Madressah, Karachi ...	1	376	601	977	1,039	908
C. M. S. High School, Karachi.	1	166	304	470	507	441
Bai Virbaiji High School, Karachi.	1	70	93	163	171	160
Model High School, Karachi ...	1	229	290	519	498	452
Karachi Academy, Karachi ...	1	53	143	196	214	177
New High School, Academy, Karachi.	1	126	164	290	306	255
Hyderabad—						
N. H. Academy, Hyderabad ...	1	480	256	736	735	653
N. V. High School, Hyderabad.	1	327	389	716	749	664
Nawabshah—						
K. C. Academy, Bhiria ...	1	153	78	231	218	206
Sukkur—						
Shikarpur Academy ...	1	193	367	560	569	509
Total ...	113	21,347	20,573	41,920	42,336	37,326

FORM No. 2—*contd.*

Expenditure.							Annual cost of educating each pupil.		Drawing grant.
Provincial Revenues.	Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscription and all other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1,290	...	...	5,104	...	1,852	8,246	54	8	160
3,775	..	...	8,790	...	1,425	13,990	67	18	154
3,368	...	...	9,338	...	170	12,876	51	13	144
60,000	...	7,422	5,748	...	...	73,170	70	58	219
11,410	...	...	19,054	746	7,365	38,575	76	23	235
7,314	...	2,631	5,268	7,238	3,063	25,514	149	43	225
6,090	...	2,511	21 395	...	...	29,996	60	12	...
2,090	...	2,181	7,877	...	2,888	15,036	70	10	...
1,500	...	1,071	10,026	...	7,435	20,032	65	5	...
13,360	...	750	28,148	...	...	42,258	58	18	185
10,300	4,000	750	22,925	...	2,382	40,357	54	14	209
4,760	250	...	10,340	23	1,751	17,124	79	22	167
4,340	...	1,500	15,864	...	377	22,081	39	8	121
6,06,882	5,784	36,676	13,51,476	1,03,266	3,95,258	24,99,342	59	15	13,198

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March 1928.			Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.
		In High Stage.	In Middle Stage.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
HIGH SCHOOLS—*contd.*						
ANGLO-VERNACULAR—*contd.*						
Recognised.						
Bombay—						
Bharda New High School, Waudby Road.	1	1,382	888	2,270	2,251	2,091
M. K. Nath Bhatia High School, Hornby Road.	1	131	184	315	318	277
J. N. Petit Parsee Orphanage, Lal Baug.	1	115	156	271	269	244
Aryan Education Society's High School, Girgaum.	1	554	530	1,084	1,072	983
Imperial High School, Lamington Road.	1	153	179	332	362	325
Master's Tutorial High School, Gowalia Tank Road.	1	324	194	518	609	559
Babu Pannalal Jain High School, Princess Street.	1	83	131	214	223	188
Marwadi Vidyalaya, Sandhurst Road.	1	169	89	258	258	215
Thana—						
Parle Tilak Vidyalaya, Ville Parle.	1	89	117	206	206	190
Nasik—						
New Parsi Boarding School, Nasik.	1	57	40	97	92	89
Poona—						
Bharat High School, Poona ...	1	92	107	199	195	162
Ahmedabad—						
Proprietary High School, Ahmedabad.	1	533	544	1,077	1,128	1,037
New High School, Ahmedabad.	1	506	379	885	876	775
Kaira—						
Saraswati High School, Nadiad.	1	160	206	366	356	316
Surat—						
N. G. Javeri Jain High School, Surat.	1	135	...	135	142	125
Total ...	15	4,483	3,744	8,227	8,357	7,576
Total Anglo-Vernacular High Schools.	174	34,408	29,556	63,964	64,710	57,523

FORM No. 2—*contd.*

Expenditure.							Annual cost of educating each pupil.		Drawing grant.
Provincial Revenue.	Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscription and other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	...	...	2,02,487	...	10,560	2,13,047	95	...	...
...	...	...	2,694	16,397	...	19,091	60	...	...
...	...	...	2,455	19,464	...	21,919	81	...	...
...	...	...	39,659	...	...	39,659	37	...	...
...	...	...	27,655	...	...	27,655	76	...	...
...	...	...	45,287	...	2,910	48,197	79	...	...
...	...	...	50	5,830	8,700	14,580	65	...	...
...	...	...	6,559	...	12,163	18,722	73	...	...
...	...	...	7,225	...	4,245	11,470	56	...	...
...	...	...	5,675	...	6,278	11,953	130	...	...
...	...	...	5,147	...	3,477	8,624	44	...	...
*249	...	...	42,004	...	1,429	43,682	39	...	...
*30	...	...	31,217	...	1,663	32,910	38	...	...
...	...	...	8,856	166	7,313	16,335	46	...	...
...	...	...	4,028	...	2,819	6,847	48	...	...
*279	...	...	4,30,998	41,857	61,557	5,34,691	64	...	...
12,50,542	7,484	1,13,703	23,10,209	1,45,831	4,80,482	43,08,251	67	20	14,967

*These are fee grants.

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March 1928.			Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.
		In High stage.	In Middle stage.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
HIGH SCHOOLS—*contd.*						
EUROPEAN SCHOOLS.						
Aided.						
Bombay—						
Cathedral and John Connon Boys' High School, Fort.	1	40	243	283	278	249
St. Mary's High School, Mazgaon.	1	50	324	374	311	283
Bombay Education Society's High School, Byculla.	1	39	253	292	284	236
Nasik—						
Barnes Boys' High School, Deolali.	1	61	124	185	193	183
Poona—						
Bishop's High School, Poona...	1	15	102	117	115	108
Satara—						
Boys' High School, Panchgani.	1	15	66	81	77	68
Karachi—						
Grammar School, Karachi ...	1	4	127	131	147	127
Total ...	7	224	1,239	1,463	1,405	1,254
ENGLISH-TEACHING SCHOOLS.						
Aided.						
Bombay—						
St. Xavier's High School, Bombay.	1	189	1,092	1,281	1,274	1,184
Antonio DaSilva High School, Dadar.	1	86	529	615	642	541
Antonio DeSouza's High School, Byculla.	1	49	532	581	571	498
St. Michael's High School, Mahim.	1	31	288	319	307	275
Catholic Educational Institute, Tardeo.	1	27	159	186	186	176
Thana—						
St. Andrew's High School, Bandra.	1	54	489	543	502	445
St. Stanislaus Institution, Bandra.	1	42	635	677	691	654
Poona—						
St. Vincent's High School, Poona.	1	48	376	424	423	385

FORM No. 2—*contd.*

Expenditure.							Annual cost of educating each pupil.		Drawing grants.
Provincial Revenues.	Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscription and all other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
38,519	...	...	38,965	6,485	18,683	1,02,652	969	139	130
16,650	...	...	14,348	...	11,577	42,575	137	54	209
20,568	...	...	28,733	...	6,806	56,107	198	72	225
24,368	...	...	20,217	2,228	11,786	58,599	303	126	144
12,000	...	...	12,540	698	3,333	28,571	248	104	130
11,004	...	...	9,623	...	2,690	23,317	303	143	...
13,541	...	552	10,575	...	8,965	33,633	229	92	150
1,36,650	...	552	1,35,001	9,411	63,840	3,45,454	246	97	988
27,900	...	...	66,534	619	60	95,113	75	22	239
11,100	...	...	25,096	...	2,890	39,086	60	17	154
11,681	...	...	26,668	60	1,946	40,355	70	20	164
6,000	...	...	10,210	...	12,731	28,941	94	19	90
950	...	...	10,086	...	11,846	22,882	123	5	...
9,300	...	...	21,107	...	19,057	49,464	98	18	178
14,000	...	...	19,298	...	16,129	49,427	71	20	143
9,945	...	...	20,392	...	2,263	32,600	77	23	108

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March 1928.			Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.
		In High stage.	In Middle stage.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
HIGH SCHOOLS—*concld.*						
ENGLISH-TEACHING SCHOOLS—*contd.*						
Aided—contd.						
Belgaum—						
St. Paul's High School, Belgaum.	1	30	346	376	376	344
Karachi—						
St. Patrick's High School, Karachi.	1	51	604	655	684	516
Total ...	10	607	5,050	5,657	5,656	5,020
Recognised.						
Bombay—						
Sir Jacob Sassoon Free High School, Byculla.	1	11	303	314	312	277
St. Sebastian Goan High School, Girgaum.	1	46	366	412	412	350
Poona—						
St. Helena's High School, Poona.	1	33	201	234	244	208
Total ...	3	90	870	960	968	835
Total, English-teaching Schools .	13	697	5,920	6,617	6,624	5,855
Grand Total of all High Schools.	194	35,329	36,715	72,044	72,739	64,632
MIDDLE SCHOOLS.						
ANGLO-VERNACULAR.						
Government.						
Ahmedabad—						
Government Middle School, Ahmedabad.	1	...	207	207	209	193
Surat—						
Government Middle School, Surat.	1	...	213	213	210	198
Karachi—						
Middle School (N. J. High School), Karachi.	1	...	367	367	398	369
Total ...	3	...	787	787	817	760

FORM No. 2—*contd.*

Expenditure.							Annual cost of educating each pupil.		Drawing grants.
Provincial Revenues.	Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscription and all other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
5,964	...	...	12,361	...	3,688	22,013	58	16	...
12,626	...	332	30,577	...	1,458	44,993	66	18	...
1,09,466	...	332	2,42,329	679	72,063	4,24,874	75	19	1,076
...	...	...	...	22,610	...	22,610	72	...	...
...	...	...	20,616	...	9,159	29,775	72	...	...
...	...	...	11,442	...	12,045	23,487	96	...	...
..	...	...	32,058	22,610	21,204	75,872	78	...	...
1,09,466	...	332	2,74,387	23,289	93,272	5,00,746	76	17	1,076
14,96,658	7,484	1,14,587	27,19,597	1,78,531	6,37,594	51,54,451	71	21	17,031
				...					
13,201	...	...	5,045	...	...	18,246	87	63	...
9,453	...	...	5,673	...	...	15,126	72	45	...
—Included in the expenditure of the N. J. High School, Karachi—									
22,654	...	...	10,718	...	... ...	33,372	41	28	...

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March 1928.			Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.
		In High stage.	In Middle stage.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
MIDDLE SCHOOLS—*contd.*						
ANGLO-VERNACULAR—*contd.*						
District Local Board Schools.						
Nawabshah—						
A.-V. School, Nawabshah ...	1	8	65	73	71	62
Thar and Parkar—						
A.-V. School, Mithi ...	1	12	53	65	65	58
Larkana—						
Local Fund Madressah, Larkana.	1	24	116	140	119	99
Total (Schools) ...	3	44	234	278	255	219
Classes.						
Thana—						
English Class attached to the Primary School, Wada.	1	...	25	25	27	20
Kolaba—						
Do. Tale ...	1	...	60	60	62	57
Ratnagiri—						
Do. Bhirawade ...	1	...	21	21	18	17
Nasik—						
Do. Satana ...	1	...	64	64	62	52
Satara—						
Do. Dudhgaon ...	1	...	29	29	25	22
Do. Patan ...	1	...	15	15	37	29
Do. Rahimatpur ...	1	...	22	22	21	18
Do. Palus ...	1	...	28	28	30	22
Do. Vita ...	1	...	45	45	47	40
Do. Koregaon ...	1	...	76	76	73	65
Do. Islampur ...	1	...	36	36	34	31
Sholapur—						
Do. Vairag ...	1	...	26	26	26	21
Ahmednagar—						
Do. Parner ...	1	...	54	54	54	48
Do. Belapur ...	1	...	31	31	34	29

FORM No. 2—*contd.*

Expenditure.							Annual cost of educating each pupil.		Drawing grants.
Provincial Revenues.	Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscription and all other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1,030	3,065	...	1,829	...	...	5,924	83	14	...
1,915	2,834	...	1,224	...	...	5,973	92	29	...
2,145	3,469	...	2,102	...	6,100	13,816	116	18	...
5,090	9,368	...	5,155	...	6,100	25,713	101	20	...
310	555	...	438	...	...	1,303	48	11	...
309	...	...	895	...	...	1,204	19	5	...
387	376	...	238	...	...	1,001	56	21	...
557	...	...	642	...	...	1,199	19	9	...
...	...	...	376	...	56	432	17	...	...
...	...	...	236	...	196	432	12	...	...
...	...	...	349	...	113	462	22	...	...
...	...	...	274	...	158	432	14	...	...
..	...	...	432	...	...	432	9	...	...
...	...	...	1,198	...	...	1,198	16	...	...
...	...	...	325	...	99	424	12	...	...
545	53	...	658	...	...	1,256	48	21	...
287	99	...	598	...	...	984	18	5	...
...	330	...	270	...	...	600	18	...	...

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March 1928.			Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.
		In High stage.	In Middle stage.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
MIDDLE SCHOOLS—*contd.*						
ANGLO-VERNACULAR—*contd.*						
Classes—contd.						
Ahmednagar—*contd.*						
English Class attached to the Primary School, Akola.	1	...	25	25	28	19
Do. Sheogam ...	1	...	35	35	36	31
Do. Shrigonda ...	1	...	28	28	33	27
Do. Rahuri ...	1	...	32	32	38	33
Do. Kopergaon ...	1	...	41	41	51	42
Do. Newasa ...	1	...	17	17	23	17
Do. Miri ...	1	...	22	22	23	13
East Khandesh—						
Anglo-Urdu Class, Nashirabad.	1	...	27	27	31	25
English Class attached to the Primary School, Shenduri.	1	...	45	45	43	40
West Khandesh—						
Do. Nawapur ...	1	...	40	40	45	37
Ahmedabad—						
Do. Bavla ...	1	...	49	49	51	45
Kaira—						
Do. Matar ...	1	...	43	43	47	39
Broach—						
Do. Wagra ...	1	...	37	37	36	29
Do. Illav ...	1	...	15	15	17	14
Surat—						
Do. Olpad ...	1	...	36	36	35	28
Do. Kachholi ...	1	...	25	25	25	19
Do. Paria ...	1	...	37	37	36	31
Dharwar—						
Do. Hirekerur ...	1	...	22	22	22	20

FORM No. 2—*contd.*

Expenditure.							Annual cost of educating each pupil.		Drawing grants.
Provincial Revenues.	Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscription and all other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	528	...	216	...	...	744	30	...	...
...	479	...	407	...	...	886	25	...	...
...	421	...	323	...	...	744	25	...	...
...	626	...	374	...	...	1,000	26	...	...
...	300	...	480	..	...	780	15	...	...
...	288	...	192	...	...	480	21	...	...
...	148	...	192	...	...	340	15	...	...
341	268	...	414	...	...	1,023	33	11	...
...	45	...	735	...	...	780	18	...	...
...	...	...	584	...	...	584	16	...	...
379	...	...	821	...	...	1,200	24	7	...
534	...	...	766	...	...	1,300	28	11	...
632	...	...	599	...	...	1,231	34	17	...
75	...	...	220	...	...	295	17	5	...
640	...	...	586	...	...	1,226	35	18	...
...	...	...	373	96	...	469	19	...	...
...	...	...	412	...	...	412	11	...	...
313	126	...	341	...	...	780	35	18	...

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March 1928.			Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.
		In High stage.	In Middle stage.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
MIDDLE SCHOOLS—*contd.*						
ANGLO-VERNACULAR—*contd.*						
Classes—contd.						
Belgaum—						
English Class attached to the Primary School, Kudchi.	1	...	21	21	22	18
Bijapur—						
Do. Muddebihal	1	...	34	34	35	30
Kanara—						
Do. Siddapur ...	1	...	26	26	25	21
Karachi—						
Do. Sann ...	1	...	29	29	24	20
Do. Bhian ...	1	...	25	25	24	23
Do. Mirpur Bathoro	1	...	42	42	27	26
Hyderabad—						
Do. Tando Jam ...	1	...	46	46	53	39
Do. Tando Ghulamali.	1	...	18	18	19	17
Nawabshah—						
Do. Khahi Rahu ...	1	...	26	26	25	22
Do. Darbello ...	1	...	52	52	57	45
Do. Abran ...	1	...	24	24	25	23
Sukkur—						
Do. Ubauro ...	1	...	35	35	38	32
Upper Sind Frontier—						
Do. Thul ...	1	...	19	19	18	15
Do. Shahdadkote ...	1	...	24	24	21	15

FORM No. 2—*contd.*

Expenditure.							Annual cost of educating each pupil.		Drawing grants.
Provincial Revenues.	Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscription and all other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
286	573	...	304	...	...	1,163	53	13	...
575	...	...	251	...	...	826	24	16	...
490	590	...	408	...	...	1,488	60	20	...
...	1,216	...	330	...	...	1,546	64	...	...
238	133	...	429	...	...	800	33	10	...
...	525	...	319	...	...	844	31	...	...
100	...	...	453	...	...	553	10	2	...
100	...	...	208	...	478	786	41	5	...
...	...	...	468	...	...	468	19	...	...
...	...	...	1,120	...	...	1,120	20	...	...
...	...	...	434	...	...	434	17	...	...
...	194	...	555	...	...	749	20	...	...
405	23	...	277	...	...	705	39	22	...
...	831	...	371	...	...	1,202	57	...	...

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March 1928.			Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.
		In High stage.	In Middle stage.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
MIDDLE SCHOOLS—*contd.*						
ANGLO-VERNACULAR—*contd.*						
Schools and Classes—concld.						
Larkana—						
English Class attached to the Primary School, Nassirabad.	1	...	33	33	36	28
Do. Nandero ...	1	...	43	43	42	36
Total, Classes ...	48	...	1,605	1,605	1,661	1,390
Total, Schools and Classes ...	51	44	1,839	1,883	1,916	1,609
Municipal.						
Bombay—						
Municipal A. V. Schools ...	5	...	516	516	514	430
Bombay Suburban District—						
Municipal A. V. School, Bandra.	1	38	125	163	161	146
Municipal A. V. School, Kurla.	1	11	117	128	133	118
Thana—						
Municipal A. V. Class, Bhiwandi.	1	...	44	44	48	41
English Class attached to the Primary School, Kalyan.	1	...	93	93	101	87
Nasik—						
Municipal A. V. School, Malegaon.	1	34	96	130	130	115
Municipal A. V. School, Yeola.	1	30	91	121	122	112
Municipal A. V. Class, Nasik...	1	...	37	37	39	35
Municipal A. V. School, Nandgaon.	1	26	41	67	66	58
Municipal A. V. School, Sinnar.	1	46	96	142	139	129
Anglo-Urdu Class attached to Urdu Primary School, Yeola.	1	...	32	32	32	30
Poona—						
English Class, Jejuri ...	1	...	20	20	22	19

FORM No. 2—*contd.*

Expenditure.							Annual cost of educating each pupil.		Drawing grants.
Provincial Revenues.	Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscription and all other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
139	53	...	572	...	...	764	21	4	...
...	218	...	676	...	...	894	21	...	...
7,642	8,998	...	22,139	96	1,100	39,975	24	5	...
12,732	18,366	...	27,294	96	7,200	65,688	34	7	...
8,333	...	13,534	2,419	...	...	24,286	47	16	...
1,190	...	4,340	4,060	...	...	9,590	60	7	109
...	...	3,600	1,945	...	...	5,545	42	...	...
175	...	...	401	...	...	576	12	3	...
...	...	431	1,346	...	...	1,777	18	...	...
1,440	...	1,743	2,780	...	68	6,031	46	11	14
860	...	1,417	2,187	...	...	4,464	37	7	...
359	...	235	189	...	...	783	20	9	...
...	...	62	1,592	...	1,124	2,778	42	...	...
...	...	1,200	3,758	...	...	5,558	40	...	...
...	...	339	92	...	...	431	13	...	...
...	...	671	81	...	3	755	34	...	...

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March 1928.			Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.
		In High stage.	In Middle stage.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
MIDDLE SCHOOLS—*contd.*						
ANGLO-VERNACULAR—*contd.*						
Municipal—contd.						
East Khandesh—						
Simcox A. V. School, Yawal ...	1	53	92	145	139	130
A. V. School, Faizpur ...	1	24	53	77	84	77
Anglo-Urdu Class, Jalgaon ...	1	...	29	29	33	21
West Khandesh—						
A. V. School, Nandurbar ...	1	61	99	160	137	115
Do. Shirpur ...	1	23	74	97	94	82
Ahmedabad—						
King Edward Memorial A. V. School, Prantij.	1	37	63	100	97	82
Municipal A. V. School, Sanand.	1	...	15	15	15	12
Kaira—						
Municipal A. V. School, Mehmedabad.	1	40	75	115	112	102
Broach—						
English Class attached to Lal Bazar Boys' School, Broach.	1	...	127	127	141	122
Surat—						
English Class attached to Municipal Primary School, Rander.	1	...	37	37	37	32
Do. do. Bulsar ...	1	...	61	61	60	50
Dharwar—						
Municipal A. V. School, Nargund.	1	14	41	55	52	43
Municipal A. V. School, Byadgi.	1	29	55	84	88	70
Belgaum—						
Municipal A. V. School, Saundatti.	1	12	35	47	48	38
Bijapur—						
Municipal A. V. School, Bagalkot.	1	53	101	154	154	139

FORM No. 2—*contd.*

Expenditure.							Annual cost of educating each pupil.		Drawing grant.
Provincial Revenues.	Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscription and other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1,103	...	77	3,276	...	...	4,456	32	8	...
1,000	...	1,059	1,873	...	...	3,932	47	12	...
...	85	532	...	...	...	617	19	...	...
1,335	...	2,329	4,256	...	220	8,140	52	9	...
795	...	1,014	1,601	...	2	3,412	36	8	17
904	...	934	1,998	...	...	3,836	40	9	...
...	...	1,160	268	...	...	1,428	95	...	...
1,202	...	182	2,461	...	...	3,845	34	11	...
...	...	...	1,080	...	...	1,080	8	...	...
75	...	...	457	...	...	532	14	2	...
...	...	525	...	...	...	525	9	...	...
350	...	1,049	1,000	...	...	2,399	46	7	...
350	...	3,899	1,809	...	...	6,058	69	4	...
300	...	1,588	724	...	...	2,612	54	6	...
2,100	...	4,713	3,411	...	...	10,224	67	14	142

SUBSIDIARY

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March 1928.			Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.
		In High stage.	In Middle stage.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
MIDDLE SCHOOLS—*contd.*						
ANGLO-VERNACULAR—*contd.*						
Municipal—concld.						
Karachi—						
A. V. School, Tatta ...	1	45	118	163	172	148
Do. Kotri ...	1	47	110	157	162	139
Hyderabad—						
A. V. School, Tando Allahyar .	1	...	54	54	53	45
Do. Halla ...	1	...	38	38	37	31
Do. Tando-Mahomed-khan.	1	...	45	45	45	39
English Class attached to Municipal Primary School, Matiari.	1	...	27	27	28	24
Nawabshah—						
A. V. School, Shahdadpur ...	1	...	63	63	62	54
Thar and Parkar—						
A. V. School, Mirpurkhas ...	1	12	69	81	85	65
Sukkur—						
Middle School, Rohri ...	1	...	199	199	202	182
Middle School, Old Sukkur ...	1	64	94	158	161	146
Gurdinomal School, Old Sukkur.	1	28	110	138	148	116
Larkana—						
A. V. School, Larkana ...	1	17	122	139	133	120
Do. Kambar ...	1	25	83	108	117	102
Do. Ratodero ...	1	20	80	100	129	109
Do. Sehwan ...	1	46	73	119	118	103
Do. Bubak ...	1	...	54	54	55	46
Total ...	47	835	3,604	4,439	4,505	3,910
Aided.						
Bombay—						
Proprietary and Fort High School, Chandanwadi.	1	41	124	165	173	150
Prabhu Seminary, Thakurdwar.	1	...	149	149	149	126
F. N. Patel A. V. School, Khetwadi.	1	...	115	115	110	102
Parel Road A. V. School, Bhendi Bazar.	1	...	83	83	78	63
Gokuldas Tejpal Seminary, Mandvi.	1	...	86	86	92	81
Anjuman-i-Islam A. V. School, Nagpada.	1	...	84	84	76	69

FORM No. 2—*contd.*

Expenditure.							Annual cost of educating each pupil.		Drawing grant.
Provincial Revenues.	Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscription and other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2,634	...	2,012	3,403	...	...	8,049	47	15	...
2,345	...	3,688	2,945	...	330	9,308	57	16	50
212	...	814	1,238	...	...	2,264	43	4	...
200	...	379	730	...	...	1,309	35	5	...
180	...	1,053	284	...	...	1,517	24	4	...
...	...	...	377	...	116	493	18	...	...
372	...	1,644	966	...	...	2,982	48	6	...
750	...	2,579	2,372	...	...	5,701	67	9	...
1,725	...	...	3,225	...	...	4,950	24	9	...
1,825	...	4,221	3,083	...	...	9,129	57	11	60
1,420	...	2,602	2,872	...	...	6,894	47	10	...
650	...	135	3,576	...	...	4,361	33	5	...
2,165	...	12,059	2,459	...	4	16,687	143	19	...
2,350	...	2,812	3,368	...	6	8,536	66	18	...
1,912	...	909	3,757	...	...	6,578	56	16	...
250	...	478	1,255	...	...	1,983	36	5	...
40,861	85	82,618	80,974	...	1,873	2,06,411	46	9	392
2,324	...	...	7,194	...	41	9,559	55	13	...
1,470	...	...	3,464	...	48	4,982	33	10	50
1,735	...	...	3,314	1,188	400	6,637	60	16	...
1,425	...	...	2,854	...	1,409	5,688	73	18	...
1,350	...	...	2,512	938	505	5,305	58	15	...
1,290	...	...	785	...	2,042	4,117	54	17	...

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March 1928.			Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.
		In High stage.	In Middle stage.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
MIDDLE SCHOOLS—*contd.*						
ANGLO-VERNACULAR—*contd.*						
Aided—contd.						
Bombay—*contd.*						
Royal English School, Mumbadevi.	1	...	67	67	69	61
Bazargate A. V. School, Fort ...	1	...	128	128	117	105
Khoja Khan Mahamad Habibhai A. V. School, Mandvi.	1	37	122	159	178	149
J. D. Charity A V. School, Lamington Road.	1	...	32	32	22	19
Bombay Suburban District—						
Ramji Asar A. V. School, Ghatkopar.	1	...	74	74	72	61
A. V. School, Malad ...	1	...	48	48	47	39
Thana—						
Bai Hirabai J. N. Tata Middle School, Nargol.	1	...	86	86	84	76
N. L. A. A. V. School, Dahanu.	1	14	26	40	42	36
Thomas Baptista A. V. School, Papdi.	1	14	44	58	56	50
M. M. A. V. School, Umbergaon.	1	8	50	58	57	53
G. E. Institute's A. V. School, Agashi.	1	8	55	63	60	53
Kolaba—						
U. F. C. Mission A. V. School, Revdanda.	1	34	62	96	98	84
A. V. School, Poynad ...	1	...	63	63	51	40
Ratnagiri—						
Bhandari Education Society's English School, Malwan.	1	31	50	81	84	69
Shreeram English School, Deogad.	1	35	55	90	88	81
Laxmanshet Patne School, Khed.	1	...	18	18	17	14
Tutorial English School, Shiroda.	1	31	86	117	122	110
English School, Guhagar ...	1	12	67	79	76	70
Patwardhan's A. V. School, Ratnagiri.	1	...	183	183	181	168
New English School, Achara ...	1	85	31	116	123	96
New English School, Jaitapur.	1	...	37	37	36	35
A. V. School, Makhajan ...	1	12	46	58	56	47
New English School, Ratnagiri.	1	36	152	188	183	165
Nasik—						
Bai R. R. Umrigar A. V. School, Igatpuri.	1	...	78	78	69	41
The G. I. P. Railway A. V. School, Manmad.	1	38	104	142	119	124

FORM No. 2—*contd.*

Expenditure.							Annual cost of educating each pupil.		Drawing grant.
Provincial Revenues.	Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscription and other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1,150	...	...	2,972	...	...	4,122	60	17	...
1,080	...	...	4,566	...	377	6,023	51	9	...
4,420	...	..	126	9,394	...	13,940	78	25	...
...	...	280	...	...	1,238	1,518	69	...	...
1,000	...	1,750	2,265	...	810	5,825	81	14	...
250	...	...	1,176	...	162	1,588	34	5	...
800	...	...	1,373	16	760	2,949	35	9	...
1,000	...	...	1,042	1,962	...	4,004	95	24	...
1,040	...	400	1,331	...	306	3,077	55	19	104
1,550	...	...	1,513	2,110	109	5,282	93	27	114
400	...	...	1,655	...	939	2,994	50	7	...
1,300	...	...	2,734	...	1,081	5,115	52	13	...
150	...	...	1,143	...	355	1,648	32	3	...
1,386	...	...	1,241	662	1,187	4,476	53	16	137
1,845	...	...	1,896	...	2,751	6,492	74	21	24
215	...	...	370	208	844	1,637	96	13	...
1,310	...	...	2,432	...	1,803	5,545	45	11	55
757	...	...	1,685	100	566	3,108	41	10	...
1,891	...	...	1,879	...	2,657	6,427	35	10	57
1,825	...	...	2,148	...	2,541	6,514	53	15	...
376	...	...	625	...	215	1,216	34	10	...
669	...	...	1,076	...	569	2,314	41	12	...
783	...	...	5,030	...	300	6,113	33	4	...
600	...	...	1,547	...	840	2,987	43	9	...
600	...	1,000	3,321	...	...	4,921	41	5	...

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March 1928.			Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.
		In High stage.	In Middle stage.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
MIDDLE SCHOOLS—*contd.*						
ANGLO-VERNACULAR—*contd.*						
Aided—contd.						
Poona—						
Shri Gopal A. V. School, Poona.	1	...	80	80	80	70
Alegaonkar's A. V. School, Kirkee.	1	...	84	84	89	73
A. M. A. V. School, Sirur ...	1	...	27	27	27	24
Rasta Peth Education Society's A. V. School, Poona.	1	12	61	73	72	62
Bhimthadi Education Society's A. V. School, Dhond.	1	22	86	108	110	90
Union English School, Manchar.	1	...	53	53	49	42
Miss Bernard's A. V. School, Hadapsar.	1	13	48	61	49	34
M. E. Society's A. V. School, Saswad.	1	32	68	100	105	90
Satara—						
A. M. A. V. School, Satara ...	1	...	59	59	61	55
Sangli Education Society's A. V. School, Tasgaon.	1	55	106	161	155	141
Sholapur—						
Private A. V. School, Pandharpur.	1	32	105	137	156	135
New A. V. School, Sholapur...	1	32	112	144	130	126
New English School, Barsi ...	1	...	83	83	76	70
Ahmednagar—						
Education Society's City School, Ahmednagar.	1	...	254	254	261	233
East Khandesh—						
Bhagirath English School, Jalgaon.	1	51	106	157	163	135
A. V. School, Thorgavan ...	1	35	67	102	97	92
P. R. A. V. School, Dharangaon.	1	26	91	117	117	104
New English School, Bhalod...	1	47	96	143	139	126
New English School, Jamner...	1	13	58	71	74	62
New English School, Chopda...	1	9	72	81	97	77
A. V. School, Savada ...	1	14	50	64	66	59
West Khandesh—						
New English School, Shahada .	1	...	33	33	34	31
Ahmedabad—						
Village Panchayat A. V. School, Dholera.	1	...	31	31	30	25
Mrs. Whittle A. V. School, Ranpur.	1	19	61	80	84	76
Anjuman-i-Islam A. V. School, Ahmedabad.	1	37	175	212	200	169
Surajmalji A. V. School, Patdi.	1	8		74	71	64
nglish Class attached to the I. P. Mission Primary School, Prantij.	1	...	60	60	60	57

FORM No. 2—*contd.*

Expenditure.							Annual cost of educating each pupil.		Drawing grant.
Provincial Revenues.	Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscription and other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
612	...	...	1,346	...	829	2,787	35	8	...
567	...	...	1,522	...	429	2,518	28	6	...
336	...	...	...	...	1,106	1,442	53	12	...
1,040	...	...	1,052	...	1,009	3,101	43	14	...
1,145	...	...	2,961	...	516	4,622	42	10	...
510	...	...	984	...	1,032	2,526	52	10	...
200	...	...	250	...	1,454	1,904	39	4	...
895	...	700	2,888	...	1,563	6,046	58	9	7
750	...	...	803	...	1,032	2,585	42	12	...
1,315	...	800	2,573	5	...	4,693	30	8	...
1,300	...	...	4,272	...	1,521	7,093	38	7	50
300	...	300	2,488	...	189	3,277	25	2	...
300	...	...	1,400	892	...	2,592	34	4	...
2,543	...	...	5,461	...	479	8,483	33	10	...
1,395	...	...	3,688	...	179	5,262	32	9	...
1,552	...	...	2,675	...	1,133	5,360	55	16	...
952	...	900	2,327	...	161	4,340	37	8	...
475	...	...	3,599	...	169	4,243	31	3	...
500	...	...	1,457	328	988	3,273	44	7	...
600	...	...	2,117	...	757	3,474	36	6	...
...	...	500	1,366	...	253	2,119	32	...	...
...	300	200	514	...	...	1,014	30	...	...
384	...	...	540	70	237	1,231	41	13	...
737	...	...	1,598	...	483	2,818	34	9	...
906	...	...	2,993	...	1,500	5,399	27	5	80
851	...	...	1,361	...	598	2,810	40	12	...
100	...	...	205	...	224	529	9	2	...

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of pupils on the rolls on 31st March 1928.			Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.
		In High stage.	In Middle stage.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
MIDDLE SCHOOLS—*contd.*						
ANGLO-VERNACULAR—*contd.*						
Aided—contd.						
Kaira—						
Coronation English School, Uttarsanda.	1	37	104	141	143	129
George A. V. School, Thasra ...	1	30	51	81	82	65
A. V. School, Mahuda ...	1	20	58	78	77	67
Nityanand A. V. School, Sarsa .	1	...	51	51	51	49
A. V. School, Bhalej ...	1	...	46	46	51	42
I. P. Mission A. V. School, Anand.	1	9	67	76	79	70
English School, Karamsad ...	1	98	142	240	246	224
A. V. School, Anklav ...	1	...	37	37	38	32
Panch Mahals—						
Ewbank A. V. School, Kalol ...	1	21	61	82	82	71
Broach—						
V. V. A. V. School, Hansot ...	1	...	54	54	56	51
Edward English School, Amod.	1	13	88	101	106	89
Surat—						
A. V. School, Kadod ...	1	24	102	126	130	106
J. F. Sarvajanik A. V. School, Pardi.	1	...	85	85	85	76
Vyas Harnarayan A. V. School, Bardoli.	1	23	68	91	95	83
A. V. School, Bodhan ...	1	...	43	43	31	27
A. V. School, Degam ...	1	...	30	30	34	27
Kassimbhai A. V. School, Jalalpore.	1	...	50	50	49	42
Sheth R. J. J. A. V. School, Bulsar.	1	...	381	381	383	277
Sarvajanik A. V. School, Katargam.	1	...	70	70	71	67
New A. V. School, Amalsad ...	1	15	76	91	88	74
Central Boarding School, Supa.	1	34	64	98	95	90
Dharwar—						
B. E. Mission, Hubli ...	1	24	54	78	69	62
St. John's A. V. School, Gadag.	1	4	43	47	45	38
Vidya Dana Samiti English School, Gadag.	1	30	68	98	88	63
A. V. School, Hulkoti ...	1	...	28	28	29	24
S. M. A. V. School, Havasbhavi.	1	37	47	84	68	59
Belgaum—						
Jackson English School, Bailhongal.	1	21	55	76	77	66

FORM No. 2—*contd.*

Expenditure.							Annual cost of educating each pupil.		Drawing grant.
Provincial Revenues.	Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscription and other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1,245	...	...	3,110	...	82	4,437	31	9	...
800	...	...	2,543	...	171	3,514	43	10	30
425	...	...	1,654	...	...	2,079	27	5	...
629	...	...	1,121	...	1,051	2,801	55	12	...
433	...	...	1,041	...	...	1,474	29	8	...
1,072	...	...	1,555	...	536	3,163	40	14	50
1,150	...	..	6,818	...	1	7,969	32	5	...
200	...	...	742	...	28	970	25	5	...
747	...	...	1,247	84	150	2,228	27	9	...
600	160	...	1,097	...	...	1,857	33	11	...
860	490	...	2,790	339	707	5,186	48	8	...
602	...	...	2,484	...	526	3,612	28	5	...
950	...	...	2,095	...	847	3,892	46	12	74
536	133	...	1,926	...	353	2,948	31	6	...
544	100	...	580	...	573	1,797	58	18	...
242	100	...	628	...	295	1,265	37	7	...
430	133	...	889	...	150	1,602	33	9	...
3,246	...	...	7,622	472	600	11,940	31	8	131
741	...	...	1,581	...	313	2,635	37	10	...
561	200	...	1,563	...	...	2,324	26	6	...
750	100	...	2,112	...	1,979	4,941	52	8	...
1,698	...	...	1,462	...	2,386	5,546	33	25	147
800	...	...	526	...	2,397	3,723	33	18	...
300	...	500	2,222	226	930	4,178	47	3	...
360	...	...	554	...	317	1,231	42	12	...
700	...	...	1,659	1,581	882	4,822	71	10	...
700	...	...	1,857	...	...	2,557	33	9	...

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of pupils on the rolls on 31st March 1928.			Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.
		In High stage.	In Middle stage.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
MIDDLE SCHOOLS—*contd.*						
ANGLO-VERNACULAR—*contd.*						
Aided—contd.						
Belgaum—*contd.*						
R. D. A. V. School, Chikodi ...	1	46	66	112	110	91
Model English School, Belgaum.	1	61	114	175	164	136
Bijapur—						
New English School, Indi ...	1	...	30	30	32	22
Private English School, Hungund.	1	34	51	85	86	69
V. M. A. V. School, Sangam ...	1	...	30	30	32	27
A. V. School, Guledgud ...	1	11	51	62	66	57
A. V. School, Bableshwar ...	1	...	22	22	24	22
Kanara—						
Private English School, Murdeshwar.	1	...	37	37	37	30
Hindu School, Karwar ...	1	48	230	278	284	228
Private English School, Sadashivgad.	1	42	69	111	122	104
A. V. School, Bankikodla ...	1	...	39	39	39	34
Karachi—						
Khalsa A. V. School, Karachi...	1	24	62	86	84	75
Maratha A. V. School, Karachi.	1	39	122	161	165	152
Marwari Vidyalaya, Karachi ...	1	23	47	70	72	54
Edward Jackson A. V. School, Keamari.	1	...	46	46	45	43
Middle School, Karachi ...	1	20	210	230	229	211
L. R. D. A. V. School, Karachi.	1	65	61	126	118	99
Hyderabad—						
New English School, Hyderabad.	1	...	73	73	74	67
N. H. Academy, Fort, Hyderabad.	1	...	122	122	124	112
N. V. Mian Fakir Jo Pir, Hyderabad.	1	...	103	103	105	98
A. V. School, Nasarpur ...	1	8	86	94	76	65
Lawrence Madressah, Tando Bago.	1	23	82	105	109	80
N. V. Jhuromal Lane, Hyderabad.	1	...	102	102	105	93
Gurdasmal A. V. School, Hyderabad.	1	22	149	171	184	164
Bal Sudhar A. V. School, Hyderabad.	1	...	77	77	84	70

FORM No. 2—*contd.*

Expenditure.							Annual cost of educating each pupil.		Drawing grant.
Provincial Revenues.	Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscription and other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
925	...	...	3,149	...	1,105	5,179	47	8	34
...	...	100	4,400	...	1,566	6,066	37	...	...
200	...	...	943	...	218	1,361	43	6	...
513	...	...	1,524	...	958	2,995	35	6	...
200	...	...	487	...	397	1,084	34	6	...
300	...	494	1,124	35	128	2,081	32	5	...
300	200	...	571	...	466	1,537	64	13	...
250	...	...	785	...	...	1,035	28	7	...
3,319	...	...	6,182	...	...	9,501	34	12	179
2,311	...	...	2,387	...	...	4,698	39	19	49
300	...	...	986	...	...	1,286	33	8	...
723	...	480	2,293	...	3,199	6,695	80	9	...
1,440	...	1,242	4,698	...	2,210	9,590	58	9	131
840	...	432	1,066	94	2,544	4,976	69	12	...
447	...	409	1,171	...	498	2,525	56	10	...
1,515	...	1,242	8,032	...	1,522	12,311	53	7	...
563	...	711	3,531	...	7,587	12,392	105	5	...
1,086	...	...	1,988	8	1,315	4,397	59	15	...
1,439	...	...	3,471	7	528	5,445	44	12	...
1,030	...	...	3,074	...	997	5,101	49	10	...
1,279	300	300	1,953	...	165	3,997	53	17	...
2,843	2,000	...	...	3,357	...	8,200	75	26	...
1,300	...	...	3,370	...	730	5,400	51	12	...
1,710	...	1,000	5,532	1,217	....	9,459	51	9	...
450	...	...	1,943	...	291	2,684	32	5	...

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of pupils on the rolls on 31st March 1928.			Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.
		In High stage.	In Middle stage.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
MIDDLE SCHOOLS—*contd.*						
ANGLO-VERNACULAR—*contd.*						
Aided—concld.						
Nawabshah—						
A. V. School, Bhelani ...	1	10	28	38	27	22
A. V. School, Thatt Hotchand	1	...	39	39	43	38
A. V. School, Kandiaro ...	1	11	41	52	57	48
A. V. School, Mithiani ...	1	63	77	140	151	133
N. K. Academy, Tando Adam...	1	21	125	146	148	121
A. V. School, Halani ...	1	...	29	29	29	26
Ramsing Academy, Pad Idan ...	1	14	33	47	45	42
Sukkur—						
Dev Samaj A. V. School, Old Sukkur.	1	38	31	69	60	46
Guru Nanak Academy, Garhi Yasin.	1	15	66	81	83	72
Dayanand Arya Vidyalaya, Ghotki.	1	...	35	35	38	34
N. W. Railway Punjabi School, Sukkur.	1	26	116	142	145	128
Priyatam Dharm Sabha A. V. School, Shikarpur.	1	30	139	169	154	121
Brown A. V. School, Pano Akil.	1	...	41	41	49	35
Larkana—						
A. V. School, Talti ...	1	35	53	88	91	75
A. V. School, Mehar ...	1	29	93	122	112	94
A. V. School, Banguldero ...	1	5	48	53	53	50
A. V. School, Dadu ...	1	14	67	81	74	66
A. V. School, Khairpur Nathanshah.	1	...	29	29	38	33
Total ...	123	2,110	9,791	11,901	11,852	10,221
Recognised						
Bombay—						
Grant Road Boys' and Girls' School, Foras Road.	1	...	45	45	44	35
Globe A. V. School, Fort ...	1	...	40	40	38	35
Fellowships School, China Bag.	1	26	55	81	81	65
Bombay Suburban District—						
Shet Anandilal Poddar A. V. School, Santa Cruz.	1	7	73	80	74	68
Thana—						
New English School, Thana ...	1	...	128	128	115	101
Kolaba—						
English Class attached to the D. L. B. Primary School, Palaspe.	1	...	19	19	22	18

FORM No. 2—*contd.*

Expenditure.							Annual cost of educating each pupil.		Drawing grant.
Provincial Revenues.	Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscription and other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
345	100	...	785	...	243	1,473	55	13	...
250	...	...	1,042	...	416	1,708	40	6	...
510	100	...	1,924	...	319	2,853	50	9	...
1,120	...	...	4,474	253	25	5,872	38	7	...
1,000	...	700	2,928	...	1,031	5,659	38	7	...
250	100	...	653	...	128	1,131	39	9	...
100	200	...	1,289	...	184	1,773	39	2	...
1,075	...	...	1,499	...	2,070	4,644	77	18	...
1,162	100	720	1,654	...	550	4,186	50	14	...
300	...	600	776	...	571	2,247	59	8	...
450	...	...	2,570	...	3,138	6,158	42	3	...
600	...	...	2,851	...	6,821	10,272	67	4	...
200	500	...	637	...	929	2,266	46	4	...
1,277	300	...	2,577	...	1,624	5,778	63	14	...
1,940	1,000	...	3,332	...	1,135	7,407	66	17	...
795	500	...	1,535	...	...	2,830	53	15	...
485	...	...	2,262	...	...	2,747	37	6	...
250	...	...	899	...	218	1,367	36	7	...
1,14,969	7,116	15,760	2,69,534	25,546	1,03,796	5,36,721	45	10	1,503
...	...	...	1,950	...	1,682	3,632	83	...	...
...	...	...	1,200	...	2,525	3,725	98	...	...
...	...	...	5,602	...	18,688	24,290	300	...	...
...	...	...	2,489	...	5,459	7,948	107	...	...
...	...	...	2,964	...	680	3,644	32	...	...
...	...	...	354	...	...	354	16	...	...

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March 1928.			Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.
		In High stage.	In Middle stage.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
MIDDLE SCHOOLS—*contd.*						
ANGLO-VERNACULAR—*contd.*						
Recognised—contd.						
Ratnagiri—						
Shree Rameshwar English School, Mithabao.	1	...	45	45	45	36
Theodore Carter A. P. Mission School, Ratnagiri.	1	...	19	19	20	17
English Classes attached to the D. L. B. Primary Schools.	8	...	169	169	174	140
Poona—						
Shri Saraswati Vidyalaya, Poona.	1	...	10	10	10	7
Saraswati Mandir Society's English School, Poona.	1	24	82	106	88	78
English Class attached to the C. H. Mission Primary School, Dhond.	1	...	23	23	27	23
Sholapur—						
A. M. A. V. School, Sholapur...	1	...	30	30	32	28
East Khandesh—						
A. V. School, Pachora ...	1	...	45	45	44	34
Ahmedabad—						
Virchand Dipchand A. V. School, Godhavi.	1	14	38	52	54	38
B. P. Jain A. V. School, Ahmedabad.	1	21	201	222	223	200
Sheth Hussanally English School, Dholka.	1	37	97	134	130	104
Kaira—						
A. V. School, Virsad ...	1	15	72	87	80	71
Surat—						
Shri Ratnasagarji Jain A. V. School, Surat.	1	...	96	96	94	83
Dharwar—						
Modern English School, Dharwar.	1	10	56	66	61	56
A. V. School, Hosaritti ...	1	...	42	42	44	41
Belgaum—						
S. L. A. V. School, Vantamuri .	1	...	20	20	20	16

FORM No. 2—*contd.*

Expenditure.							Annual cost of educating each pupil.		Drawing grant.
Provincial Revenues.	Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscription and other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	...	...	876	...	1,187	2,063	46	...	...
...	...	...	48	...	2,008	2,056	103	...	...
...	...	...	2,537	184	1,316	4,037	29	...	...
...	...	...	117	...	678	795	80	...	...
...	...	...	2,194	...	1,359	3,553	40	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	113	113	4	...	...
...	...	...	591	...	1,989	2,580	81	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	1,841	1,841	42	...	...
...	...	...	210	...	2,415	2,625	49	...	...
...	...	...	...	5,375	...	5,375	24	...	...
...	...	...	731	4,205	...	4,936	38	...	...
...	...	...	1,284	...	1,479	2,763	34	...	...
...	...	...	...	2,562	300	2,862	30	...	...
...	...	...	1,723	1,045	765	3,533	58	...	...
...	...	...	826	300	366	1,492	34	...	...
...	...	...	321	...	951	1,272	64	...	...

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March 1928.			Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.
		In High stage.	In Middle stage.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
MIDDLE SCHOOLS—*contd.*						
ANGLO-VERNACULAR—*concld.*						
Recognised—concld.						
Nawabshah—						
A. V. School, Moro ..	1	...	38	38	36	33
Thar Parkar—						
Muslim English School, Mirpurkhas.	1	...	31	31	30	27
Total ...	31	154	1,474	1,628	1,586	1,354
Total, of all Anglo-Vernacular Middle Schools.	260	3,143	17,495	20,638	20,676	17,854
EUROPEAN SCHOOLS.						
Aided.						
Bombay—						
Scottish Orphanage, Mahim ...	1	...	45	45	53	45
St. Peter's School, Mazgaon ...	1	...	48	48	51	43
G. I. P. Railway School, Parel.	1	...	77	77	80	70
Nasik—						
G. I. P. Railway School, Igatpuri.	1	...	46	46	46	35
G. I. P. Railway School, Manmad.	1	...	39	39	39	31
East Khandesh—						
G. I. P. Railway School, Bhusawal.	1	...	91	91	84	70
Poona—						
G. I. P. Railway School, Lonavla.	1	...	109	109	103	81
Dharwar—						
M. & S. M. Railway School, Hubli.	1	...	53	53	27	22
Total ...	8	...	508	508	483	397
Recognised.						
Surat—						
B. B. & C. I. Railway School, Bulsar.	1	...	20	20	21	16
Total, European Schools ...	9	...	528	528	504	413

FORM No. 2—*contd.*

Expenditure.							Annual cost of educating each pupil.		Drawing grant.
Provincial Revenues.	Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscription and other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	...	...	1,053	...	168	1,221	35	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	600	600	20	...	...
...	...	...	27,070	13,671	46,569	87,310	55	...	...
1,91,216	25,567	98,378	4,15,590	39,313	1,59,438	9,29,502	45	9	1,895
7,940	...	...	2,483	5,946	1,912	18,281	345	150	...
5,958	...	...	2,162	...	2,231	10,351	203	117	...
2,495	...	...	2,342	...	2,527	7,364	92	31	...
2,055	...	...	1,063	...	2,224	5,342	116	45	...
1,444	...	...	774	...	1,836	4,054	104	37	...
3,172	...	...	1,740	...	5,534	10,446	124	38	...
5,992	...	...	2,645	...	9,244	17,881	174	58	137
1,895	...	...	1,206	...	2,487	5,588	207	70	...
30,951	...	...	14,415	5,946	27,995	79,307	164	64	137
...	...	...	900	...	3,547	4,447	212	...	...
30,951	...	...	15,315	5,946	31,542	83,754	166	62	137

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March 1928.			Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.
		In High stage.	In Middle stage.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
MIDDLE SCHOOLS—*concld.*						
ENGLISH-TEACHING SCHOOLS.						
Aided.						
Bombay—						
St. Mary's School, Mazgaon ...	1	...	214	214	216	195
St. Joseph's School, Umarkhadi.	1	...	200	200	183	164
St. Ignatius School, Bombay...	1	...	124	124	88	105
Victoria School, Mahim ...	1	...	220	220	196	157
Thana—						
St. John the Baptist School, Thana.	1	...	120	120	120	106
Nasik—						
St. Joseph's School, Igatpuri ...	1	...	58	58	57	53
Poona—						
Ornella's School, Poona ...	1	...	116	116	112	98
Roman Catholic School, Lonavla.	1	...	57	57	53	49
Sholapur—						
St. Joseph's School, Sholapur.	1	...	67	67	73	61
East Khandesh—						
Roman Catholic School, Bhusaval.	1	...	120	120	113	96
Dharwar—						
St. Joseph's School, Dharwar...	1	...	67	67	68	59
St. Mary's School, Hubli ...	1	...	117	117	117	108
Total ...	12	...	1,480	1,480	1,396	1,251
Recognised.						
Dharwar—						
M. & S. M. Railway School, Gadag.	1	...	23	23	17	15
Total, English-teaching Schools.	13	...	1,503	1,503	1,413	1,266
Grand Total of all Middle Schools.	282	3,143	19,526	22,669	22,593	19,533

FORM No. 2—*concld.*

Expenditure.							Annual cost of educating each pupil.		Drawing grant.
Provincial Revenues.	Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscription and other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
4,870	...	...	10,382	...	..	15,252	70	22	114
2,312	...	...	5,721	22	2,521	10,576	58	13	94
1,086	...	...	954	...	2,189	4,229	48	12	...
2,025	...	...	4,500	...	2,748	9,273	47	10	...
1,700	...	...	3,004	...	738	5,442	45	14	...
1,250	...	...	1,487	...	1,269	4,006	70	22	...
2,793	...	...	3,096	...	3,886	9,775	87	25	100
1,000	...	...	822	...	2,954	4,776	90	19	...
2,180	...	100	2,270	...	3,948	8,498	116	30	...
3,250	...	240	3,232	...	4,729	11,451	101	29	...
1,970	...	...	902	...	3,095	5,967	88	29	...
2,857	...	150	3,951	...	3,086	10,044	86	24	165
27,293	...	490	40,321	22	31,163	99,289	71	19	473
...	...	...	357	...	2,475	2,832	166	...	...
27,293	...	490	40,678	22	33,638	1,02,121	73	20	473
2,49,460	25,567	98,868	4,71,583	45,281	2,24,618	11,15,377	49	11	2,505

SUBSIDIARY

Statistical Return of High and Middle Schools (English)

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March 1928.			Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.
		In High stage.	In Middle stage.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
HIGH SCHOOLS.						
ANGLO-VERNACULAR.						
Government.						
Ahmedabad—						
Girls' High School, Ahmedabad.	1	50	120	170	177	145
Aided						
Bombay—						
Alexandra Native Girls' English Institution, Fort.	1	100	...	100	104	88
Young Ladies' High School, Fort.	1	97	133	230	241	205
Princess High School for Girls, Lamington Road.	1	45	55	100	97	80
St. Columba High School for Girls, Gamdevi.	1	95	137	232	230	198
Bai R. F. D. Pandya Girls' High School, Tardeo.	1	59	85	144	140	131
Students' Literary and Scientific Society's High School for Girls, Thakurdwar.	1	105	139	244	216	198
Chanda Ramji Hindu Girls' High School, Kandewadi.	1	57	224	281	288	254
Indian Education Society's High School for Girls, Dadar.	1	46	68	114	109	97
New High School for Girls, Napier Road.	1	64	62	126	121	90
Master's Tutorial High School for Girls, Grant Road.	1	128	110	238	240	203
Parsee Girls' School Associations' High School for Girls, Chandanwadi.	1	106	160	266	279	219
Ratnagiri—						
Kanyashala, Malwan ...	1	14	27	41	43	36
Poona—						
High School for Indian Girls, Poona.	1	190	284	474	501	437
Sardar Dastur Noshirwan Girls' High School, Poona.	1	48	52	100	96	88
Sharada Sadan High School, Kedgaon.	1	21	45	66	65	57
Satara—						
Kanyashala, Satara ...	1	17	56	73	72	58

FORM No. 3.

for Girls for the Official Year 1927-28.

Expenditure.							Annual cost of educating each pupil.		Drawing grant.
Provincial Revenues.	Local cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscription and other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
20,020	...	...	1,420	...	...	21,440	121	113	...
5,189	...	...	9,388	4,487	1,106	20,170	195	50	134
6,490	...	...	12,401	...	2,539	21,430	90	27	128
2,398	...	...	4,260	...	2,100	8,758	90	25	...
8,100	...	...	5,494	...	15,172	28,766	125	35	267
2,150	...	...	2,412	1,226	1,803	7,591	54	15	87
6,160	...	...	5,074	36	7,322	18,592	86	28	...
6,941	...	...	7,063	7,869	4,242	26,115	94	24	87
3,660	...	...	2,013	...	4,043	9,716	89	34	97
5,000	...	...	20,048	...	12,636	37,684	311	41	...
1,300	...	...	15,710	....	891	17,901	75	5	31
3,600	...	...	8,953	8,312	470	21,335	76	13	160
1,463	...	...	...	472	2,722	4,657	108	34	...
44,803	...	...	7,669	...	...	52,472	105	89	...
3,330	...	...	5,029	4,017	1,347	13,723	143	35	114
1,100	...	...	...	...	6,799	7,899	122	17	...
1,000	...	...	1,035	...	3,970	6,005	83	14	...

SUBSIDIARY FORM

District and name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March 1928.			Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.
		In High stage.	In Middle stage.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
HIGH SCHOOLS—*contd.*						
ANGLO-VERNACULAR—*contd.*						
Aided—contd.						
Ahmednagar—						
A. M. Girls' High School, Ahmednagar.	1	76	113	189	180	174
Broach—						
Motlabai Wadia Young Ladies' English School, Broach.	1	39	45	84	81	65
Surat—						
I. P. Mission Zenana High School, Surat.	1	38	45	83	86	70
Mahila Vidyalaya, Surat ...	1	37	140	177	190	142
Bai Pirozbai M. Patel's High School for Parsi Girls, Surat.	1	32	96	128	134	103
Belgaum—						
Mahila Vidyalaya, Belgaum ...	1	18	36	54	60	44
Taylor Smith High School, Belgaum.	1	18	42	60	50	47
Karachi—						
Mama Parsi Girls' High School.	1	80	91	171	157	138
Indian Girls' High School ...	1	119	121	240	250	224
Maha Kanya Girls' High School.	1	52	72	124	120	108
Hyderabad—						
Kundanmal Girls' School, Hyderabad.	1	215	228	443	444	384
Nava Kanya Vidyalaya, Hyderabad.	1	42	103	145	140	116
Total ...	28	1,958	2,769	4,727	4,734	4,054
Recognised.						
Bombay—						
Girton High School for Girls...	1	59	121	180	172	140
Ahmedabad—						
Vanita Vishram Mahila Vidyalaya, Ahmedabad.	1	67	129	196	158	116
Total ...	2	126	250	376	330	256
Total of A. V. High Schools ...	31	2,134	3,139	5,273	5,241	4,455

No. 3—*contd.*

Expenditure.							Annual cost of educating each pupil.		Drawing grant.
Provincial Revenues.	Local cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscription and all other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
4,876	...	...	763	...	10,422	16,061	89	27	171
3,296	...	...	2,029	3,103	2,364	10,792	133	41	144
2,275	...	...	727	...	4,585	7,587	88	26	140
2,920	...	...	...	2,300	5,455	10,675	56	15	80
1,500	...	...	...	6,846	...	8,346	62	11	...
1,205	500	150	824	...	2,037	4,716	79	20	...
900	...	...	920	...	6,729	8,549	171	18	...
12,508	...	1,728	6,386	4,672	5,509	30,803	196	180	178
10,015	...	2,160	7,588	...	4,151	23,914	96	41	127
5,200	...	896	3,872	...	5,600	15,568	129	43	...
11,350	...	500	12,752	405	7,323	32,330	75	26	50
5,000	...	500	3,292	...	4,484	13,276	95	32	50
1,63,729	500	5,934	1,45,702	43,745	1,25,821	4,85,431	105	36	2,045
...	...	...	8,340	...	...	8,340	48	...	...
...	...	...	1,611	...	7,828	9,439	60	...	...
...	...	...	9,951	...	7,828	17,779	54	...	...
1,83,749	500	5,934	1,57,073	43,745	1,33,649	5,24,650	102	36	2,045

SUBSIDIARY FORM

District and name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March 1928.			Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.
		In High stage.	In Middle stage.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
HIGH SCHOOLS—*contd.*						
EUROPEAN SCHOOLS.						
Aided.						
Bombay—						
Cathedral and John Connon Girls' High School, Fort, Bombay.	1	17	210	227	224	197
Convent High School, Fort, Bombay.	1	13	270	283	256	231
Convent High School, Clare Road, Byculla.	1	32	250	282	260	232
Convent High School, Parel ...	1	6	124	130	130	123
Thana—						
St. Joseph's Convent High School, Bandra.	1	11	301	312	272	254
Nasik—						
Barnes Girls' High School, Deolali.	1	16	159	175	154	142
Poona—						
St. Mary's High School, Poona.	1	24	189	213	219	192
Convent High School, Poona ...	1	35	152	187	186	163
Anglo-Indian Home, Poona ...	1	11	132	143	142	128
St. Peter's Girls' High School, Khandala.	1	11	107	118	119	107
Satara—						
Kimmins' High School, Panchgani.	1	26	76	102	107	94
St. Joseph's Convent High School, Panchgani.	1	25	136	161	156	142
Karachi—						
St. Joseph's Convent High School, Karachi.	1	18	241	259	238	230
Total ...	13	245	2,347	2,592	2,463	2,285
ENGLISH-TEACHING SCHOOLS.						
Aided.						
Bombay—						
Queen Mary's High School, Girgaum.	1	34	227	261	242	209
St. Teresa's High School, Girgaum.	1	56	575	631	588	527
St. Agne's High School, Byculla.	1	36	238	274	276	217
Convent High School, Lower Mahim.	1	22	334	356	334	287

No. 3—*contd.*

Expenditure.							Annual cost of educating each pupil.		
Provincial Revenues.	Local cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscription and other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.	Drawing grant.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
23,438	...	...	26,405	4,951	6,877	61,671	275	105	164
10,631	...	...	13,592	...	113	24,336	95	41	...
12,564	...	...	14,101	...	2,925	29,590	114	48	...
7,402	...	...	6,507	...	7,845	21,754	167	57	150
12,408	...	...	17,851	...	1,145	31,399	115	46	...
19,912	...	...	20,217	4,822	1,351	46,302	301	129	38
21,434	...	...	26,323	698	7,965	56,420	257	98	...
10,086	...	...	14,896	...	1,730	26,712	144	54	150
6,143	...	...	3,368	...	4,709	14,220	100	43	179
13,631	...	...	12,448	...	1,572	27,651	232	114	199
13,146	...	...	16,482	472	8,787	38,887	363	123	150
14,744	...	...	18,264	...	10,635	43,643	280	94	157
13,181	...	...	16,200	...	1,118	30,499	128	55	...
1,78,715	...	...	2,06,654	10,943	56,772	4,53,084	184	73	1,187
17,036	...	...	36,398	...	...	53,434	221	70	...
12,257	...	...	27,576	300	4,588	44,721	76	21	186
6,790	...	...	12,196	...	6,154	25,140	91	25	...
8,200	...	...	14,600	480	4,884	28,164	84	25	...

SUBSIDIARY FORM

District and name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March 1928.			Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.
		In High stage.	In Middle stage.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
HIGH SCHOOLS—*concld.*						
ENGLISH-TEACHING SCHOOLS—*contd.*						
Aided—contd.						
Thana— St. Joseph's Convent High School, Bandra.	1	47	580	627	598	554
Dharwar— Convent High School, Hubli ...	1	15	199	214	194	164
Belgaum— St. Joseph's High School, Belgaum.	1	13	229	242	230	210
Karachi— St. Joseph's High School, Karachi.	1	35	183	218	210	115
Total ...	8	258	2,565	2,823	2,672	2,283
Grand Total of all High Schools.	52	2,637	8,051	10,688	10,376	8,973
MIDDLE SCHOOLS.						
ANGLO-VERNACULAR.						
Government.						
Thana— A. V. Girls' School, Thana ...	1	9	72	81	82	72
Nasik— A. V. Girls' School, Nasik ...	1	8	83	91	89	77
Ahmednagar— A. V. Girls' School, Ahmednagar.	1	4	62	66	70	57
Dharwar— A. V. Girls' School, Dharwar...	1	7	35	42	50	39
Bijapur— A. V. Girls' School, Bijapur ...	1	8	34	42	42	32
Total ...	5	36	286	322	333	277

No. 3—*contd.*

Expenditure.							Annual cost of educating each pupil.		Drawing grant.
Provincial Revenues.	Local cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscription and all other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
8,315	...	...	16,289	...	2,337	26,941	45	14	...
6,924	...	150	6,259	...	8,810	22,143	114	35	144
5,300	...	...	7,568	...	7,703	20,571	89	23	...
4,436	...	...	10,500	...	1,064	16,000	76	21	...
69,258	...	150	1,31,386	780	35,540	2,37,114	89	26	330
4,31,722	500	6,084	4,95,113	55,468	2,25,961	12,14,848	118	42	3,562
10,368	...	...	606	...	...	10,974	134	126	...
8,450	...	...	651	...	...	9,101	102	95	...
8,835	...	...	398	...	...	9,233	132	126	...
6,788	...	...	323	...	31	7,142	143	136	...
7,933	...	...	254	...	...	8,187	195	189	...
42,374	...	...	2,232	...	31	44,637	134	127	...

SUBSIDIARY FORM

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March 1928.			Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.
		In High stage.	In Middle stage.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7.
MIDDLE SCHOOLS—*contd.*						
ANGLO-VERNACULAR—*contd.*						
Municipal.						
Bombay Suburban District—						
Municipal Girls' English School, Bandra.	1	...	40	40	48	37
Broach—						
English Class attached to Mahila Vidyalaya, Broach.	1	...	143	143	134	102
English Class attached to Vejalpore Dungaji Municipal Girls' School, Broach.	1	...	57	57	56	45
English Class attached to Municipal Girls' School, Ankleshwar.	1	...	25	25	22	18
Surat—						
English Class attached to Municipal Girls' School, Bulsar.	1	...	58	58	61	53
Total ...	5	...	323	323	321	255
Aided.						
Bombay—						
Sir C. J. Readymoney A. V. School, Khetwadi.	1	...	19	19	28	21
Parsi Girls' Schools Association's A. V. Girls' School, Fort.	1	...	55	55	51	43
Nasik—						
Z. B. M. M. A. V. Girls' School, Manmad.	1	9	39	48	48	43
Poona—						
St. Andrew's Girls' A. V. School, Poona.	1	23	74	97	92	91
M. E. M. Girls' School, Talegaon-Dabhade.	1	...	30	30	32	30
Satara—						
Kanyashala, Wai ...	1	...	40	40	34	27
Sholapur—						
A. M. Woronoco Girls' School, Sholapur.	1	...	45	45	52	41
Z. B. M. Anglo-Urdu School, Sholapur.	1	...	12	12	20	19
Seva Sadan Society's A. V. School, Sholapur.	1	...	22	22	25	15
Hyderabad—						
Piggot A. V. School, Hyderabad.	1	10	71	81	59	58
Sukkur—						
Ishwaribai Girls' School, Shikarpur.	1	11	43	54	47	39
Total ...	11	53	450	503	488	427

No. 3—*contd.*

Expenditure.							Annual cost of educating each pupil.		Drawing grants.
Provincial Revenues.	Local cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscription and other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
342	...	818	...	...	...	1,160	24	7	...
...	...	960	...	...	...	960	8	...	...
...	...	470	...	...	...	470	8	...	...
				Not available.					
...	...	120	...	...	...	120	2	...	...
342	...	2,368	...	...	...	2,710	8	1	...
930	...	...	394	500	...	1,824	65	33	50
1,500	...	...	834	2,973	248	5,555	109	29	80
1,490	...	...	...	...	2,286	3,776	79	31	...
2,450	...	...	950	...	7,445	10,845	118	27	...
407	...	...	...	...	2,318	2,725	80	12	...
...	...	75	...	...	1,028	1,103	25	...	...
1,060	...	...	...	...	2,427	3,487	63	19	...
672	...	...	...	...	1,323	1,995	100	34	...
...	...	250	169	...	1,245	1,664	72	...	...
1,790	...	...	797	...	4,656	7,243	123	30	...
1,345	...	...	46	1,380	1,396	4,167	89	29	...
11,644	...	325	3,190	4,853	24,372	44,384	91	24	130

SUBSIDIARY FORM

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March 1928.			Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.
		In High stage.	In Middle stage.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
MIDDLE SCHOOLS—*contd.*						
ANGLO-VERNACULAR—*concld.*						
Recognised.						
Bombay—						
Merwanji Seth's Girls' School, Charni Road.	1	...	22	22	20	15
Ratnagiri—						
Mahila Vidyalaya, Ratnagiri ...	1	...	16	16	16	15
Ahmedabad—						
English Class attached to R. B. Maganbhai Primary Girls' School, Ahmedabad.	1	...	83	83	99	67
Karachi—						
Dhanpatmal Arya Putri Pathshala A. V. Branch, Karachi.	1	...	20	20	18	16
Total ...	4	...	141	141	153	113
Total of all A. V. Middle Schools.	25	89	1,200	1,289	1,295	1,072
EUROPEAN SCHOOLS.						
Aided.						
Bombay—						
Scottish School, Agripada ...	1	...	40	40	44	39
Thana—						
G. I. P. Railway School, Kalyan.	1	...	63	63	53	43
Nasik—						
Convent School, Igatpuri ...	1	...	157	157	150	132
Sholapur—						
G. I. P. Railway School, Sholapur.	1	...	53	53	48	41
Belgaum—						
St. Mary's School, Belgaum ...	1	...	17	17	15	13
Karachi—						
European School, Kotri ...	1	...	22	22	23	20
Total ...	6	...	352	352	333	288

No. 3—*contd.*

Expenditure.							Annual cost of educating each pupil.		Drawing grants.
Provincial Revenues.	Local cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscription and other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	...	...	340	...	238	578	29	...	...
...	...	...	195	...	1,669	1,864	116	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	960	960	10	...	...
...	...	...	268	...	4,225	4,493	250	...	...
...	...	...	803	...	7,092	7,895	52	...	...
54,360	...	2,693	6,225	4,853	31,495	99,626	77	42	130
5,007	...	...	3,758	2,250	2,160	13,175	299	114	...
1,403	...	...	1,114	...	1,932	4,449	84	26	...
8,703	...	...	9,003	...	11,013	28,719	191	58	225
1,200	...	...	1,191	...	2,137	4,528	94	25	...
1,029	...	...	634	428	415	2,506	167	68	...
760	...	...	415	...	1,392	2,567	111	33	...
18,102	...	...	16,115	2,678	19,049	55,944	168	54	225

SUBSIDIARY FORM

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March 1928.			Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.
		In High stage.	In Middle stage.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
MIDDLE SCHOOLS—*concld.*						
ENGLISH-TEACHING SCHOOLS.						
Aided.						
Bombay—						
St. Joseph's School, Bhuleshwar.	1	...	75	75	79	70
St. Joseph's School, Agripada...	1	...	217	217	204	171
St. Isabella's School, Mount Road.	1	...	237	237	239	201
Thana—						
English Teaching School, Thana.	1	...	84	84	111	85
Mt. Mary's Convent School, Bandra.	1	...	173	173	171	159
St. Teresa's Convent School, Santa Cruz.	1	...	290	290	267	247
Poona—						
Convent Middle School, Poona,	1	...	190	190	185	176
Ahmedabad—						
Mt. Carmel School, Ahmedabad.	1	...	128	128	115	98
Belgaum—						
Divine Providence School, Belgaum.	1	...	61	61	56	50
Karwar—						
M. & S. M. Railway School, Castle Rock.	1	...	17	17	20	17
Total ...	10	...	1,472	1,472	1,447	1,274
Recognised.						
Karachi—						
St. Michael's Convent School, Karachi.	1	...	64	64	58	45
Total, English-teaching Schools.	11	...	1,536	1,536	1,505	1,319
Grand Total of all Middle Schools.	42	89	3,088	3,177	3,133	2,679

No. 3—*concld.*

Expenditure.							Annual cost of educating each pupil.		Drawing grants.
Provincial Revenues.	Local cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscription and other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
3,000	...	...	2,739	...	5,348	11,087	140	38	54
3,120	...	...	2,145	...	10,857	16,122	79	15	...
2,075	...	...	5,855	...	2,714	10,644	44	9	...
1,025	...	...	1,933	...	791	3,749	34	9	...
5,926	...	...	7,593	...	6,317	19,836	116	35	...
4,525	...	...	10,269	...	10,513	25,307	95	17	...
2,425	...	...	8,275	...	652	11,352	61	13	...
1,375	...	...	2,621	...	5,239	9,235	80	12	...
1,100	...	...	4,067	...	...	5,167	92	20	...
600	...	...	413	...	1,674	2,687	134	30	...
25,171	...	...	45,910	...	44,105	1,15,186	80	17	54
...	...	...	1,312	...	4,855	6,167	106	...	...
25,171	...	...	47,222	...	48,960	1,21,353	81	17	54
97,633	...	2,693	69,562	7,531	99,504	2,76,923	89	31	409

SUBSIDIARY FORM

Statistical Return of Primary Schools (Vernacular)

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March 1928.			Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.
		Upper Primary stage.	Lower Primary stage.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
BOMBAY DIVISION.						
Bombay City—						
Government—						
Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
District Local Board—						
Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
Municipal—						
Non-Local Authority—						
Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
Local Authority—						
Boys	207	818	33,052	33,870	29,470	27,011
Girls	110	530	14,709	15,239	11,735	9,637
Aided by—						
District Local Board—						
Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
Municipal Local Authority—						
Boys	102	123	11,255	11,378	10,974	8,725
Girls	32	263	4,175	4,438	4,039	3,149
Unaided—						
Boys	5	...	945	945	885	756
Girls	4	2	296	298	307	236
Total—						
Boys	314	941	45,252	46,193	41,329	36,493
Girls	146	795	19,180	19,975	16,081	13,022
Total ...	460	1,736	64,432	66,168	57,410	49,514
Bombay Suburban District—						
Government—						
Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
District Local Board—						
Boys	23	...	1,901	1,901	1,803	1,352
Girls	3	...	263	263	246	174
Municipal—						
Non-Local Authority—						
Boys	12	...	1,184	1,184	1,150	910
Girls	2	...	195	195	193	148
Local Authority—						
Boys	12	...	1,426	1,426	1,410	965
Girls	6	21	338	359	372	231

NOS. 4 AND 5.

for Boys and Girls for the Official Year 1927-1928.

Expenditure (recurring).				Average annual cost per pupil.	
Provincial Revenues.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.
8	9	10	11	12	13
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
5,50,233	5,752	13,60,842	19,16,827	65 1	19 0
2,35,814	...	5,85,684	8,21,498	70 0	20 1
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
59,863	92,595	2,97,915	4,50,373	41 1	6 8
26,163	32,944	1,40,154	1,99,261	49 5	6 8
...	14,507	23,345	37,852	42 12	...
...	3,177	9,234	12,411	40 7	...
6,10,096	1,12,854	16,82,102	24,05,052	58 3	14 12
2,61,977	36,121	7,35,072	10,33,170	64 4	16 5
8,72,073	1,48,975	24,17,174	34,38,222	59 15	15 3
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
29,383	2,065	4,035	35,483	19 10	16 5
3,743	...	1,321	5,064	20 9	15 3
11,225	422	10,626	22,273	19 6	9 12
2,134	...	2,624	4,758	24 10	11 1
14,375	...	25,923	40,298	28 9	10 3
4,792	...	8,661	13,453	36 3	12 14

SUBSIDIARY FORM

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March 1928.			Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.
		Upper Primary stage.	Lower Primary stage.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
BOMBAY DIVISION—*contd.*						
Bombay Suburban District—*contd.*						
Aided by—						
District Local Board—						
Boys	22	...	2,266	2,266	2,095	1,770
Girls	1	...	16	16	10	9
Municipal Local Authority—						
Boys	9	...	959	959	915	792
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unaided—						
Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total—						
Boys	78	...	7,736	7,736	7,373	5,789
Girls	12	21	812	833	821	562
Total ...	90	21	8,548	8,569	8,194	6,351
Thana—						
Government—						
Boys	3	46	109	155	161	141
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
District Local Board—						
Boys	349	1,387	18,405	19,792	16,042	11,276
Girls	23	47	1,407	1,454	1,313	917
Municipal—						
Non-Local Authority—						
Boys	13	191	1,491	1,682	1,690	1,200
Girls	4	36	376	412	393	274
Local Authority—						
Boys	13	228	2,312	2,540	2,257	1,665
Girls	5	39	852	891	861	598
Aided by—						
District Local Board—						
Boys	11	17	421	438	435	279
Girls	3	7	126	133	125	115
Municipal Local Authority—						
Boys	6	4	389	393	395	310
Girls	1	...	111	111	104	78
Unaided—						
Boys	2	...	175	175	167	132
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total—						
Boys	397	1,873	23,302	25,175	21,147	15,003
Girls	36	129	2,872	3,001	2,796	1,982
Total ...	433	2,002	26,174	28,176	23,943	16,985

NOS. 4 AND 5—*contd.*

Expenditure (recurring).				Average annual cost per pupil.	
Provincial Revenues.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.
8	9	10	11	12	13
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
7,943	12,925	42,521	63,389	30 4	3 13
...	59	116	175	17 8	...
5,524	31	16,900	22,455	24 7	5 15
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
68,450	15,443	1,00,005	1,83,898	25 1	9 4
10,669	59	12,722	23,450	28 9	13 0
79,119	15,502	1,12,727	2,07,348	25 5	9 10
11,130	...	...	11,130	69 2	69 2
...	...	...	...	...	...
2,54,349	...	50,218	3,04,567	18 15	15 14
21,217	...	2,283	23,500	17 14	16 3
12,600	...	12,627	25,227	15 12	7 14
4,172	...	3,408	7,580	19 4	10 10
21,186	565	27,824	49,575	21 15	9 6
10,892	...	13,895	24,787	28 13	12 7
1,759	...	6,885	8,644	19 14	4 1
100	...	7,101	7,201	57 10	0 13
601	...	1,974	2,575	6 8	1 12
...	...	2,704	2,704	26 0	...
...	...	1,864	1,864	10 13	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
3,01,625	565	1,01,392	4,03,582	19 1	14 4
36,881	...	29,391	65,772	23 8	13 0
3,38,006	565	1,30,783	4,69,354	19 10	14 2

SUBSIDIARY FORM

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March 1928.			Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.
		Upper Primary stage.	Lower Primary stage.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
BOMBAY DIVISION—*contd.*						
Kolaba—						
Government—						
Boys	1	41	...	41	40	37
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
District Local Board—						
Boys	338	1,346	15,311	16,657	16,489	11,419
Girls	14	26	684	710	698	464
Municipal—						
Non-Local Authority—						
Boys	17	323	2,482	2,805	2,983	1,982
Girls	6	41	682	723	703	442
Local Authority—						
Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aided by—						
District Local Board—						
Boys	13	13	626	639	630	538
Girls	3	6	188	194	175	126
Municipal Local Authority—						
Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unaided—						
Boys	49	60	1,058	1,118	995	855
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total—						
Boys	418	1,783	19,477	21,260	21,137	14,831
Girls	23	73	1,554	1,627	1,576	1,032
Total ...	441	1,856	21,031	22,887	22,713	15,863
atnagiri—						
Government—						
Boys	2	39	83	122	119	105
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
District Local Board—						
Boys	515	2,289	30,972	33,261	32,098	22,354
Girls	45	25	1,788	1,813	1,758	1,234
Municipal—						
Non-Local Authority—						
Boys	24	596	2,552	3,148	3,135	2,485
Girls	8	78	825	903	900	683
Local Authority—						
Boys	5	69	777	846	888	607
Girls	2	32	306	338	328	201

NOS. 4 AND 5—*contd.*

Expenditure (recurring).				Average annual cost per pupil.	
Provincial Revenues.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.
8	9	10	11	12	13
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
4,704	...	...	4,704	117 9	117 9
...	...	...	...	...	...
2,52,155	8,510	12,833	2,73,498	16 9	15 5
10,226	...	...	10,226	14 10	14 10
37,557	2,028	17,393	56,978	19 2	12 9
8,197	...	2,603	10,800	15 6	11 8
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
1,449	639	6,410	8,498	13 8	2 5
1,093	20	3,678	4,791	21 11	6 4
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	7,073	7,073	7 2	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
2,95,865	11,177	43,709	3,50,751	16 10	14 0
19,516	20	6,281	25,817	16 6	12 6
3,15,381	11,197	49,990	3,76,568	16 9	13 14
4,084	...	...	4,084	34 5	34 5
...	...	...	...	...	...
3,97,866	13,407	73,776	4,85,049	15 2	12 6
30,003	...	61	30,064	11 7	11 6
33,452	3,570	19,148	56,170	17 15	10 11
9,242	...	6,759	16,001	17 12	10 4
7,600	196	7,910	15,706	17 11	8 9
1,742	....	2,356	4,098	12 8	5 5

SUBSIDIARY FOR

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March 1928.			Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.
		Upper Primary stage.	Lower Primary stage.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
BOMBAY DIVISION—*contd.*						
Ratnagiri—*contd.*						
Aided by—						
District Local Board—						
Boys	131	5	5,765	5,770	5,626	4,702
Girls	4	9	164	173	190	135
Municipal Local Authority—						
Boys	2	...	59	59	67	46
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unaided—						
Boys	27	19	1,044	1,063	949	740
Girls	2	...	90	90	86	61
Total—						
Boys	706	3,017	41,252	44,269	42,882	31,039
Girls	61	144	3,173	3,317	3,262	2,314
Total ...	767	3,161	44,425	47,586	46,144	33,353
Nasik—						
Government—						
Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
District Local Board—						
Boys	439	2,609	23,051	25,660	24,932	17,393
Girls	16	49	901	950	936	639
Municipal—						
Non-Local Authority—						
Boys	17	383	2,740	3,123	2,916	2,299
Girls	9	32	949	981	961	676
Local Authority—						
Boys	18	549	4,546	5,095	5,285	4,352
Girls	7	75	1,391	1,466	1,640	1,316
Aided by—						
Government—						
Boys	8	13	177	190	201	156
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
District Local Board—						
Boys	14	22	607	629	585	625
Girls	4	43	411	454	481	402
Municipal Local Authority—						
Boys	8	24	599	623	514	427
Girls	3	14	231	245	250	184
Unaided—						
Boys	5	33	119	152	161	135
Girls	1	5	94	99	97	74
Total—						
Boys	509	3,633	31,839	35,472	34,594	25,387
Girls	40	218	3,977	4,195	4,365	3,291
Total ...	549	3,851	35,816	39,667	38,959	28,678

NOS. 4 AND 5—*contd.*

Expenditure (recurring).				Average annual cost per pupil.	
Provincial Revenues.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government
8	9	10	11	12	13
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
11,559	5,889	21,142	38,590	6 14	2 1
398	...	1,612	2,010	10 9	2 2
259	...	777	1,036	15 8	3 14
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	825	6,115	6,940	7 5	...
...	...	1,260	1,260	14 10	...
4,54,820	23,887	1,28,868	6,07,575	14 2	10 9
41,385	...	12,048	53,433	16 6	12 11
4,96,205	23,887	1,40,916	6,61,008	14 5	10 12
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
3,92,612	7,724	61,562	4,61,898	18 8	15 12
14,331	...	2,335	16,666	17 3	15 5
38,870	1,250	24,750	64,870	22 4	13 5
8,975	...	4,969	13,944	14 8	9 5
36,389	3,244	45,938	85,571	16 3	6 14
12,525	...	14,159	26,684	16 4	7 10
1,347	...	4,518	5,865	29 3	6 11
...	...	...	...	...	...
1,698	602	5,655	7,955	13 9	2 14
3,423	...	9,154	12,577	26 3	7 2
835	75	5,580	6,490	12 10	1 10
26	...	4,199	4,225	16 14	0 1
...	1,620	108	1,728	10 12	...
...	...	1,655	1,655	17 1	...
4,71,751	14,515	1,48,111	6,34,377	18 5	13 10
39,280	...	36,471	75,751	17 6	9 0
5,11,031	14,515	1,84,582	7,10,128	18 8	13 2

SUBSIDIARY FORM

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March 1928.			Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.
		Upper Primary stage.	Lower Primary stage.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
BOMBAY DIVISION—*concld.*						
Abstract, Bombay Division—						
Government—						
Boys	6	126	192	318	320	283
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
District Local Board—						
Boys	1,664	7,631	89,640	97,271	91,364	63,794
Girls	101	147	5,043	5,190	4,951	3,428
Municipal—						
Non-Local Authority—						
Boys	83	1,493	10,449	11,942	11,874	8,876
Girls	29	187	3,027	3,214	3,150	2,223
Local Authority—						
Boys	255	1,664	42,113	43,777	39,310	34,600
Girls	130	697	17,596	18,293	14,936	11,983
Aided by—						
Government—						
Boys	8	13	177	190	201	156
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
District Local Board—						
Boys	191	57	9,685	9,742	9,371	7,914
Girls	15	65	905	970	981	787
Municipal Local Authority—						
Boys	127	151	13,261	13,412	12,865	10,300
Girls	36	277	4,517	4,794	4,393	3,411
Unaided—						
Boys	88	112	3,341	3,453	3,157	2,618
Girls	7	7	480	487	490	371
Total—						
Boys	2,422	11,247	168,858	180,105	168,462	128,541
Girls	318	1,380	31,568	32,948	28,901	22,203
Total ...	2,740	12,627	200,426	213,053	197,363	150,744
CENTRAL DIVISION.						
Poona—						
Government—						
Boys	3	82	535	617	603	455
Girls	2	66	291	357	339	289
District Local Board—						
Boys	608	2,756	29,404	32,160	31,401	23,394
Girls	33	65	1,548	1,613	1,577	1,077

NOS. 4 AND 5—*contd.*

Expenditure (recurring).				Average annual cost per pupil.	
Provincial Revenues.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.
8	9	10	11	12	13
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
19,918	...	...	19,918	62 4	62 4
...	...	...	...	...	...
13,26,365	31,706	2,02,424	15,60,495	17 1	14 8
79,520	...	6,000	85,520	17 4	16 1
1,33,704	7,270	84,544	2,25,518	19 0	11 4
32,720	...	20,363	53,083	16 14	10 6
6,29,783	9,757	14,68,437	21,07,977	53 10	16 0
2,65,765	...	6,24,755	8,90,520	59 9	17 3
1,347	...	4,518	5,865	29 3	6 12
...	...	...	...	...	...
24,408	20,055	82,613	1,27,076	13 9	2 10
5,014	79	21,661	26,754	27 4	5 2
67,082	92,701	3,23,146	4,82,929	37 9	5 3
26,189	32,944	1,47,057	2,06,190	46 15	5 15
...	16,952	38,505	55,457	17 9	...
...	3,177	12,149	15,326	31 4	...
22,02,607	1,78,441	22,04,187	45,85,235	27 3	13 1
4,09,208	36,200	8,31,985	12,77,393	44 3	14 3
26,11,815	2,14,641	30,36,172	58,62,628	29 3	13 4
10,102	546	...	10,648	166 15	16 12
24,612	...	60	24,672	72 12	72 9
4,48,098	15,399	54,192	5,17,689	16 8	14 4
12,622	...	6,346	18,968	12 0	8 0

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March 1928.			Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.
		Upper Primary stage.	Lower Primary stage.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
CENTRAL DIVISION—*contd.*						
Poona—*contd.*						
Municipal—						
Non-Local Authority—						
Boys	9	478	1,504	1,982	1,969	1,597
Girls	8	41	651	692	654	459
Local Authority—						
Boys	48	592	6,563	7,155	6,901	5,556
Girls	25	115	3,679	3,794	3,653	2,775
Aided by—						
District Local Board—						
Boys	100	64	4,818	4,882	4,760	3,757
Girls	12	14	648	662	652	521
Municipal Local Authority—						
Boys	30	131	4,217	4,348	923	647
Girls	16	134	1,682	1,816	1,800	1,309
Unaided—						
Boys	25	15	552	567	528	397
Girls	1	...	125	125	132	107
Total—						
Boys	823	4,118	47,593	51,711	47,085	35,803
Girls	97	435	8,624	9,059	8,807	6,487
Total ...	920	4,553	56,217	60,770	55,892	42,290
Satara—						
Government—						
Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
District Local Board—						
Boys	861	5,322	47,581	52,903	53,444	41,826
Girls	66	33	2,864	2,897	2,755	1,887
Municipal—						
Non-Local Authority—						
Boys	33	1,351	4,578	5,929	5,686	4,595
Girls	14	55	1,529	1,584	1,534	1,087
Local Authority—						
Boys	8	409	1,586	1,995	1,996	1,514
Girls	2	42	386	428	440	303
Aided by—						
District Local Board—						
Boys	50	45	1,810	1,855	1,865	1,494
Girls	8	3	376	379	369	296
Municipal Local Authority—						
Boys	3	348	...	348	341	262
Girls	2	...	35	35	90	61

NOS. 4 AND 5—*contd.*

Expenditure (recurring).				Average annual cost per pupil.	
Provincial Revenues.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.
8	9	10	11	12	13
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
22,323	900	23,450	46,673	23 11	11 5
5,848	...	2,571	8,419	12 14	8 15
65,925	5,569	1,12,510	1,84,004	26 11	9 9
50,000	...	41,087	91,087	24 15	13 13
17,991	7,619	48,369	73,979	15 9	3 12
4,330	2,622	10,510	17,462	26 13	6 10
39,645	14,679	30,423	84,747	91 13	42 15
15,432	3,289	50,973	69,694	38 11	8 9
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	93	2,370	2,463	18 11	...
6,04,084	44,712	2,68,944	9,17,740	19 8	12 13
1,12,844	6,004	1,13,917	2,32,765	26 7	12 13
7,16,928	50,716	3,82,861	11,50,505	20 9	12 13
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
5,94,232	26,552	1,85,717	8,06,501	15 1	11 2
28,000	...	6,078	34,078	12 1	10 0
57,387	4,686	35,118	97,191	17 1	10 1
7,936	...	9,641	17,577	11 7	5 2
17,055	1,461	14,440	32,956	16 8	8 8
3,150	...	4,270	7,420	16 14	7 0
5,690	1,406	11,228	18,324	9 13	3 1
2,064	...	4,717	6,781	18 6	5 9
2,199	...	314	2,513	7 6	6 7
537	...	76	613	6 13	5 15

SUBSIDIARY FORM

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March 1928.			Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.
		Upper Primary stage.	Lower Primary stage.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
CENTRAL DIVISION—*contd.*						
Satara—*contd.*						
Unaided—						
Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total—						
Boys	955	7,475	55,555	63,030	63,332	49,691
Girls	92	133	5,190	5,323	5,188	3,634
Total ...	1,047	7,608	60,745	68,353	68,520	53,325
Sholapur—						
Government—						
Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
District Local Board—						
Boys	470	2,328	22,989	25,317	22,997	18,334
Girls	21	5	1,085	1,090	1,289	798
Municipal—						
Non-Local Authority—						
Boys	5	216	630	846	847	691
Girls	3	9	181	190	196	137
Local Authority—						
Boys	43	1,026	7,862	8,888	8,736	6,756
Girls	18	93	2,385	2,478	2,482	1,834
Aided by—						
District Local Board—						
Boys	13	...	448	448	468	372
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
Municipal Local Authority—						
Boys	21	23	1,875	1,898	1,916	1,592
Girls	9	35	599	634	551	397
Unaided—						
Boys	5	...	365	365	...	Infor
Girls	2	...	91	91	80	70
Total—						
Boys	557	3,593	34,169	37,762	34,964	27,745
Girls	53	142	4,341	4,483	4,598	3,236
Total ...	610	3,735	38,510	42,245	39,562	30,981

NOS. 4 AND 5—*contd.*

Expenditure (Recurring).				Average annual cost per pupil.	
Provincial Revenues.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.
8	9	10	11	12	13
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
6,76,563	34,105	2,46,817	9,57,485	15 1	10 10
41,687	...	24,782	66,469	12 13	8 7
7,18,250	34,105	2,71,599	10,23,954	14 15	10 7
9,787	1	...	9,788	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
2,88,262	11,488	82,418	3,82,168	16 10	12 8
11,000	...	3,040	14,040	10 14	8 9
8,659	812	3,665	13,136	15 8	10 5
1,200	...	744	1,944	9 13	6 2
73,941	486	87,130	1,61,557	18 8	8 7
19,300	...	18,641	37,941	15 5	7 12
1,110	316	5,026	6,452	13 12	2 6
...	...	...	...	...	...
8,950	8,461	6,486	23,897	12 13	4 11
5,404	99	10,701	16,204	29 7	9 13
mation not supplied.		...	...	...	...
...	3	218	221	2 12	...
3,90,709	21,564	1,84,725	5,96,998	17 1	11 2
36,904	102	33,344	70,350	15 5	8 0
4,27,613	21,666	2,18,069	6,67,348	16 14	10 13

SUBSIDIARY FORM

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March 1928.			Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.
		Upper Primary stage.	Lower Primary stage.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
CENTRAL DIVISION—*contd.*						
Ahmednagar—						
Government—						
Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
District Local Board—						
Boys	573	2,712	28,619	31,331	30,264	23,207
Girls	39	49	2,476	2,525	2,458	1,673
Municipal—						
Non-Local Authority—						
Boys	3	89	478	567	549	441
Girls	2	6	175	181	167	126
Local Authority—						
Boys	21	671	3,604	4,275	4,129	3,137
Girls	9	76	945	1,021	1,124	872
Aided by—						
District Local Board—						
Boys	124	205	3,326	3,531	3,417	2,629
Girls	8	49	305	354	311	273
Municipal Local Authority—						
Boys	8	11	662	673	665	541
Girls	7	49	640	689	646	496
Unaided—						
Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total—						
Boys	729	3,688	36,689	40,377	39,024	29,955
Girls	65	229	4,541	4,770	4,706	3,440
Total ...	794	3,917	41,230	45,147	43,730	33,395
East Khandesh—						
Government—						
Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
District Local Board—						
Boys	691	5,025	42,851	47,876	46,890	36,565
Girls	41	5	1,786	1,791	1,758	1,206
Municipal—						
Non-Local Authority—						
Boys	41	1,388	7,800	9,188	9,042	6,969
Girls	19	13	1,775	1,788	1,671	1,151
Local Authority—						
Boys	14	488	3,176	3,664	3,477	2,812
Girls	5	60	825	885	866	588

NOS. 4 AND 5—*contd.*

Expenditure (Recurring).				Average annual cost per pupil.	
Provincial Revenues.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.
8	9	10	11	12	13
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
3,91,212	391	1,07,224	4,98,827	16 8	12 14
22,796	...	17,004	39,800	16 3	9 4
5,773	578	2,832	9,183	16 12	10 8
900	...	1,672	2,572	15 6	5 8
40,284	1,347	36,813	78,444	18 15	9 12
8,200	...	7,750	15,950	14 3	7 4
13,637	...	47,888	61,525	18 0	3 15
4,194	...	6,911	11,105	35 11	13 8
5,764	...	6,566	12,330	18 9	8 11
6,636	...	10,649	17,285	26 12	10 4
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
4,56,670	2,316	2,01,323	6,60,309	16 15	11 11
42,726	...	43,986	86,712	18 7	9 1
4,99,396	2,316	2,45,309	7,47,021	17 1	11 7
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
6,33,344	22,934	1,10,902	7,67,180	16 6	13 8
22,000	...	3,402	25,402	14 7	12 8
99,570	5,407	49,584	1,54,561	17 1	11 0
17,000	...	11,600	28,600	17 2	10 3
36,386	516	36,311	73,213	21 0	10 7
9,457	...	10,131	19,588	22 10	10 15

SUBSIDIARY FORM

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March 1928.			Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.
		Upper Primary stage.	Lower Primary stage.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
CENTRAL DIVISION—*contd.*						
East Khandesh—*contd.*						
Aided by—						
District Local Board—						
Boys	24	4	447	451	487	369
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
Municipal Local Authority—						
Boys	1	..	76	76	70	53
Girls	1	8	23	31	30	25
Unaided—						
Boys	6	...	494	494	443	375
Girls	1	...	69	69	72	46
Total—						
Boys	777	6,905	54,844	61,749	60,409	47,143
Girls	67	86	4,478	4,564	4,397	3,016
Total ...	844	6,991	59,322	66,313	64,806	50,159
West Khandesh—						
Government—						
Boys	1	78	208	286	281	253
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
District Local Board—						
Boys	336	1,808	18,552	20,360	18,920	14,578
Girls	16	...	712	712	685	473
Municipal—						
Non Local Authority—						
Boys	12	433	2,213	2,646	2,528	1,952
Girls	6	7	484	491	453	318
Local Authority—						
Boys	21	486	3,539	4,025	3,933	3,189
Girls	13	73	1,551	1,624	1,567	1,130
Aided by—						
District Local Board—						
Boys	13	40	473	513	465	375
Girls	4	...	167	167	147	124
Municipal Local Authority—						
Boys	2	56	93	149	150	127
Girls	3	33	121	154	145	130
Unaided—						
Boys	2	...	117	117	97	86
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total—						
Boys	387	2,901	25,195	28,096	26,374	20,560
Girls	42	113	3,035	3,148	2,997	2,175
Total ...	429	3,014	28,230	31,244	29,367	22,735

NOS. 4 AND 5—*contd.*

Expenditure (Recurring).				Average annual cost per pupil.	
Provincial Revenues.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.
8	9	10	11	12	13
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
2,549	78	5,073	7,700	15 13	5 4
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
240	...	343	583	19 6	8 0
...	...	1,020	1,020	2 5	...
...	...	100	100	1 6	...
7,71,849	28,935	2,02,890	10,03,674	16 10	12 12
48,697	...	25,576	74,273	16 14	11 2
8,20,546	28,935	2,28,466	10,77,947	16 10	12 11
7,749	...	...	7,749	27 9	27 9
...	...	...	...	...	...
2,79,331	...	70,636	3,49,967	18 7	14 12
9,639	...	1,481	11,120	16 4	14 1
41,399	...	-1,755	39,644	15 11	16 6
7,409	...	-53	7,356	16 4	16 5
32,409	583	45,215	78,207	19 14	8 3
12,400	...	14,866	27,266	17 6	7 14
2,122	...	6,713	8,835	19 0	4 9
456	...	930	1,386	9 7	3 2
1,064	...	2,656	3,720	26 9	7 10
1,046	...	1,908	2,954	20 6	7 3
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
3,64,074	583	1,23,465	4,88,122	18 8	13 12
30,950	...	19,132	50,082	16 11	10 6
3,95,024	583	1,42,597	5,38,204	18 5	13 8

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March 1928.			Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.
		Upper Primary stage.	Lower Primary stage.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
CENTRAL DIVISION—*concld.*						
Abstract, Central Division—						
Government—						
Boys	4	160	743	903	884	708
Girls	2	66	291	357	339	239
District Local Board—						
Boys	3,539	19,951	189,996	2,09,947	203,916	157,904
Girls	216	157	10,471	10,628	10,522	7,114
Municipal—						
Non-Local Authority—						
Boys	103	3,955	17,203	21,158	20,621	16,245
Girls	52	131	4,795	4,926	4,675	3,273
Local Authority—						
Boys	155	3,672	26,330	30,002	29,172	22,964
Girls	72	459	9,771	10,230	10,132	7,502
Aided by—						
District Local Board—						
Boys	324	358	11,822	11,680	11,462	8,996
Girls	32	66	1,496	1,562	1,479	1,214
Municipal Local Authority—						
Boys	65	569	6,923	7,492	4,065	3,222
Girls	38	259	3,100	3,359	3,262	2,418
Unaided—						
Boys	38	15	1,528	1,543	1,068	858
Girls	4	...	285	285	284	223
Total—						
Boys	4,228	28,680	254,045	282,725	271,188	210,897
Girls	416	1,138	30,209	31,347	30,693	21,988
Total ...	4,644	29,818	284,254	314,072	301,881	232,885
NORTHERN DIVISION.						
Ahmedabad—						
Government—						
Boys	3	93	392	485	471	406
Girls	1	63	189	252	252	195
District Local Board—						
Boys	314	2,563	18,208	20,771	20,593	15,387
Girls	47	334	2,876	3,210	3,206	2,243

NOS. 4 AND 5—*contd.*

Expenditure (Recurring).				Average annual cost per pupil.	
Provincial Revenues.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.
8	9	10	11	12	13
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
27,638	547	...	28,185	31 14	31 4
24,612	...	60	24,672	72 12	72 10
26,34,479	76,764	6,11,089	33,22,332	16 5	12 14
1,06,057	...	37,351	1,43,408	14 2	10 1
2,35,111	12,383	1,12,894	3,60,388	17 8	11 6
40,293	...	26,175	66,468	14 3	8 9
2,66,000	9,962	3,32,419	6,08,381	20 14	9 2
1,02,507	...	96,745	1,99,252	19 11	10 2
43,099	9,419	1,24,297	1,76,815	15 7	3 12
11,044	2,622	23,068	36,734	24 13	7 7
57,622	23,140	46,445	1,27,207	31 4	14 3
29,295	3,388	74,650	1,07,333	32 14	8 15
...	...	1,020	1,020	0 15	...
...	96	2,688	2,784	9 11	...
32,63,949	1,32,215	12,28,164	46,24,328	17 1	12 1
3,13,808	6,106	2,60,737	5,80,651	18 14	10 3
35,77,757	1,38,321	14,88,901	52,04,979	17 4	11 14
13,355	643	...	13,998	29 12	28 6
6,716	...	...	6,716	26 10	26 10
3,43,096	8,886	53,914	4,05,896	19 11	16 11
52,000	...	15,518	67,518	21 1	16 4

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March 1928.			Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.
		Upper primary stage.	Lower Primary stage.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
NORTHERN DIVISION—*contd.*						
Ahmedabad—*contd.*						
Municipal—						
Non-Local Authority—						
Boys	16	538	3,113	3,651	3,565	2,744
Girls	6	103	941	1,044	1,035	729
Local Authority—						
Boys	66	1,097	12,113	13,210	12,545	9,720
Girls	30	287	4,483	4,770	4,670	3,282
Aided by—						
District Local Board—						
Boys	43	116	1,689	1,805	1,733	1,420
Girls	8	9	419	428	411	312
Municipal Local Authority—						
Boys	7	11	971	982	938	766
Girls	12	139	1,734	1,873	1,789	1,296
Unaided—						
Boys	1	...	219	219	227	190
Girls	1	40	287	327	316	242
Total—						
Boys	450	4,418	36,705	41,123	40,072	30,633
Girls	105	975	10,929	11,904	11,679	8,299
Total ...	555	5,393	47,634	53,027	51,751	38,932
Kaira—						
Government—						
Boys	1	...	44	44	45	34
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
District Local Board—						
Boys	333	4,516	23,806	28,322	28,028	20,796
Girls	53	561	3,945	4,506	4,431	3,306
Municipal—						
Non-Local Authority—						
Boys	28	809	3,939	4,748	4,595	3,657
Girls	10	106	1,693	1,799	1,754	1,246
Local Authority—						
Boys	10	325	1,845	2,170	2,077	1,827
Girls	6	48	1,026	1,074	1,051	811
Aided by—						
Government—						
Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...
Girls	1	56	62	118	121	99

NOS. 4 AND 5—*contd.*

Expenditure (Recurring).				Average annual cost per pupil.	
Provincial Revenues.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.
8	9	10	11	12	13
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
26,380	2,313	22,496	51,189	14 5	7 6
7,540	...	7,542	15,082	14 9	7 5
1,37,655	1,001	2,07,053	3,45,709	27 9	11 0
44,988	...	78,689	1,23,677	26 8	9 10
10,714	450	19,634	30,798	17 12	6 2
2,132	...	3,035	5,167	12 9	5 3
2,837	472	10,062	13,371	14 4	3 0
9,313	225	28,059	37,597	21 10	5 6
..	...	3,158	3,158	43 15	...
...	...	4,738	4,738	15 0	...
5,34,037	13,765	3,16,317	8,64,119	21 9	13 5
1,22,689	225	1,37,581	2,60,495	22 5	10 8
6,56,726	13,990	4,53,898	11,24,614	21 12	12 11
902	...	...	902	20 1	20 1
...	...	...	...	...	...
4,32,014	10,862	28,153	4,71,029	16 12	15 6
72,000	...	6,900	78,900	17 12	16 4
30,537	2,366	26,186	59,089	12 13	6 10
10,982	...	9,383	20,365	11 9	6 4
25,677	1,706	20,898	48,281	23 6	12 6
8,025	...	7,980	16,005	15 3	7 10
...	...	...	...	...	...
1,608	...	2,748	4,356	36 0	13 4

SUBSIDIARY FORM

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March 1928.			Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.
		Upper Primary stage.	Lower Primary stage.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
NORTHERN DIVISION—*contd.*						
Kaira—*contd.*						
Aided by—						
District Local Board—						
Boys	177	199	7,005	7,204	7,117	5,267
Girls	19	98	1,227	1,325	1,287	1,000
Municipal Local Authority—						
Boys	7	49	291	340	335	270
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unaided—						
Boys	1	...	26	26	26	22
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total—						
Boys	557	5,898	36,956	42,854	42,223	31,873
Girls	89	869	7,953	8,822	8,644	6,462
Total ...	646	6,767	44,909	51,676	50,867	38,335
Panch Mahals—						
Government—						
Boys	1	14	54	68	61	47
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
District Local Board—						
Boys	157	1,187	7,614	8,801	8,627	5,447
Girls	17	124	1,016	1,140	1,092	756
Municipal—						
Non-Local Authority—						
Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
Local Authority—						
Boys	12	210	2,227	2,437	2,346	1,899
Girls	6	50	1,005	1,055	1,013	725
Aided by—						
Government—						
Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...
Girls	1	34	142	176	170	146
District Local Board—						
Boys	15	11	611	622	558	437
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
Municipal—						
Boys	15	4	1,704	1,708	1,570	1,308
Girls	17	20	1,434	1,454	1,385	1,113

Nos. 4 and 5—*contd.*

Expenditure (Recurring).				Average annual cost per pupil.	
Provincial Revenues.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.
8	9	10	11	12	13
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
24,081	1,170	73,057	98,308	13 13	3 6
8,346	55	7,566	15,967	12 7	6 8
1,026	...	5,307	6,333	18 14	3 1
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	196	196	7 8	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
5,14,237	16,104	1,53,797	6,84,138	16 3	12 3
1,00,961	55	34,577	1,35,593	15 13	11 10
6,15,198	16,159	1,88,374	8,19,731	16 2	12 1
				...	
1,383	...	...	1,383	22 11	22 11
...	...	...	...	...	...
1,81,248	2,382	17,378	2,01,008	23 4	21 0
17,000	...	3,200	20,200	18 8	16 6
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
18,876	10	21,389	40,275	17 3	8 2
7,423	...	8,479	15,902	15 11	7 8
...	...	...	...	...	...
1,826	...	5,348	7,174	42 3	10 12
1,649	59	8,023	9,731	17 8	2 15
...	...	...	...	...	...
2,271	239	11,781	14,291	9 2	1 6
1,898	...	5,606	7,504	5 7	1 4

SUBSIDIARY FORM

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March 1928.			Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.
		Upper Primary stage.	Lower Primary stage.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
NORTHERN DIVISION—*contd.*						
Panch Mahals—*contd.*						
Unaided—						
Boys	...	...	...	...	...	..
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total—						
Boys	200	1,426	12,210	13,636	13,162	9,138
Girls	41	228	3,597	3,825	3,660	2,740
Total ...	241	1,654	15,807	17,461	16,822	11,878
Broach—						
Government—						
Boys	1	...	13	13	10	9
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
District Local Board—						
Boys	232	1,787	13,893	15,680	15,345	11,009
Girls	28	135	1,539	1,674	1,629	1,181
Municipal—						
Non-Local Authority—						
Boys	10	168	1,324	1,492	1,446	1,149
Girls	4	17	451	468	440	321
Local Authority—						
Boys	11	90	2,462	2,552	2,386	1,956
Girls	9	15	1,252	1,267	1,142	903
Aided by—						
Government—						
Boys	1	35	30	65	64	55
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
District Local Board—						
Boys	8	...	174	174	160	136
Girls	2	58	137	195	192	162
Municipal Local Authority—						
Boys	8	...	392	392	365	291
Girls	2	...	118	118	112	92
Unaided—						
Boys	5	...	186	186	167	137
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total—						
Boys	276	2,080	18,474	20,554	19,943	14,742
Girls	45	225	3,497	3,722	3,515	2,659
Total ...	321	2,305	21,971	24,276	23,458	17,401

Nos. 4 and 5—*contd.*

Expenditure (Recurring).				Average annual cost per pupil.	
Provincial Revenues.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government-
8	9	10	11	12	13
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
2,05,427	2,690	58,571	2,66,688	20 4	15 9
28,147	...	22,633	50,780	13 1	7 11
2,33,574	2,690	81,204	3,17,468	18 14	13 14
432	...	...	432	43 3	43 3
...	...	...	...	...	...
2,76,200	4,816	43,718	3,24,734	21 2	18 0
30,588	...	3,151	33,739	20 11	18 12
13,535	...	13,951	27,486	19 0	9 6
4,612	...	4,376	8,988	19 7	10 0
27,544	840	26,588	54,972	23 0	11 6
14,071	...	13,368	27,439	24 0	12 5
674	...	1,237	1,911	29 0	10 0
...	...	...	...	...	...
461	...	2,493	2,954	18 0	3 0
1,734	...	1,038	2,772	14 7	9 0
2,239	...	4,703	6,942	19 0	6 2
820	163	2,162	3,145	28 1	7 5
...	...	4,401	4,401	26 6	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
3,21,085	5,656	97,091	4,23,832	21 5	16 1
51,825	163	24,095	76,083	21 10	14 12
3,72,910	5,819	1,21,186	4,99,915	21 5	15 8

SUBSIDIARY FORM

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March 1928.			Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.
		Upper Primary stage.	Lower Primary stage.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
NORTHERN DIVISION—*contd.*						
Surat—						
Government—						
Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
District Local Board—						
Boys	389	3,370	29,170	32,540	32,282	22,170
Girls	41	299	2,874	3,173	3,093	1,997
Municipal—						
Non-Local Authority—						
Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
Local Authority—						
Boys	52	622	8,849	9,471	9,292	6,770
Girls	23	81	3,370	3,451	3,280	1,904
Aided by—						
District Local Board—						
Boys	20	72	1,012	1,084	1,057	850
Girls	7	57	338	395	377	287
Municipal Local Authority—						
Boys	11	21	1,199	1,220	1,184	988
Girls	14	57	1,354	1,411	1,289	1,034
Unaided—						
Boys	4	...	600	600	565	437
Girls	4	...	266	266	282	238
Total—						
Boys	476	4,085	40,830	44,915	44,380	31,215
Girls	89	494	8,202	8,696	8,321	5,460
Total ...	565	4,579	49,032	53,611	52,701	36,675
Abstract, Northern Division—						
Government—						
Boys	6	107	503	610	587	496
Girls	1	63	189	252	252	195
District Local Board—						
Boys	1,425	13,423	92,691	106,114	104,875	74,809
Girls	186	1,453	12,250	13,703	13,451	9,483
Municipal—						
Non-Local Authority—						
Boys	54	1,515	8,376	9,891	9,606	7,550
Girls	20	226	3,085	3,311	3,229	2,296
Local Authority—						
Boys	151	2,344	27,496	29,840	28,646	22,172
Girls	74	481	11,136	11,617	11,156	7,625

NOS. 4 AND 5—*contd.*

Expenditure (Recurring).				Average annual cost per pupil.	
Provincial Revenues.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.
8	9	10	11	12	13
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
4,29,633	8,665	38,837	4,77,135	14 12	13 1
32,370	...	9,880	42,250	18 10	10 9
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
1,00,706	132	88,930	1,89,768	20 6	10 13
29,224	...	30,798	60,022	18 4	8 14
5,264	168	8,032	13,464	12 12	4 15
3,971	...	10,050	14,021	37 2	10 8
4,802	...	14,999	19,801	16 12	3 6
5,399	...	26,757	32,156	24 14	3 10
...	...	11,534	11,534	20 9	...
...	...	6,914	6,914	24 8	...
5,40,405	8,965	1,62,332	7,11,702	16 5	12 3
70,964	...	84,399	1,55,363	18 10	8 8
6,11,369	8,965	2,46,731	8,67,065	16 7	11 10
16,072	643	...	16,715	28 9	27 6
6,716	...	...	6,716	26 10	26 10
16,62,191	35,611	1,82,000	18,79,802	17 15	15 14
2,03,958	...	38,649	2,42,607	18 1	15 3
70,452	4,679	62,633	1,37,764	14 5	7 5
23,134	...	21,301	44,435	13 12	7 3
3,10,458	3,689	3,64,858	6,79,005	23 11	10 13
1,03,731	...	1,39,314	2,43,045	21 13	9 5

SUBSIDIARY FORM

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March 1928.			Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.
		Upper Primary stage.	Lower Primary stage.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
NORTHERN DIVISION—*concld.*						
Abstract, Northern Division—*concld.*						
Aided by—						
Government—						
Boys	1	35	30	65	64	55
Girls	2	90	204	294	291	245
District Local Board—						
Boys	263	398	10,491	10,889	10,625	8,110
Girls	36	222	2,121	2,343	2,267	1,761
Municipal Local Authority—						
Boys	48	85	4,557	4,642	4,392	3,623
Girls	45	216	4,640	4,856	4,575	3,535
Unaided—						
Boys	11	...	1,031	1,031	985	786
Girls	5	40	553	593	598	480
Total—						
Boys	1,959	17,907	145,175	163,082	159,780	117,601
Girls	369	2,791	34,178	36,969	35,819	25,620
Total ...	2,328	20,698	179,353	200,051	195,599	143,221
SOUTHERN DIVISION.						
Dharwar—						
Government—						
Boys	2	40	454	494	498	427
Girls	2	43	273	316	327	285
District Local Board—						
Boys	515	4,472	33,935	38,407	35,280	25,615
Girls	75	83	4,552	4,635	4,158	2,864
Municipal—						
Non-Local Aurhority—						
Boys	16	517	2,203	2,720	2,618	1,822
Girls	8	33	963	996	852	610
Local Authority—						
Boys	48	776	8,776	9,552	9,282	6,753
Girls	23	116	3,564	3,680	3,495	2,408
Aided by—						
District Local Board—						
Boys	234	295	7,018	7,313	6,920	5,895
Girls	5	...	129	129	106	84
Municipal Local Authority—						
Boys	14	39	1,212	1,251	1,188	1,019
Girls	4	...	206	206	203	146

NOS. 4 AND 5—*contd.*

Expenditure (Recurring).				Average annual cost per pupil.	
Provincial Revenues.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.
8	9	10	11	12	13
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
674	...	1,237	1,911	29 14	10 8
3,434	...	8,096	11,530	39 10	11 12
42,169	1,847	1,11,239	1,55,255	14 10	4 0
16,183	55	21,689	37,927	16 12	7 2
13,175	711	46,852	60,738	13 13	3 0
17,430	388	62,584	80,402	17 9	3 13
...	...	19,289	19,289	19 9	...
...	...	11,652	11,652	19 8	...
21,15,191	47,180	7,88,108	29,50,479	18 7	13 4
3,74,586	443	3,03,285	6,78,314	18 15	10 7
24,89,777	47,623	10,91,393	36,28,793	18 9	12 12
7,315	169	...	7,484	15 0	14 13
10,029	...	...	10,029	30 10	30 10
5,87,232	16,973	47,237	6,51,442	18 7	16 10
39,517	...	35,325	74,842	18 0	9 8
35,594	1,435	2,865	39,894	15 4	13 10
...	...	11,820	11,820	13 14	...
84,054	2,395	93,009	1,79,458	19 4	9 1
28,538	...	25,705	54,243	15 8	8 2
15,269	246	23,185	38,700	5 9	2 3
377	...	380	757	7 2	3 9
8,169	1,684	5,524	15,377	12 14	6 14
...	Figures not supplied.			...	...

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March 1928.			Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.
		Upper Primary stage.	Lower Primary stage.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
SOUTHERN DIVISION—*contd.*						
Dharwar—*concld.*						
Unaided—						
Boys	3	1	97	98	91	77
Girls	...	...	...	...	..	...
Total—						
Boys	832	6,140	53,695	59,835	55,877	41,608
Girls	117	275	9,687	9,962	9,141	6,397
Total ...	949	6,415	63,382	69,797	65,018	48,005
Belgaum—						
Government—						
Boys	1	...	70	70	70	53
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
District Local Board—						
Boys	542	4,241	31,814	36,055	35,538	27,005
Girls	38	87	2,380	2,467	2,442	1,691
Municipal—						
Non-Local Authority—						
Boys	26	845	4,734	5,579	5,408	3,974
Girls	13	57	1,762	1,819	1,764	1,207
Local Authority—						
Boys	7	131	865	996	1,003	776
Girls	3	...	187	187	191	116
Aided by—						
District Local Board—						
Boys	46	80	1,844	1,924	2,008	1,679
Girls	4	...	279	279	264	209
Municipal Local Authority—						
Boys	6	...	594	594	517	424
Girls	1	...	53	53	51	45
Unaided—						
Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total—						
Boys	628	5,297	39,921	45,218	44,544	33,911
Girls	59	144	4,661	4,805	4,712	3,268
Total ...	687	5,441	44,582	50,023	49,256	37,179

NOS. 4 AND 5—*contd.*

Expenditure (Recurring).				Average annual cost per pupil.	
Provincial Revenue.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.
8	9	10	11	12	13
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
...	...	290	290	3 8	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
7,37,633	22,902	1,72,110	9,32,645	16 11	13 3
78,461	...	73,230	1,51,691	16 9	8 9
8,16,094	22,902	2,45,340	10,84,336	16 11	12 9
1,116	...	...	1,116	15 15	15 15
...	...	...	...	...	...
4,71,506	7	89,021	5,60,534	15 12	13 4
36,630	...	...	36,630	15 0	15 0
47,820	698	34,122	82,640	15 4	8 8
27,460	...	...	27,460	15 9	15 9
8,642	827	12,908	22,377	22 5	8 10
1,200	....	851	2,051	10 12	6 5
5,555	...	...	5,555	2 14	2 14
...	...	...	...	...	...
2,649	...	2,179	4,828	9 8	5 2
210	..	795	1,005	19 10	4 6
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
5,37,288	1,532	1,38,230	6,77,050	15 3	12 1
65,500	...	1,646	67,146	14 4	13 14
6,02,788	1,532	1,39,876	7,44,196	14 15	12 4

SUBSIDIARY FORM

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March 1928.			Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.
		Upper Primary stage.	Lower Primary stage.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
SOUTHERN DIVISION—*contd.*						
Bijapur—						
Government—						
Boys	4	18	282	295	316	273
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
District Local Board—						
Boys	378	2,914	20,711	23,625	20,023	14,982
Girls	35	59	1,735	1,794	1,731	1,242
Municipal—						
Non-Local Authority—						
Boys	9	58	1,141	1,199	1,205	931
Girls	3	18	326	344	345	254
Local Authority—						
Boys	25	490	3,581	4,071	3,943	2,965
Girls	12	29	1,246	1,275	1,276	871
Aided by—						
District Local Board—						
Boys	136	288	4,523	4,811	4,651	4,581
Girls	6	9	255	264	258	238
Municipal Local Authority—						
Boys	7	26	665	691	697	599
Girls	1	...	73	73	70	60
Unaided—						
Boys	55	51	1,476	1,527	1,465	1,222
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total—						
Boys	614	3,840	32,379	36,219	32,300	25,553
Girls	57	115	3,635	3,750	3,680	2,665
Total ...	671	3,955	36,014	39,969	35,980	28,218
Kanara—						
Government—						
Boys	1	...	12	12	11	9
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
District Local Board—						
Boys	251	962	10,389	11,351	11,186	8,341
Girls	20	86	995	1,081	1,049	727
Municipal—						
Non-Local Authority—						
Boys	24	358	2,622	2,980	2,901	2,262
Girls	8	53	824	877	824	632
Local Authority—						
Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...

NOS. 4 AND 5—*contd.*

Expenditure (Recurring).				Average annual cost per pupil.	
Provincial Revenues.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.
8	9	10	11	12	13
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
10,015	...	...	10,015	31 11	31 11
...	...	...	...	...	...
3,62,864	13,258	88,376	4,64,498	23 3	18 2
26,510	...	...	26,510	15 5	15 5
15,447	...	22,635	38,082	31 10	12 13
4,485	...	3,105	7,590	22 0	13 0
44,657	154	34,914	79,725	20 4	11 5
3,000	...	18,508	21,508	16 13	2 6
12,304	...	...	12,304	2 10	2 10
1,282	...	...	1,282	4 12	4 12
4,805	...	1,205	6,010	8 10	6 14
	Figures not supplied				
	Do.	do.			
...	...	...	...	...	...
4,50,092	13,412	1,47,130	6,10,634	18 11	13 15
35,277	...	21,613	56,890	15 7	9 9
4,85,369	13,412	1,68,743	6,67,524	18 9	13 8
252	...	...	252	22 15	22 15
...	...	...	...	...	...
2,22,868	2,595	78,267	3,03,730	27 2	19 15
26,250	...	...	26,250	25 1	25 1
44,625	934	9,110	54,669	18 14	15 4
12,772	...	2,755	15,527	18 10	15 8
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...

SUBSIDIARY FORM

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March 1928.			Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.
		Upper Primary stage.	Lower Primary stage.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
SOUTHERN DIVISION—*concld.*						
Kanara—*concld.*						
Aided by—						
District Local Board—						
Boys	39	17	1,509	1,526	1,463	1,177
Girls	3	...	97	97	88	72
Municipal Local Authority—						
Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unaided—						
Boys	1	...	19	19	17	15
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total—						
Boys	316	1,337	14,551	15,888	15,578	11,804
Girls	31	139	1,916	2,055	1,961	1,431
Total ...	347	1,476	16,467	17,943	17,539	13,235
Abstract, Southern Division—						
Government—						
Boys	8	53	818	871	895	762
Girls	2	43	273	316	327	285
District Local Board—						
Boys	1,686	12,589	96,849	109,438	102,027	75,943
Girls	168	315	9,662	9,977	9,380	6,524
Municipal—						
Non-Local Authority—						
Boys	75	1,778	10,700	12,478	12,132	8,989
Girls	32	161	3,875	4,036	3,785	2,703
Local Authority—						
Boys	80	1,397	13,222	14,619	14,228	10,494
Girls	38	145	4,997	5,142	4,962	3,395
Aided by—						
District Local Board—						
Boys	455	680	14,894	15,574	15,042	13,332
Girls	18	9	760	769	716	603
Municipal Local Authority—						
Boys	27	65	2,471	2,536	2,402	2,042
Girls	6	...	332	332	324	251
Unaided—						
Boys	59	52	1,592	1,644	1,573	1,314
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total—						
Boys	2,390	16,614	140,546	157,160	148,299	112,876
Girls	264	673	19,899	20,572	19,494	13,761
Total ...	2,654	17,287	160,445	177,732	167,793	126,637

NOS. 4 AND 5—*contd.*

Expenditure (Recurring).				Average annual cost per pupil.	
Provincial Revenues.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.
8	9	10	11	12	13
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
4,062	51	567	4,680	3 3	3 3
	Figures not supplied.				
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
	Figures not supplied.				
...	...	...	...	...	...
2,71,807	3,580	87,944	3,63,331	23 5	17 7
39,022	...	2,755	41,777	21 5	19 14
3,10,829	3,580	90,699	4,05,108	23 2	17 12
18,698	169	...	18,867	21 1	20 14
10,029	...	...	10,029	30 11	30 11
16,44,470	32,833	3,02,901	19,80,204	19 7	16 2
1,28,907	...	35,325	1,64,232	17 8	13 12
1,43,486	3,067	68,732	2,15,285	17 12	11 13
44,717	...	17,680	62,397	16 8	11 13
1,37,353	3,376	1,40,831	2,81,560	19 13	9 10
32,738	...	45,064	77,802	15 11	6 9
37,190	297	23,752	61,239	4 1	2 8
1,659	...	380	2,039	3 0	2 13
15,623	1,684	8,908	26,215	10 15	6 8
210	...	795	1,005	3 2	0 10
...	...	290	290	0 2	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
19,96,820	41,426	5,45,414	25,83,660	17 7	13 3
2,18,260	...	99,244	3,17,504	16 5	11 3
22,15,080	41,426	6,44,658	29,01,164	17 4	13 3

SUBSIDIARY FORM

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March 1928.			Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.
		Upper Primary stage.	Lower Primary stage.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
SIND.						
Karachi—						
Government—						
Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
District Local Board—						
Boys	105	596	4,393	4,989	4,762	3,759
Girls	1	...	51	51	45	34
Municipal—						
Non-Local Authority—						
Boys	7	34	1,012	1,046	1,089	775
Girls	4	5	348	353	326	212
Local Authority—						
Boys	74	...	8,378	8,378	8,118	6,569
Girls	42	69	4,576	4,645	4,780	3,410
Aided by—						
Government—						
Boys	118	136	4,126	4,262	3,950	3,384
Girls	14	34	754	788	739	612
District Local Board—						
Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
Municipal Local Authority—						
Boys	23	...	3,336	3,336	3,257	2,740
Girls	21	117	2,730	2,847	2,661	1,958
Unaided—						
Boys	3	4	95	99	115	78
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total—						
Boys	330	770	21,340	22,110	21,291	17,305
Girls	82	225	8,459	8,684	8,551	6,226
Total ...	412	995	29,799	30,794	29,842	23,531
Hyderabad—						
Government—						
Boys	1	...	220	220	220	185
Girls	1	32	173	205	194	185
District Local Board—						
Boys	123	618	4,821	5,439	5,977	4,081
Girls	1	...	62	62	55	41
Municipal—						
Non-Local Authority—						
Boys	4	60	776	836	825	652
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
Local Authority—						
Boys	13	41	1,957	1,998	1,892	1,533
Girls	8	4	691	695	702	511

Nos. 4 AND 5—*contd.*

Expenditure (Recurring).				Average annual cost per pupil.	
Provincial Revenues.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.
8	9	10	11	12	13
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
93,239	8	48,408	1,41,655	29 12	19 9
500	...	605	1,105	24 9	11 2
15,653	2	14,774	30,429	27 15	14 6
6,035	...	1,974	8,009	24 0	18 8
1,39,630	53	2,22,061	3,61,744	44 9	17 3
75,500	...	1,09,820	1,85,320	32 12	15 13
26,243	...	52,486	78,729	19 15	6 10
6,430	...	8,650	15,080	20 6	8 11
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
30,076	6,547	48,453	85,076	26 2	9 4
35,607	4,757	51,907	92,271	34 11	13 6
...	...	1,879	1,879	16 7	...
...	...	...	.....	... ...	...
3,04,841	6,610	3,88,061	6,99,512	32 14	14 5
1,24,072	4,757	1,72,956	3,01,785	35 5	14 8
4,28,913	11,367	5,61,017	10,01,297	33 9	14 6
5,422	661	...	6,083	27 10	24 10
5,557	...	...	5,557	28 10	28 10
1,06,645	...	57,645	1,64,290	27 8	17 13
1,099	...	549	1,648	29 15	20 0
11,181	2	13,921	25,104	30 7	13 5
...	...	...	...	...	...
24,285	81	39,456	63,822	33 12	12 13
11,775	...	13,050	24,825	35 6	16 12

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March 1928.			Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.
		Upper Primary stage.	Lower Primary stage.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
SIND—*contd.*						
Hyderabad—*concld.*						
Aided by—						
Government—						
Boys	108	74	3,462	3,536	3,272	2,906
Girls	17	...	424	424	415	382
District Local Board—						
Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...
Girls	1	2	72	74	71	61
Municipal Local Authority—						
Boys	15	4	2,741	2,745	2,477	2,145
Girls	11	64	1,513	1,577	1,516	1,246
Unaided—						
Boys	6	...	391	391	353	305
Girls	2	...	84	84	77	58
Total—						
Boys	270	797	14,368	15,165	15,016	11,807
Girls	41	102	3,019	3,121	3,030	2,484
Total ...	311	899	17,387	18,286	18,046	14,291
Nawabshah—						
Government—						
Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
District Local Board—						
Boys	114	785	5,988	6,773	6,425	5,199
Girls	7	18	389	407	362	299
Municipal—						
Non-Local Authority—						
Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
Local Authority—						
Boys	3	1	723	724	666	532
Girls	1	...	86	86	90	71
Aided by—						
Government—						
Boys	77	138	2,501	2,639	2,310	1,833
Girls	10	8	316	324	305	229
District Local Board—						
Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...
Girls	1	3	122	125	123	84
Municipal Local Authority—						
Boys	1	...	152	152	150	123
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...

NOS. 4 AND 5—*contd.*

Expenditure (Recurring).				Average annual cost per pupil.	
Provincial Revenues.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.
8	9	10	11	12	13
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
20,155	...	40,310	60,465	18 8	6 3
2,374	...	4,748	7,122	17 3	5 12
...	...	...	...	...	...
300	...	587	887	12 8	4 4
22,074	19,785	16,729	58,588	23 10	8 15
18,163	9,279	11,971	39,413	26 0	12 0
...	1,945	10,544	12,489	35 6	...
...	600	1,920	2,520	32 12	...
1,89,762	22,474	1,78,605	3,90,841	26 0	12 10
39,268	9,879	32,825	81,972	27 1	12 15
2,29,030	32,353	2,11,430	4,72,813	26 3	12 12
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
1,84,898	...	32,823	2,17,721	33 14	28 12
6,639	...	3,320	9,959	24 12	18 5
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
7,288	...	9,078	16,366	24 8	10 15
698	...	699	1,397	15 8	7 12
19,483	60	9,760	29,303	12 11	8 7
1,581	...	960	2,541	8 5	8 3
...	...	...	...	...	...
1,028	...	399	1,427	11 10	8 5
520	200	1,280	2,000	13 5	3 7
...	...	...	...	...	...

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March 1928.			Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.
		Upper Primary stage.	Lower Primary stage.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
SIND—*contd.*						
Nawabshah—*concld.*						
Unaided—						
Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...
Girls	2	1	105	106	87	81
Total—						
Boys	195	924	9,364	10,288	9,551	7,687
Girls	21	30	1,018	1,048	967	764
Total ...	216	954	10,382	11,336	10,518	8,451
Thar and Parkar—						
Government—						
Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
District Local Board—						
Boys	85	321	2,648	2,969	2,967	2,366
Girls	9	39	453	492	492	491
Municipal—						
Non-Local Authority—						
Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
Local Authority—						
Boys	2	20	282	302	286	222
Girls	1	3	41	44	42	30
Aided by—						
Government—						
Boys	71	91	1,842	1,933	1,741	1,582
Girls	2	...	76	76	68	60
District Local Board—						
Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
Municipal Local Authority—						
Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...
Girls	1	2	69	71	61	41
Unaided—						
Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total—						
Boys	158	432	4,772	5,204	4,994	4,170
Girls	13	44	639	683	663	622
Total ...	171	476	5,411	5,887	5,657	4,792

NOS. 4 AND 5—*contd.*

Expenditure (Recurring).				Average annual cost per pupil.	
Provincial Revenues.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.
8	9	10	11	12	13
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1,322	1,322	15 3	...
2,12,189	260	52,941	2,65,390	27 13	22 8
9,946	...	6,700	16,646	17 4	10 5
2,22,135	260	59,641	2,82,036	26 13	21 2
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
66,082	...	29,160	95,242	32 2	22 10
12,668	...	6,004	18,672	37 15	25 11
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
4,366	...	5,556	9,922	34 11	15 4
905	...	849	1,754	41 12	21 9
8,258	...	16,232	24,490	14 1	4 12
72	...	144	216	3 3	1 1
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
140	...	254	394	6 7	2 7
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
78,706	...	50,948	1,29,654	26 0	15 4
13,785	...	7,251	21,036	31 12	20 13
92,491	...	58,199	1,50,690	26 10	16 6

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March 1928.			Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.
		Upper Primary stage.	Lower Primary stage.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
SIND—*contd.*						
Sukkur—						
Government—						
Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
District Local Board—						
Boys	160	1,430	7,892	9,322	8,932	7,132
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
Municipal—						
Non-Local Authority—						
Boys	1	20	145	165	155	140
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
Local Authority—						
Boys	17	74	3,529	3,603	3,319	2,671
Girls	10	22	1,890	1,912	1,743	1,204
Aided by—						
Government—						
Boys	105	155	3,528	3,683	3,236	2,613
Girls ...	17	1	450	451	442	353
District Local Board—						
Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
Municipal Local Authority—						
Boys	25	86	2,454	2,540	2,268	1,775
Girls	13	44	1,725	1,769	1,659	1,216
Unaided—						
Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...
Girls	1	...	31	31	22	14
Total—						
Boys	308	1,765	17,548	19,313	17,910	14,331
Girls	41	67	4,096	4,163	3,866	2,787
Total ...	349	1,832	21,644	23,476	21,776	17,118
Upper Sind Frontier—						
Government—						
Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
District Local Board—						
Boys	82	488	3,290	3,778	3,574	2,890
Girls	1	...	45	45	41	40
Municipal—						
Non-Local Authority—						
Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
Local Authority—						
Boys ...	2	16	380	396	380	310
Girls	2	1	107	108	112	80

NOS. 4 AND 5—*contd.*

Expenditure (Recurring).				Average annual cost per pupil.	
Provincial Revenues.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.
8	9	10	11	12	13
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
1,97,885	...	69,847	2,67,732	30 0	22 2
...	...	...	...	...	...
2,584	...	2,035	4,619	29 13	16 11
...	...	...	...	...	...
40,021	...	51,980	92,001	27 12	12 1
15,943	...	15,945	31,888	18 5	9 2
25,732	...	16,441	42,173	13 1	7 15
2,234	...	2,300	4,534	10 4	5 1
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
8,380	3,337	24,001	35,718	15 12	3 11
5,576	123	16,727	22,426	13 8	3 1
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	99	99	4 8	...
2,74,602	3,337	1,64,304	4,42,243	24 11	15 5
23,753	123	35,071	58,947	15 4	6 2
2,98,355	3,460	1,99,375	5,01,190	23 0	13 11
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
99,346	...	42,937	1,42,283	39 13	27 13
...	...	127	127	3 2	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
4,563	...	4,710	9,273	24 6	12 0
1,451	...	1,356	2,807	25 1	12 15

SUBSIDIARY FORM

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March 1928.			Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.
		Upper Primary stage.	Lower Primary stage.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
SIND—*contd.*						
Upper Sind Frontier—*contd.*						
Aided by—						
Government—						
Boys	51	70	1,437	1,507	1,283	1,146
Girls	4	...	108	108	106	78
District Local Board—						
Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
Municipal Local Authority—						
Boys	1	...	101	101	72	53
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unaided—						
Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total—						
Boys	136	574	5,208	5,782	5,309	4,39
Girls	7	1	260	261	259	198
Total ...	143	575	5,468	6,043	5,568	4,597
Larkana—						
Government—						
Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
District Local Board—						
Boys	228	1,598	10,445	12,043	11,234	9,052
Girls	14	14	444	458	445	355
Municipal—						
Non-Local Authority—						
Boys	3	...	572	572	552	435
Girls	2	3	99	102	96	64
Local Authority—						
Boys	5	15	1,282	1,297	1,195	955
Girls	2	...	179	179	161	135
Aided by—						
Government—						
Boys	122	163	4,105	4,268	4,010	3,381
Girls	20	15	633	648	560	474
District Local Board—						
Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...
Girls	1	4	65	69	66	54
Municipal Local Authority—						
Boys	2	2	147	149	163	146
Girls	2	7	372	379	389	321

NOS. 4 AND 5—*concld.*

Expenditure (Recurring).				Average annual cost per pupil.	
Provincial Revenues.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.
8	9	10	11	12	13
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
7,253	...	5,300	12,553	9 13	5 10
815	...	400	1,215	11 7	7 11
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
256	271	387	914	12 11	3 9
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
1,11,418	271	53,334	1,65,023	31 1	21 0
2,266	...	1,883	4,149	16 0	8 12
1,13,684	271	55,217	1,69,172	30 6	20 7
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
2,62,717	...	82,213	3,44,930	30 11	23 6
4,613	...	3,990	8,603	19 5	10 6
6,931	...	12,148	19,079	34 9	12 9
1,082	...	542	1,624	15 15	11 4
14,715	5	19,779	34,499	28 14	12 5
1,401		1,401	2,802	17 7	8 11
23,308	...	12,400	35,708	8 14	5 13
2,816	...	2,000	4,816	8 10	5 0
...	...	...	...	...	...
246	...	684	930	14 1	3 12
89	475	835	1,399	8 9	0 8
1,295	...	1,825	3,120	8 0	3 5

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March 1928.			Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.
		Upper Primary stage.	Lower Primary stage.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
SIND—*contd.*						
Larkana—*contd.*						
Unaided—						
Boys	3	8	123	131	139	120
Girls	1	...	53	53	50	35
Total—						
Boys	363	1,786	16,674	18,460	17,293	14,089
Girls	42	43	1,845	1,888	1,767	1,438
Total ...	405	1,829	18,519	20,348	19,060	14,527
Abstract, Sind—						
Government—						
Boys	1	...	220	220	220	185
Girls	1	32	173	205	194	185
District Local Board—						
Boys	897	5,836	39,477	45,313	43,871	34,479
Girls	33	71	1,444	1,515	1,440	1,260
Municipal—						
Non-Local Authority—						
Boys	15	114	2,505	2,619	2,621	2,002
Girls	6	8	447	455	422	276
Local Authority—						
Boys	116	167	16,531	16,698	15,856	12,792
Girls	66	99	7,570	7,669	7,630	5,441
Aided by—						
Government—						
Boys	652	827	21,001	21,828	19,802	16,845
Girls	84	58	2,761	2,819	2,635	2,188
District Local Board—						
Boys	..	...	...	...	...	...
Girls	3	9	259	268	260	199
Municipal Local Authority—						
Boys	67	92	8,931	9,023	8,387	6,982
Girls	48	234	6,409	6,643	6,286	4,782
Unaided—						
Boys	12	12	609	621	607	503
Girls	6	1	273	274	236	188
Total—						
Boys	1,760	7,048	89,274	96,322	91,364	73,788
Girls	247	512	19,336	19,848	19,103	14,519
Total ...	2,007	7,560	1,08,610	1,16,170	1,10,467	88,307

NOS. 4 AND 5—*concld.*

Expenditure (Recurring).				Average annual cost per pupil.	
Provincial Revenues.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.
8	9	10	11	12	13
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
...	...	1,300	1,300	9 6	...
...	...	925	925	18 8	...
3,07,760	480	1,28,675	4,36,915	25 0	17 13
11,453	...	11,367	22,820	12 15	6 8
3,19,213	480	1,40,042	4,59,735	24 2	16 12
5,422	661	...	6,083	27 10	24 10
5,557	...	...	5,557	28 10	28 10
10,10,812	8	3,63,033	13,73,853	31 5	23 1
25,519	...	14,595	40,114	27 14	17 12
36,349	4	42,878	79,231	30 4	13 14
7,117	...	2,516	9,633	22 13	16 14
2,34,868	139	3,52,620	5,87,627	37 1	14 13
1,07,673	...	1,43,120	2,50,793	32 14	14 2
1,30,432	60	1,52,929	2,83,421	14 5	6 9
16,322	...	19,202	35,524	13 8	6 3
...	...	...	...	...	...
1,574	...	1,670	3,244	12 8	6 1
61,395	30,615	91,685	1,83,695	21 15	7 5
60,781	14,159	82,684	1,57,624	25 1	9 11
...	1,945	13,723	15,668	25 13	...
...	600	4,266	4,866	40 10	...
14,79,278	33,432	10,16,868	25,29,578	27 11	16 3
2,24,543	14,759	2,68,053	5,07,355	26 9	11 12
17,03,821	48,191	12,84,921	30,36,933	27 8	15 7

SUBSIDIARY FORM

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March 1928.			Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.
		Upper Primary stage.	Lower Primary stage.	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Abstract, Bombay Presidency—						
Government—						
Boys	25	446	2,476	2,922	2,906	2,434
Girls	6	204	926	1,130	1,112	904
District Local Board—						
Boys	9,211	59,430	508,653	568,083	546,053	406,929
Girls	704	2,143	38,870	41,013	39,744	27,809
Municipal—						
Non-Local Authority—						
Boys	330	8,855	49,233	58,088	56,854	43,662
Girls	139	713	15,229	15,942	15,261	10,776
Local Authority—						
Boys	757	9,244	125,692	134,936	127,212	103,022
Girls	380	1,881	51,070	52,951	48,816	35,946
Aided by—						
Government—						
Boys	661	875	21,208	22,083	20,067	17,056
Girls	86	148	2,965	3,113	2,926	2,433
District Local Board—						
Boys	1,233	1,493	46,392	47,885	46,500	38,352
Girls	104	371	5,541	5,912	5,703	4,564
Municipal Local Authority—						
Boys	334	962	36,143	37,105	32,111	26,169
Girls	173	986	18,998	19,984	18,840	14,397
Unaided—						
Boys	208	191	8,101	8,292	7,390	6,079
Girls	22	48	1,591	1,639	1,608	1,262
Grand Total—						
Boys	12,759	81,496	797,898	879,394	838,493	643,702
Girls	1,614	6,494	135,190	141,684	134,010	98,091
Total ...	14,373	87,990	933,088	1,021,078	973,103	741,793

NOS. 4 AND 5—*concld.*

Expenditure (Recurring).				Average annual cost per pupil.	
Provincial Revenues.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.
8	9	10	11	12	13
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
87,748	2,020	...	89,768	30 14	30 3
46,914	...	60	46,974	41 9	41 8
82,78,317	1,76,922	16,61,447	1,01,16,686	18 8	15 2
5,43,961	...	1,31,920	6,75,881	17 0	13 11
6,19,102	27,403	3,71,681	10,18,186	17 15	10 14
1,47,981	...	88,035	2,36,016	15 8	9 11
15,78,462	26,923	26,59,165	42,64,550	33 8	12 6
6,12,414	...	10,48,998	16,61,412	34 1	12 9
1,32,453	60	1,58,684	2,91,197	14 8	6 10
19,756	...	27,298	47,054	16 1	6 12
1,46,866	31,618	3,41,901	5,20,385	11 3	3 2
35,474	2,756	68,468	1,06,698	18 11	6 3
2,14,897	1,48,851	5,17,036	8,80,784	27 7	6 11
1,33,905	50,879	3,67,770	5,52,554	29 5	7 2
...	18,897	72,827	91,724	12 6	...
...	3,873	30,755	34,628	21 9	...
1,10,57,845	4,32,694	57,82,741	1,72,73,280	20 9	13 3
15,40,405	57,508	17,63,304	33,61,217	25 1	11 5
1,25,98,250	4,90,202	75,46,045	2,06,34,497	21 3	12 15

SUBSIDIARY

Statistical Return of Schools for Special or Technical

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March 1928.	Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial Revenues.
1	2	3	4	5	6
ART SCHOOLS.					Rs.
Government.					
Bombay—					
Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay...	1	551	487	470	1,15,063
Ahmedabad—					
School for Drawing and Design, Ahmedabad.	1	39	30	24	1,676
Total, Art Schools ...	2	590	517	494	1,16,739
MEDICAL SCHOOLS FOR MEN.					
Government.					
Poona—					
B. J. Medical School, Poona ...	1	227	225	220	1,28,215
Ahmedabad—					
B. J. Medical School, Ahmedabad.	1	147	149	138	42,518
Hyderabad—					
Medical School, Hyderabad ...	1	57	61	57	42,251
Total ...	3	431	435	415	2,12,984
FOR WOMEN.					
Hyderabad—					
Midwifery School, Hyderabad ...	1	6	6	5	...
TRAINING SCHOOLS FOR MEN.					
Government.					
Thana—					
Training School, Bhiwandi ...	1	52	50	46	12,544
Nasik—					
Training School, Nasik ...	1	56	47	44	10,854
Poona—					
Training College for Men, Poona.	1	196	174	164	53,214
Urdu Training School, Poona ...	1	47	46	43	16,500

FORM No. 6.

Training for the Official Year 1927-1928.

Expenditure.						Annual cost of educating each pupil.	
Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscriptions and other sources.	Total.	Total Cost.	Cost to Government.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
...	...	10,210	...	3,359	1,28,632	264 2	236 4
...	...	80	...	...	1,756	58 8	55 11
...	...	10,290	...	3,359	1,30,388	254 2	225 13
...	...	10,680	...	...	1,38,895	617 5	569 14
...	...	11,585	...	...	54,103	363 3	285 6
...	...	...	...	5,305	47,556	779 10	692 10
...	...	22,265	...	5,305	2,40,554	553 0	489 10
550	...	...	...	1,769	2,319	386 8	...
...	...	...	...	...	12,544	250 14	250 14
778	360	...	...	256	12,248	260 10	230 15
...	3,275	...	...	1,728	58,217	334 9	305 13
...	1,959	...	...	179	18,638	405 3	358 11

District and name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March 1928.	Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial Revenues.
1	2	3	4	5	6
					Rs.
TRAINING SCHOOLS FOR MEN—*contd.*					
Government—contd.					
Satara—					
Training School, Satara ...	1	50	45	44	11,501
West Khandesh—					
Training College, Dhulia ...	1	156	134	126	41,767
Ahmednagar—					
Training School, Ahmednagar ...	...	...	...	...	3,502
Ahmedabad—					
P. R. Training College for Men, Ahmedabad.	1	93	84	78	28,805
Urdu Training School, Ahmedabad.	1	28	27	25	7,515
Dharwar—					
Training School, Dharwar ...	1	35	35	32	11,744
Hyderabad—					
Training College for Men, Hyderabad.	1	53	50	48	26,964
Total ...	10	766	692	650	2,24,910
Aided.					
Ahmednagar—					
Union Training School, Ahmednagar.	1	65	70	64	4,470*
Broach—					
Church of Brethren Mission Vocational Training School, Ankleshwar.	1	9	11	10	1,133
Total ...	2	74	81	74	5,603*
Total, Training Schools for Men .	12	840	773	724	2,30,513*

* Excluding the Drawing

FORM No. 6—*contd.*

Expenditure.						Annual cost of educating each pupil.	
Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscriptions and other sources.	Total.	Total Cost.	Cost to Government.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14*
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
...	...	...	...	...	11,501	255 9	255 9
...	1,448	...	...	724	43,939	327 14	311 11
...	...	...	...	...	3,502	...	...
...	1,371	...	...	1,793	31,969	380 10	342 15
...	2,877	...	...	430	10,822	400 13	278 5
...	...	...	...	...	11,744	335 9	335 9
...	...	...	...	...	26,964	539 4	539 4
778	11,290	...	...	5,110	2,42,088	349 13	325 0
...	...	...	...	8,112	12,582*	179 12	63 14
...	...	...	...	218	1,351	122 13	103 0
...	...	...	...	8,330	13,933*	173 15	71 2
778	11,290	...	...	13,440	2,56,021*	331 7	298 7

grant of Rs. 157.

District and name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March 1928.	Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial Revenues.
1	2	3	4	5	6
TRAINING SCHOOLS FOR WOMEN, FOR EUROPEANS.					Rs.
Aided.					
Bombay—					
Normal Class* attached to the Queen Mary High School, Girgaum, Bombay.	...	...	...	...	318
Convent Normal Class, Clare Road, Byculla.	1	28	28	24	5,328
Poona—					
St. Mary's Training College, Poona.	1	20	19	18	7,760
Total, Training Schools for Women, for Europeans.	2	48	47	42	13,406
Recognized.					
Thana—					
St. Teresa's Convent Primary Normal Class, Santa-Cruz.	1	22	22	17	.....
TRAINING SCHOOLS FOR WOMEN, FOR INDIANS.					
Government.					
Poona—					
Training College for Women, Poona.	1	83	77	68	32,182
Normal Class attached to the Central Urdu Girls' School, Poona.	1	5	5	4	Expenditure
Ahmedabad—					
Mahalaxmi Training College for Women, Ahmedabad.	1	52	65	57	27,401
Dharwar—					
Training College for Women, Dharwar.	1	51	49	48	22,140
Hyderabad—					
Training College for Women, Hyderabad.	1	23	23	22	20,351
Total ...	5	214	219	199	1,02,074
Aided.					
Bombay—					
Vanita Vishram Normal Classes, Bombay.	1	50	41	29	2,880
Seva Sadan Normal Classes, Grant Road.	1	34	52	37	2,866

* Class closed

FORM No. 6—*contd.*

Expenditure.						Annual cost of educating each pupil.	
Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscriptions and other sources.	Total.	Total Cost.	Cost to Government.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
...	...	...	...	...	318	...	...
...	...	1,250	...	5,199	11,777	420 9	190 4
...	...	1,860	...	916	10,536	554 8	408 6
...	...	3,110	...	6,115	22,631	481 8	285 3
...	...	845	...	2,016	2,861	130 0	...
720 included	750 under	... Central	... Urdu Girls'	35 School,	33,687 Poona.	437 8	417 15
...	638	...	...	1,113	29,152	448 8	421 9
...	...	...	...	...	22,140	451 13	451 13
...	...	...	...	...	20,351	884 13	884 13
720	1,388	...	...	1,148	1,05,330	480 15	466 1
...	2,700	62	...	6,269	11,911	290 8	70 4
...	2,551	527	...	1,254	7,198	138 7	55 2

on 30th November 1927.

District and name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March 1928.	Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial Revenues.
1	2	3	4	5	6
TRAINING SCHOOLS FOR WOMEN, FOR INDIANS—*concld.*					Rs.
Aided—concld.					
Poona—					
B. M. Wadia Seva Sadan Training College, Poona.	1	51	57	47	5,880
U. F. C. M. Training College, Poona.	1	36	37	36	4,328
Sholapur—					
Z. M. Urdu Normal Class, Sholapur.	1	5	4	3	480
Mary B. Harding Kindergarten Training School, Sholapur.	1	27	28	27	1,922
Ahmednagar—					
St. Monica's Normal Class, Ahmednagar.	1	32	32	31	3,240*
Kaira—					
Mary Brown Memorial Training College, Borsad.	1	53	48	47	3,960
Panch Mahals—					
Methodist Teachers' Training College for Women, Godhra.	1	53	48	45	4,520†
Karachi—					
C. E. Z. Mission Teachers' College, Karachi.	1	12	13	11	720
Total ...	10	358	360	313	30,796‡
Total, Training Institutions for Women, for Indians.	15	567	579	512	1,32,870‡
Total, Training Institutions for Women.	18	637	648	571	1,46,276‡
ENGINEERING SCHOOLS.					
Government.					
Poona—					
College of Engineering Workshop, Poona.	1	243	239	203	26,325
Aided.					
Karachi—					
Subordinate Engineering Class attached to the N. E. D. Civil Engineering College, Karachi.	1	25	24	23	1,200
Total, Engineering Schools ...	2	268	263	226	27,525

* Excluding the Drawing grants
† Do. do.
‡ Do. do.

FORM No. 6—*contd.*

Expenditure.						Annual cost of educating each pupil.	
Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscriptions and other sources.	Total.	Total Cost.	Cost to Government.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
...	...	653	...	7,916	14,449	253 8	103 3
...	...	1,057	...	3,334	8,719	235 10	116 15
...	...	...	...	2,077	2,557	639 4	120 0
...	...	...	...	2,481	4,403	157 4	68 10
...	...	...	...	5,557*	8,797	274 15	101 4
...	...	...	...	4,105	8,065	168 0	82 8
...	...	162	...	5,722†	10,404	291 14	94 3
...	450	...	...	1,727	2,897	222 14	55 6
...	5,701	2,461	...	40,442	79,400‡	221 4	86 4
720	7,089	2,461	...	41,590	1,84,730‡	391 8	229 15
720	7,089	6,416	...	49,721	2,10,222‡	324 13	226 2
...	...	9,450	...	...	35,775	149 11	110 2
...	...	3,120	...	2,601	6,921	288 6	50 0
...	...	12,570	...	2,601	42,696	162 5	104 14

amounting to Rs. 110.
do. 150.
do. 260.

District and name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March 1928.	Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial Revenues.
1	2	3	4	5	6
TECHNICAL AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS FOR BOYS.					Rs.
Government.					
Bombay—					
Reay Art Workshop (Sir J. J. School of Art).	(1)	(187)	(165)	(141)	Included in
Ahmedabad—					
R. C. Technical Institute, Ahmedabad.	1	120	122	103	28,602
Dharwar—					
Criminal Tribes Industrial School, Gadag.	1	11	11	9	122
Bijapur—					
Criminal Tribes Industrial Schools, Bagalkot and Bijapur.	2	71	66	57	376
Total ...	4 (1)	202 (187)	199 (165)	169 (141)	29,100
District Local Board.					
Ratnagiri—					
School of Industry, Ratnagiri ...	1	177	172	130	6,915
Satara—					
Technical School, Satara ...	1	44	38	36	1,788
West Khandesh—					
Technical School, Dhulia ...	1	103	114	95	3,957
Total ...	3	324	324	261	12,660
Municipal.					
Poona—					
V. J. Technical School, Poona ...	1	64 (10)	52 (9)	50 (8)	1,553*
Sholapur—					
Robertson School of Industry, Pandharpur.	1	18	23	18	889†

* Excluding a drawing
† Do.

FORM No. 6—*contd.*

Expenditure.						Annual cost of educating each pupil.	
Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscriptions and other sources.	Total.	Total Cost.	Cost to Government.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
the expe	nditure	of the	Sir J. J.	School of	Art.		
15	...	2,000	...	378	30,995	254 1	234 7
...	...	...	...	...	122	11 1	11 1
...	...	...	...	...	376	5 8	5 8
15	...	2,000	...	378	31,493	86 8	79 15
5,500	...	...	...	661	13,076	76 0	40 3
2,602	450	...	...	4,021	8,861	233 3	47 1
7,400	1,000	...	...	941	13,298	116 10	34 11
15,502	1,450	...	...	5,623	35,235	108 12	39 1
...	6,927	33	...	89	8,602*	141 0	25 7
...	1,729	...	...	...	2,618†	113 13	38 10

grant of Rs. 128.
do. Rs. 52.

District and name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March 1928.	Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial Revenues.
1	2	3	4	5	6
TECHNICAL AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS FOR BOYS—*contd.*					Rs.
Municipal—concld.					
Surat—					
F. S. Parekh Technical School of Art and Industry, Surat.	1	127	137	95	8,367
Upper Sind Frontier—					
Technical School, Jacobabad ...	1	44	42	35	1,731
Total ...	4	253 (10)	254 (9)	198 (8)	12,540*
Aided.					
Bombay—					
Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Matunga.	1	520	484	453	1,25,000
D. C. M. Industrial School, Parel.	1	22	22	18	630
D. N. Poor Boys' Seminary, Chikhalwadi.	1	57	61	46	520
Poona—					
Empson Workshop and Technical School, Poona.	1 (38)	6 (41)	6 (36)	5	1,719
Tailoring Class of the D. C. M., Poona.	(1)	(55)	(58)	(39)	200
Sir D. M. Petit Industrial School, Sirur.	(1)	2 (27)	2 (29)	2 (26)	1,336
Ahmednagar—					
S. P. G. Mission Industrial School, Ahmednagar.	(1)	17 (84)	17 (84)	14 (67)	3,388
Sir D. M. Petit Industrial School, Ahmednagar.	1	25	21	20	627
Salvation Army's Industrial School, Ahmednagar.	(1)	(16)	(20)	(16)	630
A. M. Vocational School, Vadala.	1	40	44	39	1,454
Kaira—					
M. E. Mission Industrial School, Nadiad.	1	60	59	41	3,684
I. P. Mission Industrial School, Borsad.	1	38	41	34	1,179
Surat—					
Mahajan Home Industrial School, Surat.	1	70	68	67	960
Sukkur—					
V. J. Technical Institute, Sukkur.	1	33	41	29	1,828
Total ...	10 (4)	890 (220)	866 (232)	768 (184)	1,43,155

* Excluding drawing grants

FORM No. 6—*contd.*

Expenditure.						Annual cost of educating each pupil.	
Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscriptions and other sources.	Total.	Total Cost.	Cost to Government.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
1,000	7,851	2,023	1,801	792	21,834	159 6	61 1
500	1,887	...	...	608	4,726	112 8	41 3
1,500	18,394	2,056	1,801	1,489	37,780*	144 5	48 5
...	20,000	87,670	...	52,354	2,85,024	588 14	258 0
...	...	...	...	2,145	2,775	126 2	27 4
...	...	...	...	2,773	3,293	54 0	8 8
...	...	...	...	5,690	7,409	157 10	36 9
...	...	...	...	960	1,160	20 0	3 7
...	...	...	...	3,979	5,315	171 7	43 2
...	...	900	...	4,843	9,131	90 6	33 8
...	...	...	...	3,825	4,452	212 0	29 14
...	...	...	...	1,950	2,580	129 0	31 8
...	...	...	...	3,654	5,108	116 1	33 1
...	...	...	...	14,097	17,781	301 5	62 7
...	...	...	...	2,992	4,171	101 11	28 12
...	...	855	...	487	2,302	33 13	14 0
...	600	392	1,512	2,762	7,094	173 0	44 9
...	20,600	89,817	1,512	1,02,511	3,57,595	325 10	130 6

amounting to Rs. 180.

District and name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March, 1928.	Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial Revenues.
1	2	3	4	5	6
TECHNICAL AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS FOR BOYS—*concld.*					Rs.
Recognised.					
Bombay—					
J. N. Petit Parsi Orphanage Technical Class, Parel.	1	35	39	33	.....
Dharwar—					
Industrial Settlement School, Hubli.	1	476	438	411	Expenditure
Total ...	2	511	477	444	.....
Total, Technical and Industrial Schools for Boys.	23 (5)	2,180 (417)	2,120 (406)	1,840 (333)	1,97,455*
TECHNICAL AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS FOR GIRLS.					
Aided.					
Bombay—					
J. B. Vaccha Academy Domestic Art Classes, Fort.	(1)	(70)	(62)	(34)	930
Bai M. J. B. Domestic Art Classes, Chandanwadi.	(1)	(238)	(229)	(148)	1,224
Nasik—					
Z. B. & M. M. Embroidery Class, Manmad.	1	26	31	30	702
Poona—					
Work Room Classes of the Seva Sadan, Poona.	1	138	147	104	3,500
Satara—					
Salvation Army's Industrial School, Satara.	(1)	(51)	(49)	(47)	800
Ahmednagar—					
S. P. G. Mission Girls' Lace School, Ahmednagar.	1	45	47	44	1,000
Ahmedabad—					
S. A. Industrial School, Ahmedabad.	1	47	42	19	364
Karachi—					
C. E. Z. Mission Widows' Industrial School, Karachi.	1	35	35	32	1,000
Lohana Technical Institute, Karachi.	1	28	22	18	442
Total ...	6 (3)	319 (359)	324 (340)	247 (229)	9,962

* Excluding a drawing grant

FORM No. 6—*contd.*

Expenditure.						Annual cost of educating each pupil.	
Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscriptions and other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
...	...	68	3,393	...	3,461	88 12	...
figures	not supplied.						
...	...	68	3,393	...	3,461	...	...
17,017	40,444	93,941	6,706	1,10,001	4,65,564*	223 2	94 10
...	...	652	264	2,018	3,864	62 5	15 0
...	...	3,423	...	...	4,647	20 5	5 6
...	...	...	...	3,840	4,542	146 8	22 10
...	...	650	...	11,330	15,480	105 5	23 13
...	...	...	...	2,096	2,896	59 2	16 5
...	...	...	...	3,212	4,212	89 10	21 4
...	...	...	...	1,618	1,982	47 3	8 11
...	420	114	18	9,051	10,603	302 15	28 9
...	544	...	...	2,380	3,366	153 0	20 1
...	964	4,839	282	35,545	51,592	77 11	15 0

of Rs. 180.

District and name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March 1928.	Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial Revenues.
1	2	3	4	5	6
TECHNICAL AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS FOR GIRLS—*contd.*					Rs.
Recognised.					
Bombay—					
A. M. Girls' Sewing Class, Byculla.	1	121	149	46	.....
Poona—					
Manual Art Society's Industrial School, Poona.	1	5	5	5	.....
Karachi—					
Motilabai Chellaram Nari Shala, Karachi.	1	11	9	7	.....
Total ...	3	137	163	58	.....
Total, Technical and Industrial Schools for Girls.	9 (3)	456 (359)	487 (340)	305 (229)	9,962
COMMERCIAL SCHOOLS FOR BOYS.					
Government.					
Bombay—					
Shorthand Classes attached to the Sydenham College of Commerce.	1	13	12	10	867
Accountancy Diploma Classes attached to the Sydenham College of Commerce.	1	20	23		2,550
Commercial Class attached to the Elphinstone High School.	1	56	60	54	24
Broach—					
J. D. Vakil Commercial School, Broach.	1	23	26	20	541
Total ...	4	112	121	94	3,982
Aided.					
Bombay—					
P. P. Commercial Class attached to Sir J. J. P. B. Institution, Bombay.	1	42	39	32	390
Poona—					
Deccan Institute of Commerce, Poona.	1	17	15	8	.....
Karachi—					
Shri Bharat Yavak Mitra Mandal.	1	82	83	46	.....
Hyderabad—					
Nava Vidyalaya Commercial College.	1	9	9	5	.....
Total ...	4	150	146	91	390

FORM No. 6—*contd.*

Expenditure.						Annual cost of educating each pupil.	
Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscriptions and other sources.	Total.	Total Cost.	Cost to Government.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
...	...	...	...	427	427	2 13	...
...	...	150	...	1,060	1,210	242 0	...
...	...	360	...	1,145	1,505	167 4	...
...	...	510	...	2,632	3,142	19 4	...
...	964	5,349	282	38,177	54,734	66 3	12 1
...	...	1,068	...	...	1,935	161 4	72 4
...	...	2,250	...	...	4,800	208 11	110 14
...	...	4,350	...	...	4,374	72 14	0 6
...	...	604	1,617	...	2,762	106 4	20 13
...	...	8,272	1,617	...	13,871	114 10	32 14
...	...	...	...	1,262	1,652	39 13	10 0
...	250	944	...	1,710	2,904	193 10	...
...	575	293	...	647	1,515	18 4	...
...	500	216	...	1,314	2,030	225 9	...
...	1,325	1,453	...	4,933	8,101	55 7	2 10

District and name or Class of Institutions	Number of Institutions	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March 1928	Average monthly number	Average daily attendance	Provincial Revenues
1	2	3	4	5	6
					Rs.
COMMERCIAL SCHOOLS FOR BOYS—*contd.*					
Recognised					
Bombay—					
Kalbadevi Shorthand and Typewriting Institution.	1	353	240	180	.....
B. J. Parsi Charitable Commercial Institution.	1	16	17	14	.....
Script Shorthand and Typewriting Institution.	1	74	19	18	.....
Institute of Commerce ...	1	8	8	6	.....
Balsara Tuition Commercial Class.	1	8	8	6	.....
Banaji's Tutorial Commercial Class.	1	94	94	85	.....
Daver's College of Commerce ...	1	301	270	226	.....
Alexandra Commercial College ...	1	65	50	45	.....
Lentin's Commercial College ...	1	23	33	23	.....
J. N. Petit Parsi Orphanage Commercial Class, Parel.	1	16	15	15	.....
Zoroastrian Association Continuation Commercial Classes.	1	41	45	20	.....
Reliance Commercial School ...	1	68	38	35	.....
Batliboi's Accountancy Training Institute.	1	118	90	88	.....
Poona—					
The Poona School of Commerce...	1	30	34	28	.....
Malegaonkar's Ideal Commercial Institute, Poona.	1	36	43	35	.....
Chamber of Commerce Education Office, Junnar.	1	73	Training is given through		
Sholapur—					
The Commercial Class, Sholapur .	1	4		3	Not

FORM No. 6—*contd.*

Expenditure						Annual cost of educating each pupil	
Local Cess	Municipal Funds	Fees	Endowments	Subscriptions and other sources	Total	Total cost	Cost to Government
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
...	...	3,795	...	...	3,795	15 13	...
...	...	227	1,555	...	1,782	104 13	...
...	...	1,427	...	95	1,522	80 2	...
...	...	1,200	...	...	1,200	150 0	...
...	...	72	...	370	442	55 4	...
...	...	2,838	...	...	2,838	30 3	...
...	...	32,441	...	...	32,441	120 2	...
...	...	1,956	...	...	1,956	32 1	...
...	...	1,650	...	...	1,650	50 0	...
...	...	86	...	2,776	2,862	190 13	...
...	...	62	686	...	748	16 10	...
...	...	2,860	...	...	2,860	75 4	...
...	...	27,034	...	...	27,034	300 6	...
...	...	1,665	...	5,020	6,685	196 10	...
...	...	1,800	...	...	1,800	41 14	...
correspondence.		1,120	...	...	1,120	...	...
supplied.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

District and name or Class of Institutions	Number of Institutions	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March 1928	Average monthly number	Average daily attendance	Provincial Revenues
1	2	3	4	5	6
COMMERCIAL SCHOOLS FOR BOYS—*concld.*					Rs.
Recognised—contd.					
Ahmedabad—					
Thakore's Commercial School, Ahmedabad.	1	28	9	9	.....
Yajnik's Commercial College, Ahmedabad.	1	22	40	33	.....
Surat—					
Smart Schools of Commerce, Surat.	1	9	14	11	.....
Commercial School, Bhaga Talao, Surat.	1	17	15	12	.....
Dharwar—					
Typewriting and Shorthand Institute, Dharwar.	1	42	10	8	.....
Belgaum—					
Typewriting and Shorthand Institute, Belgaum.	1	40	46	38	.....
Karachi—					
Coronation Commercial College, Karachi.	1	259	226	235	.....
Bulsara Business College, Karachi.	1	84	113	75	.....
Total ...	25	1,829	1,480	1,251	.....
Total, Commercial Schools for Boys.	33	2,091	1,747	1,436	4,372
COMMERCIAL SCHOOLS FOR GIRLS—EUROPEANS					
Aided					
Bombay—					
Y. W. C. A., Bombay ...	1	45	38	30	2,300
AGRICULTURAL SCHOOLS FOR BOYS					
Government					
Thana—					
Agricultural School, Jambul ...	1	20	24	24	11,402
Poona—					
Agricultural School, Loni ...	1	45	45	40	13,898
West Khandesh—					
Agricultural School, Dhulia ...	1	30	31	29	8,098
Panch Mahals—					
Vernacular Agricultural School, Ambali.	1	22	21	21	8,258

FORM No. 6—*contd.*

Expenditure						Annual cost of educating each pupil	
Local Cess	Municipal Funds	Fees	Endowments	Subscriptions and other sources	Total	Total cost	Cost to Government
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
...	...	517	...	...	517	57 0	...
...	...	3,039	...	...	3,039	76 0	...
...	...	619	...	577	1,196	85 6	...
...	...	900	...	685	1,585	105 2	...
...	...	296	...	194	490	49 0	...
...	...	1,140	...	360	1,500	32 9	...
...	...	10,390	...	4,441	14,831	65 10	...
...	...	3,310	...	1,893	5,203	46 1	...
...	...	1,00,444	2,241	16,411	1,19,096	80 7	...
...	1,325	1,10,169	3,858	21,344	1,41,068	80 11	2 8
...	...	4,916	...	...	7,216	189 14	60 8
...	...	...	...	...	11,402	475 1	475 1
...	...	...	...	...	13,898	308 14	308 14
...	...	...	...	...	8,098	261 4	261 4
...	...	...	...	500	8,758	417 1	398 4

District and name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March 1928.	Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial Revenues.
1	2	3	4	5	6
					Rs.
AGRICULTURAL SCHOOLS FOR BOYS—*contd.*					
Government—contd.					
Surat—					
Vernacular Agricultural School, Athwa.	1	30	31	27	9,537
Dharwar—					
Agricultural School, Devihosur ...	1	35	30	28	6,868
Total, Agricultural Schools for Boys.	6	182	182	169	58,061
REFORMATORY SCHOOLS.					
Government.					
Poona—					
Reformatory School, Yeravda ...	1	156	161	157	43,366
Aided.					
Bombay—					
David Sassoon Industrial and Reformatory Institution, Matunga	1	326	336	336	69,956
Willingdon Boys' Home, Byculla.	1	54	65	56	6,597
Total ...	2	380	401	392	76,553
Total, Reformatory Schools ...	3	536	562	549	1,19,919

FORM No. 6—*contd.*

Expenditure.						Annual cost of educating each pupil.	
Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscriptions and other sources.	Total.	Total Cost.	Cost to Government.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
...	...	...	...	500	10,037	323 12	475 1
...	...	...	...	2,470	9,338	311 4	228 15
...	...	...	...	3,470	61,531	338 1	319 0
...	...	...	...	...	43,366	269 6	269 6
...	1,025	2,180	1,500	16,022	90,683	269 14	208 3
...	250	204	...	5,230	12,281	188 15	101 8
...	1,275	2,384	1,500	21,252	1,02,964	256 12	190 14
...	1,275	2,384	1,500	21,252	1,46,330	260 6	213 6

District and name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March 1928.	Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial Revenues.
1	2	3	4	5	6
SCHOOLS FOR DEFECTIVES.					Rs.
FOR BOYS.					
Aided.					
Bombay—					
V. M. School for the Blind, Tardeo	1	60	42	39	1,050
Institute for Deaf Mutes, Mazagaon	1	33	34	23	3,333
Date's Charitable Deaf and Mute Institution, Thakurdwar ...	1	41	39	22	1,050
Poona—					
N. G. Gondhalekar's School for Dumb and Deaf, Poona ...	1	31	28	19	287
Ahmedabad—					
School for Deaf Mutes, Ahmedabad	1	40	40	31	4,067
Karachi—					
Ida Rieu Poor Welfare Association School for Blind and Deaf.	1	26	18	15	1,680
Total ...	6	231	201	149	11,467
FOR GIRLS.					
Aided.					
Bombay—					
A. M. School for the Blind, Dadar.	1	40	40	35	1,880
SCHOOLS FOR ADULTS.					
FOR MEN.					
SECONDARY.					
Aided.					
Bombay—					
Bradley Night High School, Girgaum	1	129	117	89	1,037
Nasik—					
C. C. Society's English Night School, Igatpuri	1	6	19	7	50
Poona—					
Poona Night High School ...	1	101	84	63	1,600
Karachi—					
Prema Mandli A. V. Night School, Karachi	1	70	79	57	370
Maratha A. V. Night School, Karachi	1	143	125	80	210
Total ...	5	449	424	296	3,267

FORM No. 6—*contd.*

Expenditure.						Annual cost of educating each pupil.	
Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscriptions and other sources.	Total.	Total Cost.	Cost to Government.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
..	1,500	...	...	8,969	11,519	274 4	25 0
..	1,000	...	1,812	6,190	12,335	362 13	98 0
..	400	...	300	4,066	5,816	149 2	26 15
..	500	...	...	1,247	2,034	72 10	10 4
..	1,600	...	567	2,766	9,000	225 0	101 11
...	3,543	100	1,000	5,303	11,626	645 14	93 5
...	8,543	100	3,679	28,541	52,330	260 6	57 1
...	...	...	...	4,141	6,021	150 8	47 0
...	...	4,239	...	...	5,276	45 2	8 14
...	...	10	...	205	265	12 14	2 10
...	...	4,832	...	4,015	10,447	124 6	19 1
...	385	...	...	389	1,144	14 8	4 11
...	187	....	...	463	860	6 14	1 11
...	572	9,081	...	5,072	17,992	42 7	7 11

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March 1928.	Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial Revenues.
1	2	3	4	5	6
SCHOOLS FOR ADULTS FOR MEN—*contd.*					Rs.
SECONDARY—*contd.*					
Recognised.					
Hyderabad—					
A. V. Night School, for Adults, Hyderabad.	1	66	46	29	.....
Total, Secondary schools for Adults for men.	6	515	470	325	3,267
PRIMARY.					
Government.					
Dharwar—					
Criminal Tribes Night School, Gadag.	1	36	38	34	288
Bijapur—					
Criminal Tribes Night Schools, Bijapur, and Indi.	2	37	35	24	432
Total ...	3	73	73	58	720
District Local Board.					
Kolaba—					
Night Schools	2	57	57	33	Included
Thana—					
Night School	1	27	27	21	
Poona—					
Night Schools	13	297	324	185	
Satara—					
Night School	1	25	27	10	
Ahmednagar—					
Night Schools	22	600	614	408	
West Khandesh—					
Night Schools	2	59	55	32	
Total ...	41	1,065	1,104	689	.....
Municipal.					
Bombay—					
Night Schools	21	705	652	423	3,000
Poona—					
Night Schools	15	294	297	182	Included
Sholapur—					
Night School	1	30	40	22	
East Khandesh—					
Night Schools	2	45	42	19	
Ahmedabad—					
Night Schools	6	142	133	78	648

FORM No. 6—*contd.*

Expenditure.						Annual cost of educating each pupil.	
Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscriptions and other sources.	Total.	Total Cost.	Cost to Government.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
...	...	...	...	1,048	1,048	22 13	...
...	572	9,081	...	6,120	19,040	40 8	6 15
...	...	...	...	...	288	7 9	7 9
...	...	...	...	...	432	12 4	12 4
...	...	...	...	...	720	9 14	9 14
in the	expenditure on Primary Schools.						
Do.		do.					
Do.		do.					
Do.		do.					
Do.		do.					
Do.		do.					
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	6,600	...	...	...	9,600	14 11	4 10
in the	expenditure on Primary Schools.						
Do.		do.					
Do.		do.					
...	648	...	...	...	1,296	9 12	4 14

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of pupils on the rolls on 31st March 1928.	Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial Revenues.
1	2	3	4	5	6
SCHOOLS FOR AUDITS FOR MEN—*contd.*					Rs.
PRIMARY—*contd.*					
Municipal—contd.					
Broach—					
Night Schools	2	43	36	24	.....
Dharwar—					
Night School	1	115	84	37	195
Karachi—					
Night Schools	3	61	66	40	407
Hyderabad—					
Night School	1	40	38	22	217
Sukkur—					
Night Schools	2	33	41	29	105
Upper Sind Frontier—					
Night School	1	20	21	16	66
Larkana—					
Night School	1	20	22	11	94
Total ...	56	1,548	1,472	903	4,732
Aided.					
Bombay—					
Night Schools	33	1,230	1,267	898	1,325
Bombay Suburban—					
Night School	1	56	50	36	59
Ratnagiri—					
Night School	1	35	28	23	36
Nasik—					
Night Schools	5	109	107	78	202
Poona—					
Night Schools	10	525	514	404	3,629
Satara—					
Night Schools	2	43	45	23	72
Ahmedabad—					
Night Schools	3	83	78	66	178
Kaira—					
Night Schools	2	87	90	62	232
Broach—					
Night Schools	3	68	68	47	138
Surat—					
Night Schools	40	1,536	1,506	923	2,957
Dharwar—					
Night Schools	14	207	193	174	.....
Belgaum—					
Night Schools	3	230	209	178	230
Bijapur—					
Night Schools	2	78	76	66	156

FORM No. 6—*contd.*

Expenditure.						Annual cost of educating each pupil.	
Local Cess.	Municipal Fund.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscriptions and other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
...	235	...	...	...	235	6 8	...
...	202	...	...	....	397	4 12	2 5
...	633	...	...	...	1,040	5 13	6 7
...	217	...	...	...	434	11 7	5 11
...	106	...	...	...	211	5 2	2
...	66	...	...	...	132	6 5	3 2
...	95	...	...	...	189	8 9	4 4
...	8,802	...	...	...	13,534	14 5	5 0
...	1,325	834	...	13,988	17,472	13 13	1 2
...	60	...	...	311	430	8 10	1 3
18	...	...	...	200	254	9 1	1 5
35	...	...	...	168	405	3 12	1 14
88	362	229	...	4,228	8,536	16 9	7 9
...	...	...	...	...	72	1 9	1 9
...	...	22	...	294	494	6 5	2 5
...	...	...	...	225	457	5 1	2 9
...	...	...	...	441	579	8 8	2 0
...	...	...	...	5,866	8,823	5 14	1 15
...	...	...	...	543	543	3 0	...
...	...	...	...	...	230	1 0	1 0
...	...	...	...	...	156	2 0	2 0

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of pupils on the rolls on 31st March 1928.	Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial Revenues.
1	2	3	4	5	6
SCHOOLS FOR ADULTS FOR MEN—*concld.*					Rs.
PRIMARY—*concld.*					
Aided.					
Karachi—					
Night School	1	72	42	41	.....
Hyderabad—					
Night School	1	42	39	32	428
Sukkur—					
Night Schools	6	200	179	129	100
Larkana—					
Night School	1	42	41	33	102
Total ...	128	4,643	4,532	3,213	9,844
Recognised.					
Sholapur—					
Night School	1	28	25	23	Expenditure
Surat—					
Night Schools	11	393	335	225	.....
Bijapur—					
Night School ...	1	24	24	19	Expenditure
Total ...	13	445	384	267	.....
Total, Primary Schools for Adults (Men).	241	7,774	7,565	5,130	15,296
Total of all Schools for Adults (Men).	247	8,289	8,035	5,455	18,563
SCHOOLS FOR ADULTS FOR WOMEN.					
Aided.					
Bombay—					
Institution for Married Hindu Ladies.	1	65	50	40	2,000
Seva Sadan Home Classes, Gamdevi.	1	156	158	116	1,500
Poona—					
Seva Sadan Primary School for grown up Women, Poona.	1	125	119	103	820
Seva Sadan Primary School for grown up Women, Baramati.	1	23	23	15	350
Seva Sadan English and First Aid Classes, Poona.	1	57	55	37	1,157
Seva Sadan Sewing Class, Baramati.	1	15	15	8	197

FORM No. 6—*contd.*

Expenditure.						Annual cost of educating each pupil.	
Local Cess.	Municipal Fund.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscriptions and other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
...	365	...	...	130	495	11 13	...
...	...	...	...	856	1,284	32 15	11 0
...	593	...	...	976	1,669	12 15	0 9
...	30	...	...	188	320	7 13	2 8
141	2,735	1,085	...	28,414	42,219	8 9	2 0
figures not supplied.							
...	...	...	...	3,100	3,100	9 4	...
figures not supplied.							
...	...	...	...	3,100	3,100	...	...
141	11,537	1,085	...	31,514	59,573	10 2	2 10
141	12,109	10,166	...	37,634	78,613	12 5	2 15
...	...	1,800	...	5,070	8,870	177 6	40 0
...	1,625	458	...	1,929	5,512	34 14	9 8
...	819	317	...	7,032	8,988	75 8	6 14
...	...	...	...	874	1,224	53 3	15 3
...	...	304	...	1,747	3,208	58 5	21 0
...	...	...	...	583	780	52 0	13 2

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of pupils on the rolls on 31st March 1928.	Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial Revenues.
1	2	3	4	5	6
SCHOOLS FOR ADULT FOR WOMEN—*contd.*					Rs.
Aided.					
Ahmednagar—					
Seva Sadan First Aid and Hygiene Class, Ahmednagar.	1	18 (11)	25 (8)	22 (7)	122
Seva Sadan Sewing Class, Ahmednagar.	1	10 (9)	16 (7)	12 (5)	126
Total ...	8	469 (20)	461 (15)	353 (12)	6,272
OTHER SCHOOLS.					
Government.					
Bombay—					
Veterinary College, Bombay ...	1	98	100	85	85,178
LANGUAGE SCHOOLS FOR BOYS.					
Sanskrit, Persian, etc., Schools.					
Municipal	6	155 (129)	167 (147)	125 (110)	1,540
Aided	50	2,840 (205)	2,781 (164)	2,257 (134)	12,995
Recognised	5	108	97	81	.....
Total, Language Schools ...	61	3,103 (334)	3,045 (311)	2,463 (244)	14,535
Music Schools for Boys.					
Aided	6 (2)	311 (2,509)	297 (2,377)	244 (1,824)	3,161
Music Schools for Girls.					
Aided	4	240 (11)	231 (8)	205 (7)	1,698
Recognised	1	24	25	23	.....
Total ...	5	264 (11)	256 (8)	228 (7)	1,698
Total, Music Schools ...	11 (2)	575 (2,520)	553 (2,385)	472 (1,831)	4,859
GYMNASIA FOR BOYS.					
Recognised.					
Bombay—					
Sir D. M. Petit Gymnasium ...	1	160	150	129	.....

FORM No. 6—*contd.*

Expenditure.						Annual cost of educating each pupil.	
Local Cess.	Municipal Fund.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscriptions and other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
...	...	...	...	361	483	14 10	3 11
...	...	...	...	389	515	22 6	5 7
...	2,444	2,879	...	17,985	29,580	62 2	13 3
...	...	...	...	...	85,178	851 12	851 12
...	3,650	...	...	2	5,192	16 8	4 14
600	1,726	1,097	9,798	29,894	56,110	19 0	4 6
...	...	...	75	1,700	1,775	18 4	...
600	5,376	1,097	9,873	31,596	63,077	18 12	4 5
...	225	2,483	17	9,803	15,689	5 14	1 3
...	...	2,799	361	2,238	8,096	33 14	7 2
...	...	700	...	125	825	33 0	...
...	...	3,499	361	3,363	8,921	33 13	6 7
...	225	5,982	378	13,166	24,610	8 6	1 14
...	...	...	...	4,307	4,307	28 11	...

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of pupils on the rolls on 31st March 1928.	Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial Revenues.
1	2	3	4	5	6
OTHER SCHOOLS—*contd.*					Rs.
GYMNASIA FOR BOYS—*contd.*					
Recognised.					
Bombay—					
J. N. Petit Gymnasium ...	1	53	24	18	.....
Total, Gymnasia ...	2	213	174	147	.....
PHYSICAL TRAINING CLASSES FOR GIRLS.					
Recognised.					
Bombay—					
Physical Training Class of the Y. W. C. A.	1	95	91	80	.....
Total, School Education—Special...	451 (10)	21,375 (3,650)	20,478 (3,457)	16,003 (2,649)	12,68,860*
HOSTELS FOR MEN.					
Aided.					
Bombay—					
Y. M. C. A., Bombay ...	1	32	32	32	5,000
HOSTELS FOR WOMEN.					
Aided.					
Bombay—					
University Settlement, Bombay ...	1	33	32	30	2,000
Catholic Women's Hostel, Bombay.	1	9	9	9	960
Y. W. C. A., Bombay ...	1	62	62	62	1,000
Total ...	3	104	103	101	3,960

* Excluding Drawing

gitized with financial assistance from th
Government of Maharashtra
on 22 July, 2017

FORM No. 6—*concld.*

Expenditure.						Annual cost of educating each pupil.	
Local Cess.	Municipal Fund.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscriptions and other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
...	...	73	471	...	544	22 11	...
...	...	73	471	4,307	4,851	27 14	...
...	...	2,391	2,904	4,446	9,741	107 1	...
19,806	91,084	2,90,988	29,651	4,12,255	21,12,644*	86 15	52 3
...	...	7,715	...	2,935	15,650	489 1	156 4
...	...	8,884	...	12,250	23,134	723 4	62 8
...	...	1,740	...	6,587	9,287	1,031 12	106 10
...	...	48,109	...	266	49,375	796 6	16 2
...	...	58,733	...	19,103	81,796	794 2	38 7

grants amounting to Rs. 597.

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